

Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop I

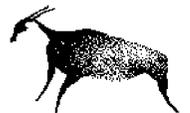
November 4 - 7, 2002
Richland, WA



FINAL REPORT

A Collaborative Workshop:

United States Fish & Wildlife Service
The Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)



A contribution of the IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group in collaboration with the United States Fish & Wildlife Service.

CBSG. 2002. *Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop I. FINAL REPORT.*
IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group: Apple Valley, MN.

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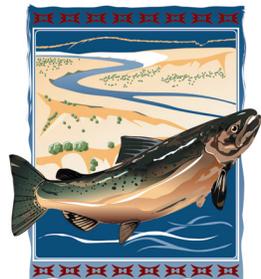
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Section 1 Executive Summary



Executive Summary

A. Introduction and Workshop Process

Introduction to Comprehensive Conservation Planning

This workshop is the first of three designed to contribute to the Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) of Hanford Reach National Monument. The Plan is a required element of the National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act of 1997 which states that all refuges will be managed in accordance with an approved CCP that when implemented will achieve the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System (System) and the Refuge purpose.

The National Wildlife Refuge System was created to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats and this conservation mission will be facilitated by providing Americans opportunities to participate in compatible wildlife-dependent recreation (National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act of 1997). For the purposes of the Act:

- (1) The term ‘compatible use’ means a wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a refuge that, in the sound professional judgment of the Director, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the mission of the System or the purposes of the Refuge.
- (2) The terms ‘wildlife-dependent recreation’ and ‘wildlife-dependent recreational use’ mean a use of a refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation.

The Mission of the System

“The Mission of the System as defined by the Improvement Act is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management and, where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.”

Hanford Reach National Monument and its Purpose

The Hanford Reach National Monument (Monument) encompasses approximately 195,000 acres, of which approximately 166,000 acres are currently managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) as the Saddle Mountain National Wildlife Refuge under its authority pursuant to the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 668dd-ee), and through agreements with the DOE. The entire Monument is superimposed over a portion of the 375,040-acre DOE Hanford Site, in Richland, Washington. The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) administers 800 acres of the Monument through a permit with the DOE. The DOE administers the remaining acreage and currently retains primary ownership or control on all acreage. The Service-managed acreage within the Monument area is part of the National Wildlife Refuge System under permits and agreements with the DOE. By Federal law, all lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System are to be managed in a manner consistent with an approved CCP. The Service is the lead agency for planning and management

of the Monument and development of the CCP. Service planning for Monument lands is subject to review and approval by the DOE.

The Monument is divided into six administrative units: 1) Wahluke Unit encompassing 57,000 acres of riparian and shrub-steppe habitats; 2) Fitzner/Eberhardt Arid Lands Ecology Reserve Unit which is a 77,000-acre unit on the southwest side of the Columbia River, including Rattlesnake Mountain; 3) Saddle Mountain Unit, 32,000-acres made up of dense stands of sagebrush; 4) McGee Ranch/Riverlands Unit, encompassing 9,000 acres and including a former pioneer ranch area and rare plants such as Umtanum buckwheat which exists nowhere else in the world; 5) Vernita Bridge Unit, approximately 800 acres along the Columbia River northwest of the Vernita bridge administered by WDFW; and 6) River Corridor Unit, encompassing 25,000 acres on the south and west banks of the Columbia River, including the Columbia River Islands, and Hanford Dune Field. Of the total 195,000 acres within the Monument, 60,000 acres and 45 miles of the Columbia River are currently open to the public.

The purpose for establishment of the Monument is defined in Presidential Proclamation 7319 (2000). The Monument was established to conserve a unique and biologically diverse landscape, encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. The six units described above functioned historically as protective buffer zones surrounding the Hanford Site. They encompass some of the most pristine shrub-steppe habitat in the Columbia Basin. In addition to the sagebrush/grassland communities, a host of forbs, grasses, wetland and riparian plants and fragile microbiotic soil crusts have been preserved. Several sensitive species and rare plants such as the White Bluffs bladderpod and Umtanum desert buckwheat exist in the Monument. The Monument provides habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, including mule deer, elk, beaver, coyote, waterfowl and upland birds, and raptors as well as migratory and non-migratory fish. In addition to species that reside on the Monument year round, migrating salmon, birds, and hundreds of other native plant and animal species rely on the Monument's natural ecosystem. In addition to its natural and historic resources, the area contains one of the most extensive, intact, American Indian occupation and traditional use areas in the region. The diversity, density, and preservation of these sites is unparalleled in the Pacific Northwest. The Monument also contains historic structures and other remains from more recent human activities, including homesteads and small towns established along the riverbanks in the early 20th century.

Introduction to the Workshop

This workshop was organized to assist the Hanford Reach National Monument staff and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) begin the CCP process by developing a vision for the future of the Monument and drafting goals, which are a framework for action on how to create the desired future, working with the resources and opportunities of today.

A concerted effort was made to identify and invite stakeholders that had expressed interest. Participants were invited from a variety of organizations including representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Washington DC Office, Regional Office, Hanford Reach National Monument), Department of Energy, Federal Advisory Committee members, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville Power Administration, County Commissioners and Administrators, The

Nature Conservancy, local public, Native American Tribes and individuals and organizations that had expressed interest (See Appendix IV).

The goals of this workshop were to: 1) develop a vision for the future of the Monument; and 2) develop goals for achieving the Monument purpose and vision. This report presents the results of the enormous amount of effort and energy the participants contributed to the workshop. It is important to note that this is the first in a 3-workshop process. The results presented here are preliminary and subject to review and revision based on review by the Federal Advisory Committee and the outcomes of these future workshops.

Workshop Process

The workshop was organized at the request of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office (Region 1) of the U S Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) in collaboration with the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) of the Species Survival Commission of the World Conservation Union. To assure credible, fair, and independent conduct of the workshop and of the workshop results, CBSG was requested to design the workshop process, provide facilitation for the workshop, and to assemble and edit the report. Editing of the draft report was done with the assistance of the workshop participants. Outside review by non-participants was not part of the process. No content changes were made by the editors and the participants checked that accurate presentations were made of the work they had done during the workshop.

The workshop was conducted November 4-7, 2002 in Richland, WA. This site was chosen because it is near the Hanford Reach National Monument and allows easy access to the workshop by invited members of the local community. The workshop extended over 3 ½ days with all lunches brought into the meeting room for maximum use of the time available. There were 51 participants with most present the entire duration of the workshop. This provided for sustained interactions and the benefit of full attention to the goals and process of the workshop. Participants in the workshop were divided into five groups, identified as Group 1, Group 2, etc., throughout this report. Groups were assigned with an effort to have members from different organizations and the public distributed evenly throughout.

The CBSG team used a combination of Future Search (Weisbord and Janoff, 2000) techniques modified to achieve the outcomes identified for the workshop. The intent was that the stated goals would be accomplished and information and analysis generated in this workshop would feed back into the Federal Advisory Committee process in preparation for the next workshop, Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop II, scheduled for 10-13 February 2003.

The workshop began with a series of presentations covering background information that would be helpful to the group over the course of the 3 ½ day workshop. Much of this information was also included in a briefing book handed out to all participants. Greg Hughes, Hanford Reach National Monument Manager, opened the meeting by welcoming all the participants and presenting the goals of the workshop. He described that this workshop was organized to assist the Hanford Reach National Monument staff and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) begin the CCP process. He was pleased to see such a diverse group of stakeholders present, and wanted to use the knowledge of the group present to develop a vision for the future of the Monument and goals for achieving the Monument purpose and vision. Onnie Byers, CBSG

Program Officer, followed with an introduction to the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) and the workshop process that CBSG designed to assist in the development of the Hanford Reach National Monument CCP (for more information on CBSG see Appendix V).

A series of informative, overview presentations followed. Greg Hughes gave an overview of the biology and history of the Hanford Reach National Monument, Steve Wisness, Department of Energy (DOE), described DOE's role in the history of the Monument and its management, Jim Watts, Chair of the Federal Advisory Committee (FAC), presented the FAC's role in the planning for the Monument, and Glenn Frederick, FWS Planner, gave a Comprehensive Conservation Planning overview and described the regulatory context for refuge planning.

Later in the workshop, when participants were ready to begin formulation of goals for the Monument, Liz Bellantoni, FWS Washington DC office, presented an introduction to the USFWS's Goals and Objectives Handbook and walked the group through the steps involved in developing appropriate and comprehensive management goals and Glenn Fredrick described the Proclamation and its interpretation in detail.

Before getting started with the first task of this workshop, participants were asked to introduce themselves and write out and then read aloud answers to three introductory questions. This process allows for expression of individual perspectives without being immediately influenced by previous responses. This process indicates potential areas of common ground and provides a first insight into the diversity of perceived issues present in the group. The process also provides a check on whether the workshop deliberations respond to the concerns and issues that are raised. Answers to these questions can be found in Appendix II of this report.

B. The Draft Vision: Hanford Reach National Monument

In working groups, participants created draft vision statements based on themes identified in the futures exercise (see Section 4 of this document). A synthesis group comprised of one member from each working group took these five statements and drafted a 'synthesized' draft vision statement that was presented to plenary for discussion. After the large group discussed it, the synthesis group met again to revise the vision statement, and agreed on the following draft statement. This statement will be reviewed by the FAC committee, and then revisited in Workshop II.

The Hanford Reach National Monument Vision Statement

We embrace the irreplaceable natural and historic inheritance of the Columbia Basin. The Reach, the last free flowing stretch of the Columbia River, is the ribbon that weaves shrub-steppe and riverine communities together defining a magnificent arid landscape - a place to discover the richness of life, to reflect upon freedom and experience sunrises in solitude.

Our diverse wildlife and fully functioning ecosystems are critical for the biological robustness and integrity of the Columbia Basin. The unique combination of the rare and expansive shrub-steppe ecosystem, the free flowing river, and the last major wild salmon spawning grounds surviving on the Columbia, combine to create a diverse and rich mosaic. The Reach is a refuge for a multitude of species, many of which are new to science. The Reach provides treaty resources for Native Americans which are shared for the physical and spiritual sustenance of all.

The Monument is a natural gathering place to experience, learn, and celebrate, where stories are protected, studied and passed on as they have been since time immemorial. Cultural resource management protects and honors Native American use of the area, immigrant settlement, and the atomic era. Public access, recreation, education, and research are managed to minimize their impact on the Monument's resources.

The Monument is a testimonial to the sacrifices of our ancestors. We respect and value our national and regional heritage, natural and cultural resources, existing users, neighbors, partners, and visitors.

C. The Draft Goals: Hanford Reach National Monument

The groups were tasked with developing draft goals, which are a framework for action on how to create the desired future working with the resources and opportunities of today. Using the themes identified in the vision statement formulation exercise, the groups developed a list of broad, long-term goals or program focus areas that will build towards the shared vision. Then a synthesis group of one member from each working group met to combine these statements into draft goals. These draft goals were presented and discussed in plenary. Each working group was assigned two goals to re-work, keeping in mind the comments made by the large group. This resulted in the following draft goals. For complete plenary discussion notes see Appendix I. These goals will be reviewed by the FAC committee and then revisited in Workshop II.

Goal 1

Restore and conserve shrub-steppe and other upland habitat fully- functioning within their natural range of variability to enhance and maintain the full complement of native wildlife and plant populations of the mid Columbia Basin.

(Note: The group ended this session still unsure about the underlined phrases. It was suggested to define ‘fully functioning’ in the objectives, and keep looking for a term to describe the area of the Columbia Basin that would include off-refuge as well as on-refuge.)

Goal 2

Restore and conserve the function of aquatic and riparian communities within their natural range of variability to enhance and maintain healthy populations of native fish, and other native aquatic and riparian- dependent species within the Hanford Reach.

Goal 3

Protect and acknowledge the Native American, European settler, atomic, and Cold War histories of Monument lands to ensure present and future generations connect to the area’s past.

(Note: Plenary discussion did not reach consensus on final text.)

Goal 4

Identify and protect the distinctive geological and paleontological resources of the Monument.

(Note: Suggested alternative wording: “Identify and protect the Monument’s unique resources.”)

Goal 5

Provide a rich variety of educational, interpretive and recreational opportunities for visitors to gain a deeper appreciation, knowledge and understanding of the Monument compatible with security, safety and resource protection needs.

Goal 6

Facilitate research on the Monument consistent with security and safety needs and compatible with resource protection, with an emphasis on research that contributes to management goals.

Goal 7 (split into two goals):

Establish and maintain a cooperative fire management program that protects facilities, resources and neighbors.

Provide high quality environmentally friendly infrastructure, operations, and maintenance capabilities in harmony with Monument purposes.

Goal 8

Foster, support, and respect cooperative partnerships that preserve valid and existing rights while protecting the purposes of the Monument. Recognize and cooperate with federal, state, local and tribal governments in the discharge of statutory responsibilities. Enhance relationships and partnerships with community organizations and neighbors furthering management goals.

(Note: There are some parts of this goal upon which the group did not reach consensus. One suggestion was to replace ‘statutory’ with ‘jurisdictional’. Another suggestion was to replace ‘enhance’ with ‘seek to develop’)

Goal 9

Protect when possible and consider the natural visual character, solitude and tranquility of the Monument.

(Note: In plenary it was not decided on including the word ‘visual’, some thought it limited the experience to only one of the five senses.)

Understanding the Past

Understanding the Past I: Timeline Individual Reports

The purpose of this exercise was to develop a shared picture of the history of the development of Hanford Reach National Monument. Each individual made notes on the memorable personal, local (the Monument and surrounding communities), and national milestones, key events, or turning points in the history of the development of Hanford Reach National Monument. Then they transferred their notes to the corresponding timelines posted on the walls. The resulting events on the timelines are listed below.

PERSONAL

Pre-1940s

- Hanford Reach is a source of firewood annually, Dad working at Grand Coulee Dam.
- Start of agriculture in Basin
- According to Grandpa, our people/family moved from the highland rock to where we live now (Umatilla) because the floods ended (family oral history)
- Family history of a lambing camp at Artesian Springs along Hwy 24

1940s

- Dad in US Navy-preparing for invasion of Japan in summer 1945.
- Hanford construction
- People from Hanford moved into town
- Dry land farming started again east of Columbia River following WWII
- Milk brought same price as whisky at Hanford
- Goose hunting was good on bluffs east of Columbia River
- Family lived at White Bluffs and was forced to sell ranch and leave the area
- Born and lived on a farm
- Parents active in war effort
- Grandfather removed from Saddle Mountain area homestead
- Parents were born to single moms, grandpas went to war, mom's dad came back, great grandparents traveled to Priest Rapids annually for feasts and trading
- Moved to Richland

1950s

- College, service, marriage, started family
- Started working irrigation projects north and east of Hanford
- Worked at new Hanford ferry landing and Nike sites.
- Grandpa worked for DOD as a weapons' truck driver, Pa worked for DOE as a guard at Hanford
- Born, school, exploring 1000 Islands by boat.
- Downwinder-Oregon
- Heard about the war from my parents
- Visited Hanford site with father; for a child it was very hot and dry

- Start work at Hanford-52 C Reactors started up, 55 K Reactors, 58 N Reactors, old Reactor explosion
- Grandfather, Mom and Dad worked at Hanford
- Born in Richland, Father worked at Hanford
- Born in Pasco, Columbia River Basin farmer
- I lived 70 miles from the Nevada border and my parents would tell us when there was going to be a nuclear bomb test. I was afraid that I might see the bright flash of light
- We had A-bomb drills in school
- Born, grew up in country on farms, large family with 8 kids
- Grew up in Seattle, camped, sailed, visited Hanford Reach National Monument lands
- College-pre-vet Animal Science

1960s

- Started working construction 100N
- Put in years with vitro DOE's A&E
- Dad drafted to Vietnam
- Moved away from city, sailing, ocean
- Cabin on an island
- Learned about WWII, the bomb
- Environmental/pollution awareness
- High school field trip to the Hanford site and labs, became very interested in working as a scientist
- Developed appreciation for natural resources
- Ringold built by grandfather
- River temp limits
- Educated, worked for Federal government, vacationed in eastern Washington
- Enjoyed natural landscapes alone and with family
- Appreciation for natural flora and fauna of shrub steppe
- Began to care about environment
- Cuban Missile Crisis made me concerned about not only our future but also the whole of life, became identified internally as an environmentalist
- Married and moved to Connecticut
- Studied physics and math, started family
- Grad school-WSU-worked at Hanford Biological Department
- One of three founders of the CRCL

1970s

- Woodstock, moved west, college
- SY tank farm, three new tanks following leaks
- Dad finished army service and Umatilla Army Department as a guard
- I was scared when my best friend's dad had to come work at Hanford for one year sabbatical
- Hanford was a scary, contaminated place
- Started backpacking in wilderness
- Backpacked in Yellowstone National Park
- Increased environmental awareness
- First heard about Hanford in a presentation about deer herd

- Fished at the Reach
- Started to give tours of Reach
- River access to lower reach-wabble slope
- Reactor shutdowns
- Enjoyed hunting with dad and brother
- Studied landscape architecture and regional planning
- Studied biology, field trip to Battelle/Hanford
- Traveled across U.S. visiting natural areas, started college
- Dairy farming, raising family
- Daughters born and became aware of importance of the environment
- Family purchased land by Priest Rapids
- Lots of fishing with father, seed of appreciation for natural resources
- Moved to Oregon and began a family
- Graduated High school, hitchhiked out west and fell in love with it
- Raised a family on dairy farm, worked in public accounting
- Introduced to birding in shrub-steppe in eastern CA, western NV
- Moved to Richland, most amazing place I had ever been
- Began career with federal land management agency

1980s

- Change from A&E work to N Reactor production
- Chernobyl and shut down of N Reactor
- Visited memorial to victims of Hiroshima
- Worked over seas in third world countries, importance of working with other people of other cultures also problems that would not happen in America
- Moved to eastern WA and started work for BOR
- Parents graduated from BMCC and ZOU, got my Indian name
- Moved off reservation because of lack of jobs
- Family stopped going to Priest Rapids due to contamination report
- Starting to work for USFWS
- Egan working as a biologist at Hanford
- Worked as a biologist on at the Reach
- China, married, interpretive naturalist,
- Visited Hanford site as high school student from Oregon-PNNL program
- Hanford cleanup studies
- My first canoe trip down Reach-awesome!
- Learned to love desert (acquired taste)
- Started planning career with FWS
- Began research career at Hanford
- Moved to WA
- Started work with FWS, several years experience in resource planning
- Became CPA and practiced public accounting
- Grazed cattle/sheep on Wahluke slope
- Participate in Hanford Reach advisory committee
- Six years active duty in Navy, decided I didn't want to be part of 'War Machie'
- Graduated college, zoo major/fisheries minor at CSU

- Two children born, developed appreciation of future generations

1990s

- K Basins fuel storage and retirement
- Moved to Richland, PALS began, Africa
- B.S and M.S. in wildlife and natural resources policy
- Graduated from high school and college,
- Moved to Richland to take job with USFWS at Hanford
- Moved to Richland and began learning about Hanford site
- Worked in Sandy point
- High school-decided I wanted to be a biologist
- Aware of Hanford Reach issues
- Involved with White Bluffs EIS
- Involvement in Hanford plans
- Enjoyed fishery resources
- Introduced to shrub-steppe ecosystems
- Moved to Tri-cities and started small business
- Returned to Columbia Basin after 25 year absence, shocked to find shrub-steppe was vanishing
- Worked on recreation and land issues
- Hanford cleanup-Hanford Reach protection
- Daughter's birth intensified commitment to make world a better place
- Moved to Pacific NW from Midwest
- Active in public education about shrub-steppe, teacher workshops and arid lands institute, partnership for arid lands stewardship
- Took Columbia River journeys boat trip and learned of White Bluffs, local wildlife and other aspects of Reach
- Worked in leadership and policy planning positions with FWS
- Started work with BPA in finance, moved to nuclear power plant oversight
- Moved to Washington and started to hear about problems at Hanford, became concerned about the future of the Columbia River

2000s

- Pa is last elder in my family, he's teaching me to make porcupine head-dresses, learning the Umatilla language
- Moved family to Tri Cities
- Traveled out of country to National Parks and observed land management
- Married my salmon biologist husband
- Published a book on shrub-steppe, India, hiking, skiing
- Part of Hanford Reach CCP effort
- Helped finalize Hanford biological management plan
- Toured Locke up Reach
- Enjoyed public access
- Got to work with PNNL scientists as I needed guest lectures for a CBC Columbia Basin Natural History class
- Hanford economic issues

- Left work and can rabble rouse full-time
- Learned of special story, people of Hanford site
- Became more involved with Hanford site issues through work and aware of need for restoration and preservation
- Bio Res. Management Plan, Project Management ecological, monitoring and compliance, WSU field trips
- Married, moved to Vancouver, WA and started working with BPA
- Assigned to monitor Hanford plan development on behalf of BPA
- Developed personal connection to Hanford and realized impact of hydro system
- Graduated college with a degree in Biology, worked for SCA, began working for FWS, Hanford Reach, plans for grad. school
- Vegetation monitoring on ALE and elsewhere on Hanford
- Start work on restoration projects for salmonids

LOCAL

Pre-1940s

- Missoula floods
- Native American, tribal activities
- Settlement, early explorers
- White Bluffs Road and Ferry major thoroughfare in WA territory
- Introduction of cheatgrass
- Federal government constructs first dam on the Columbia River, then begins distributing electric energy generated at those dams
- Grand Coulee
- WA rangelands overgrazed by 1900
- Ranches established
- Fossil trees removed from McGee
- Family went to Priest Rapids for feast and trade until late 1980s

1940s

- Increased population to provide workforce for war effort
- Movement of people from Hanford and White Bluffs off farms and homes
- Manhattan project
- More dams on Columbia River
- Preservation of Hanford site and reach began
- Wanapums moved off-site
- CTUIR creates a constitution
- Tribal members not allowed to enter or pass through Hanford Reservation

1950s

- Richland becomes open community
- Hanford operations/production
- AEC/DOE assumes land held by BOR
- Major wildfire on ALE
- Tri-Cities expanded and more expansion at Hanford
- More dams on Columbia river, expansion of federal Columbia River transmission system

- McNary Dam completed
- Whitefish are contaminated-DOE report

1960s

- Concentration of highly educated population in Tri-Cities area working on various aspects of nuclear capability
- ALE fenced, no more grazing
- Regional electric loads grow beyond the capacity of federal hydro system to serve
- CBP land developed, farming expands
- Fishing access allowed, Hwy 240 built through central Hanford
- More dams on Columbia and transmission expansion
- Blue ridge built/Vernita bridge
- JFK dedicates federal building 2 months before assassination
- Columbia center started
- Irrigation systems expand, orchards, vineyards start
- Increased agriculture due to irrigation permanently converts all of the Palouse and much of native shrub-steppe land in eastern Washington
- PRD hatchery

1970s

- Canada/US Treaty signed governing flows on the Columbia river and transference of power
- Saddle Mountain National Wildlife Refuge established under USFWS management agreement with DOE
- Ringold Hatchery
- Reactors closed
- Designation of ALE as research natural area
- Ben Franklin Dam defeated
- Hydrothermal power program adopted through public process to begin nuclear power plant construction
- Ben Franklin Dam feasibility studied
- Major wildfire on ALE
- First elk on ALE
- WDFW takes over management of Wahluke slope area
- More dams on Columbia built, expansion of transmission system
- Cable bridge built
- Kennewick/Pasco Richland booms
- WPPSS heyday
- White Bluffs sloughing

1980s

- N Reactor put on standby
- Channelization defeated tri-party agreement sets a path for Hanford cleanup
- Vernita Bar agreement
- Major wildfires on ALE
- Last pygmy rabbits seen on ALE
- Horses removed

- Agricultural expansion
- President Reagan signs Hanford Reach study bill
- Green bridge demolished
- WPPSS dies

1990s

- CTUIR publishes Native American subsistence scenario for use in risk assessments under CERCLA
- Formation of HAB and NRTC
- Tri-party agreement
- Clean-up mission
- Studies begin for Hanford Reach protection higher priorities for DOE clean-up FWS management agreements with DOE
- DOE/Interior Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Hanford areas
- Growing recognition of importance of Hanford site as repository of biodiversity largely gone from Columbia Basin
- Hanford stranding agreement to aid survival of juvenile salmon
- Patty Murray elected
- Hanford Reach GIS and ROD
- Biodiversity Inventory and analysis of Hanford site conducted by The Nature Conservancy
- Diversification of economy including tourism
- Major fire on the ALE
- Studies to quantify impact of hydro system on aquatic resources
- Started to measure erosion of Locke Island
- Agricultural expansion
- HCP EIS
- A friend started talking to me about the Refuge, she was the grant manager for the NW Fund for the Environment

2000s

- Hanford CUPEIS
- Growth
- Shrub-steppe disappearing
- Accelerated plan
- Formation of Federal Advisory Committee for Hanford Reach National Monument
- 24 command fire
- Greg Hughes arrives
- Overwhelming growth of Tri-cities area eliminates much shrub-steppe for development of homes, making the open space of monument more important
- First elk live trapped on ALE unit
- Sage grouse seen on ALE
- Moved to Tri-cities and Kennewick, WA
- Start of GCPUD re-license for PRD/WAN
- President Clinton signs executive order for Hanford Reach National Monument
- Uncle Gary tells me after I asked him about Columbia River fish contamination issue and treaty-protected salmon: “Are they going to try taking our rights again?” He responds, “It’s

never stopped even though we signed a peace treaty, we're still fighting for the little rights we still have. It's never going to end."

- Biological Opinion signed between COE, NMFS, USFWS, BOR, and BPA regarding river flows for salmon enhancement.

NATIONAL

Pre-1940s

- Development of nuclear capability at Hanford
- NA Treaties with U.S. (1855)
- First NWR established by Teddy Roosevelt
- Nearly over 1200 miles of free-flowing Columbia River
- Introduction of cheat grass to arid west
- Hitler gains power
- Grand Coulee Dam
- Great depression
- Westward expansion of US population
- Estimated over 16 million salmon enter Columbia River System
- Irrigation projects pushed to settle and develop west
- Grandpa was first person in family born an official citizen-Native American Citizenship Act of 1924

1940s

- WWII
- Use of first A-bomb in Japan, unprecedented kind of weapon, effectively ended WWII
- Manhattan project
- Hanford site selected for nuclear production/construction began
- Trinity test
- Cold War begins so Hanford stays in business
- Energy from dams and BPA fuels aluminum industry and construction of planes
- Feds take Hanford lands

1950s

- Tri-cities growth, support for the developing Hanford Reservation
- Economic boom
- Baby boom
- Cold war, security increases
- Korean War
- Production at Reactors
- Dams went in
- AA protection for Hanford
- Columbia Basin development
- Environmental concerns
- Nuclear age-answer for everything
- Atomic Energy Act
- Sputnik-space race

1960s

- Recognition of need to protect /preserve natural resources
- Peace movement
- Vietnam war
- N Reactor, first nuclear energy plant
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
- Clean Water Act
- Flower power generation
- H-bomb invented
- Moon walk
- President shot
- Rachael Carson *Silent Spring* published
- Wilderness Act 1964
- Treaty signed with Canada on Columbia River hydro operations.

1970s

- Significant releases of radioactivity into Columbia River and local area, public not informed of these for some 20-25 years
- NEPA enacted
- ESA
- Research on ALE part of International Biome Program
- Environment movement accelerates
- First Earth Day
- More nuclear power plants planned and built
- RCRA 1976
- GIS and overlay mapping of public lands
- Proposals for CULIF use of Columbia River water
- Problems recognized with nuclear power/use accidents and waste disposal
- Great Grandpa testified in DC to get the Native American Religious Freedoms Act passed
- Coal power plants constructed in Montana

1980s

- Height of cold war tensions
- BWIP program-national repository
- Baby boomers getting married and having kids
- James Watt
- Wildfires across Hanford
- Hanford decommissioning planned/started
- CERCLA
- PUREX-restart
- N fuel to K basins
- Master planning process applied to public lands
- CTUIR officially recognized as 'affected tribe' under the NWPA
- Cold war ended
- Pacific salmon treaty with Canada

- Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area designation
- CTUIRs beginning the ‘era of consultation’

1990s

- Deregulation of wholesale electric power markets/open access to federal transmission system to new generation
- NPS stewardship and land use policy
- Bruce Babbitt
- Management administration-environmentally friendly
- DOE releases some classified documents revealing extent of radioactive releases that occurred several decades earlier
- Refuge System Improvement Act-negotiated and signed by Congress and President Clinton elected
- ‘Awash in plutonium’
- ESA listing of mid and upper Columbia salmon and steelhead
- Technology revolution
- Ecosystem management and sustainability

2000s

- Monument established along with several others in closing days of Clinton presidency
- Bush elected/Gail Norton Interior Secretary
- Spiking/unstable electric power prices
- 24 command fire
- Western wildfires gain national recognition
- Invasive Species Act
- Republican administration
- Global warming publicly recognized (but not by Bush administration)
- World population reaches 6 billion
- 9/11/01-New York-security changes for Hanford site
- Biological opinion on salmon protection (BOR, BPA, COE, NMRS, USFWS)
- At Hanford a huge conflict between energy needs, water use and wildlife and river conservation

Understanding the Past II: Timeline Summary Report

Working Groups convened to identify themes and patterns in the history of the development of Hanford Reach National Monument and discuss the timelines, with particular reference to the following questions:

1. Looking at the Personal timeline, what story can you tell about us - the people in this room and our contribution to the development of Hanford Reach National Monument?
2. Looking at the Local timeline, what story can you tell about the ways in which the community impacted the development of the Monument?
3. Looking at the National timeline, what story can you tell about the broader influence on development of Hanford Reach National Monument? How does this story relate to those developed from the two other perspectives?

Group 1

Personal Timeline Summary

General Themes

People connected to Hanford, both long and short-term residents/families (immigration in and out)

Many acquired appreciation for natural resources through hunting, fishing, gathering, etc. with families

Thru-Time

Pre-1940's

- Cultural focal area for tribes

1940's

- Agriculture started for Euro-Americans
- 1943 Manhattan Project
- Farmers and Indians kicked-off area
- WWII affected many families

1950's - 1970's

- Hanford primary source of employment related to Atomic Energy
- Bomb drills in schools
- Awareness of nuclear risks

1970's

- Increased environmental awareness
- People entering environmental and scientific fields (employment)
- Hanford identified as “contaminated/scary” place

1980's - 1990's

- Role of Hanford changing
- People moving in for clean-up
- Public use increasing again
- Down-winders

1990's

- Clean-up full force
- People thinking “post” Hanford; looking to future

2000's

- People working for / interested in monitoring, restoration, planning

Group 2

Local Timeline Summary

Pre-Cold War Setting = pre-1940's

Physical/ecosystem/natural

- Geologic activity, volcanic, ice dams, floods
- Introduction of cheat grass, non-native species
- Altered fire regime
- Overgrazing
- Dry, desert environment, little precipitation
- River

Population/human/social

- Ideal area for Native Americans because of the River
- 10,000 year human history
- Culturally rich area at river junctions
- Treaty of 1855
- European settlement
- Grazing and limited agriculture (tough to build early irrigation system)
- Relatively few people settle the area
- White bluffs major thorough fare (ferry and settlement)

Nuclear age - Cold War Setting 1940-1980

Physical/ecosystem/natural

- Altered flow regime of river due to dams
- Preservation of landscape surrounded by increasing development
- Elk move into area from Cascade mountains
- White bluffs started sloughing
- Salmon migration affected by dams, hatcheries developed
- Salmon spawn in Reach increases due to modification of upriver areas

Population/human/social

- Nationally important mission, condemned properties and moved people off land
- DOE assumes ownership
- Construction of dams and nuclear facilities
- Increased population associated with construction of dams/facilities
- Hanford site off-limits
- Irrigation and increased agricultural production
- Highway 240 and Vernita Bridge
- *Environmental movement makes “ecology” a household term, national interest in protection and conservation
- Ben Franklin Dam denied -
- *Environmental laws established (ESA, clean air, wilderness, etc.)

Post-Cold War 1980 to present

Population/human/social

- 2/3 of area given back to agriculture (Wahluke)
- Clash of cultures with environmental movement and locals proud of war effort
- *Last battle to protect against dredging instigated Hanford Reach study and ultimately designation of Monument
- Monument established
- Continued growth of tri-cities area

Physical/ecosystem/natural

- Conversion to agriculture in Wahluke area
- Shrub-steppe conversion for agriculture
- DOE lands become more isolated as a natural environment surrounded by development

*national things that influence Local histories

Things that may not have been captured

- Locally - the environmental movement may not have been as strong...perhaps creating tensions later
- Also, the local economy closely tied to government funding of Hanford - seemed to be cyclic with political opinions on cold war, energy, agriculture, etc.
- Culture of secrecy surrounding Hanford, becoming more open over time

Group 3

Local Timeline Summary

Turn of century - lots of activity related to Euro-American settlement - attempt at irrigation

1930s / 40s - national context **huge** impact on local events - Grand Coulee 2nd of major NW dams, agriculture, Einstein wrote to president suggesting use of fission to end the war. Hanford site chosen for Manhattan project catalyzing growth of military industrial complex, power and

water in combination w/ sparse population led to this location being viable for nuclear reservation. Tribes run off.

1950s- Continuation of dam building, agricultural settlement, Cold war intensifies.

1960s- ALE was fenced, keeping out cattle, making it ultimately a more pristine area than the surrounds. Hwy 240 built (before fence).

1970s- sloughing of white bluffs begins, Saddle Mountain Refuge and Wahluke slope went to FWS and WDFW from doe or predecessor, 1st elk sighted on ALE (were some unsubstantiated reports from 68 and 69)

1980s- **turning point.** Tribal consultation suddenly required as a result of nuclear waste act (NWPA 1982) Brought tribes back into the picture. Venita Bar Agreement signed assuring water levels secure for salmon spawning and reeds. Tri-party agreement for cleanup of Hanford site. Hanford Reach Study Act 1986. - ban on dredging, dams, channelization, etc. while wild and scenic river potential studied. N reactor shut down after Chernobyl disaster.

1990s- B reactor put on National Register of Historic Places. The Nature Conservancy works on biological resources found at least 200 species new to science, CLUP developed, NRTC (Natural Resources Trustees Council - tribes and impacted states, agencies advising DOE), Hanford Reach EIS, ROD for Wild and Scenic River, Biodiversity Inventory, WA GAP Analysis highlights shrub steppe as area needing protection, ICBEMP highlights Hanford area as repository for numerous intact biodiversity, processes.

2000 - Monument established. Fire in ALE.

Group 4

National Perspective

Pre-40's:

- Settlement of the West
- Native Americans
- Great Depression
- Free-Flowing Columbia River
- 16 Million+ Salmon

1940's:

- Development of Hydropower & Water Projects
- WWII
- Manhattan Project

1950's:

- Nuclear Power
- Space Program
- Cold War Begins
- Baby Boom

1960's:

- Environmental Awareness
- Hippies — Anti-war Protests — Clean Water Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Wilderness Act
- Vietnam War
- Civil Rights Movement Takes Off
- Nuclear Power Expansion

1970's:

- Environmental Awareness Grows — Earth Day, Clean Air Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Endangered Species Act, Distrust of Nuclear Power Grows
- Native American Religious Freedom Act

1980's:

- Baby Boomers Reproduce, Have Disposable Income to Spend on Recreation
- Cold War Ends
- Anti-environmental Departmental Secretaries
- Pacific Salmon Treaty
- Government Consultations Become More Common
- Opening Government Up

1990's:

- Nuclear Power Takes Further Hit
- Rethinking of Hydropower and Dams Industry
- Salmon Listings
- Ecosystem Management Grows
- Down-Winders and Cancer Claims
- Superfund Sites Proliferate
- DOE Switches from Production to Cleanup
- Environmentally Friendly Administration

2000's:

- National Monuments Established
- Terrorism & National Security Become Issues
- Global Warming Theory Becoming Accepted

Group 5

National Timeline Summary

1940s

- World War II and the Manhattan Project
- Population movement and Tri-Cities Growth
- Discharges to River
- Baseline studies of fish around N Reactor
- Expansion of Hanford Mission
- Dams and Water Development

1950s

- Hanford growth continues
- Cold War/Korean War/Military presence
- Economic boom and growth
- Other Dams along the Columbia
- Atomic Energy Act—beginning of the nuclear energy age

1960s

- Military –Vietnam War, Cuban Missile Crisis,
- Awakening of the nation to environmental concerns
- N-Reactor completed—demonstrate energy production on a large scale
- Man on the Moon, major technological developments

1970s

- Environmental movement begins—
- 1st lands transferred to FWS and WDFW
- ALE designated as RNA
- 1st ELK on ALE
- Reactors close except N and Ben Franklin Dam refuted
- New Technologies at Hanford—WPPS and FFTF
- Implementation of Clean Water Act
- Accelerated slumping of White Bluffs
- Population Growth –subsequent needs for increased power generation
- 3-mile Island

1980s

- National Repository program—BWIP at Hanford
- HAB and application of NEPA and master planning
- Chernobyl and Three Mile Island
- SuperFund—Hanford subject to regulation by EPA and state
- Tank waste concerns and transfer of wastes
- Termination of nuclear power
- Treaty with Canada for storage and flows—greater needs for transmission lines

1990s

- Technology and Information
- Freedom of information act
- National Park Service studies for Reach Designation
- Democratic administration—Environmental Movement
- USFWS takes management responsibility
- Biological Resource Management Plan
- Electrical Transmission deregulated putting increased reliance on transmission lines across Hanford
- Down Winders—class action suit against DOE
- Listing of Columbia River salmonids
- Hanford Cleanup Mission
- Hazel O’Leary and Ecosystem Management

2000s

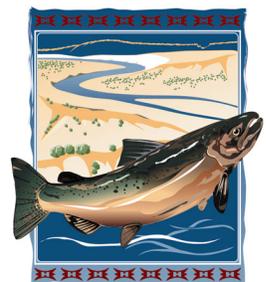
- Monument Established
- Accelerated cleanup
- FAC
- Bush administration/Gail Norton
- Invasive species order
- Global Warming
- 6 Billion people
- 9/11 increased security
- Biological opinion for salmon protection
- Spiking / unstable electrical prices

Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop I

November 4-7, 2002
Richland, WA



Section 3 Focus on the Present



Focus on the Present: "Prouds and Sorries"

Prouds and Sorries

The purpose of this exercise was to reflect on and accept the group's feelings about what is currently being done at and for the Hanford Reach National Monument. Each participant was allowed to contribute comments regarding his or her stakeholder group only. This was an exercise in owning up to what is, not blaming or problem solving. Each group brainstormed two lists (prouds and sorries), asking themselves:

1. What are we doing right now that we are PROUD of in relationship to Hanford Reach National Monument?
2. What are we SORRY or disappointed about?

Group 1

<i>Proud</i>	<i>Sorry</i>
Permanent Protection of National Monument Lands	Not enough FWS personnel to develop all potential partnerships and funds
Stakeholder partnerships	Workshop time costs exclude some people
Community unity around new monument	Not enough time spent with refuge neighbors and community meetings.
Nature Conservancy's biodiversity inventory weed monitoring diversity.	Not enough time or opportunity to tour monument
Participation for workshop is high. Refuge neighbors are attending.	Nature Conservancy not enough time or money to do more biology
USFWS is going to take a close look at the quality of the resources and cleanup before accepting area from DOE	Not enough time to look at bigger picture, tended to concentrate only on biological components.
Tribes working with USFWS on common uses.	Politics might force USFWS to accept land before being adequately remediated by DOE. People who use contaminated resources can become sick.
USFWS support for DC and region as well as local.	The CCP/EIS process takes so long
Formation of friends group.	Sorry the boat launch isn't being aggressively worked.

Opportunity to attend workshops	Don't have adequate law enforcement firefighting equipment or personnel.
USFWS is learning to trust the CCP/EIS process	Not enough staff across the board to adequately manage the Monument.
DOE and USFWS are having a growing partnership.	Confusing land a real designations (Units of the refuge).
	Don't have a better understanding of each Tribal issues.
	Don't have enough public education outreach.
	Community was divided before Monument.
	DOE doesn't have interest or funds for managing the Monument—preoccupied with cleanup.

Group 2

<i>Proud</i>	<i>Sorry</i>
Inclusiveness of public involvement in planning process	Unable to spend 100% time on HRNM planning project; difficult to split time with other planning efforts in the FWS Region
Commitment of constituent group and their dedication to planning process	Inability to control wildfires resulting in destruction of resources
Rich made the cut for FPAC	There aren't more documents/reports published from FPAC meetings
Successful internal outreach has resulted in additional funding for refuge	Sorry it took making the Reach national to get it protected it has resulted in it getting discovered and it's no longer quiet; increase tourism and commercial ventures will impact it
Of involvement in planning effort and bringing horse user group's issues to forefront	Missed opportunities to work with partners (schools, etc) to bring people to HRNM; lack of staff
Proposed McWhorter Ranch acquisition (TNC - WDFW) of 11K acres to expand adjacent state wildlife area; will allow	TNC not more engaged with Refuge in doing ecoregional planning and sharing of resource evaluations that they do so well

Opportunities to alleviate pressure on HRNM	
Ability of Refuge to do certain projects with limited resources (eg, road maintenance, invasive plants, sage restoration)	Lack of general knowledge and appreciation of shrub-steppe habitat
HRNM staff's dedication and preparation for this planning process (eg, workbooks, summary reports, etc.)	Not better able to establish a frame of reference in natural system, our frame of reference seems to be consumptive-based

Group 3

Proud

- Proud of working to make b reactor publicly accessible b/c B reactor visitors will appreciate monument and vice versa
- Sorry that doe mgmt not supportive of preserving b reactor.
- DOE funding of the TNC biodiversity inventory (doe funded and currently continues fund)
- Proud of the teamwork of the monument staff
- Proud she's keeping league of women voters up to speed and informed on monument
- Impressed with public involvement and their willingness to participate
- Strong and mature public involvement in our region - proud of being part of that and helping to create it
- BPA worked w/ monument staff on the firebreaks - using existing roads
- Proud of whole situation in WA involved in ending of WWII and that we have a chance here after 50 years to make a statement that this area is designed for peace (for future generations) (Madeleine's interpretation / rewording) - our region has sacrificed tremendously in the past - our new effort is to preserve this natural masterpiece for future generations. Jenna - in some respects it ties into current - people willing to tell the story of the past - honor the history (the region's sacrifice) that has been quashed for so long - with the monument.
- Does writing of the bio resource mgmt plan and mitigation strategy and bald eagle mgmt plan and salmon and steelhead management plan.
- BPA funded research and is proud of the current return of the salmon.
- DOE is cooperating w/ state on research on ferruginous hawks on Hanford site also other biota.
- Working w/ tribes - proud that we have Native American cultural history and willingness of tribes to contribute / participate - Dana - also protection of cultural resources - I think we're doing pretty well there.
- I'm proud that we can all get along
- I'm proud of fire suppression activities post 2000 fire - we have really heightened it up
- I'm proud that we're really looking into this like we are
- I'm proud of community support for restoration of white bluffs Bank (First Bank of White Bluffs) Jenna - proud of all cultural resources activities (at White Bluffs?)
- Impressed with long term investment of scientific community
- I'm proud of the Friends of the Monument
- Also proud of Hanford White Bluffs heritage group

Sorry

- DOE has slammed the door because of 9/11 - has really affected what's going on at B reactor
- Sorry we don't have centralized repository for all scientific information that's been gathered over years - including synthesis of data.
- Concerned about planning going on w/o funding picture in mind. To me this is like planning a family's future w/o money. Lack of funding within the planning - no thought in there as to how you're going to pay for it. In the end will be whatever you can afford. I see this all over in government now. Jenna - does that include issue about visitor center? Don - I'm not familiar w/ that, I've heard of that. Don - we currently don't charge for Franklin county museum - may have to change
- Sorry no agreement between DOE and FWS to transfer central lands to FWS - Gable Mountain, Gable Butte, Hanford town site. Could call it central corridor.
- FWS is single-minded about biota. All their plans are just for wildlife. They need to broaden their perspective here b/c it's a national monument. Jenna - I'm in agreement w/ that. With proclamation we can get around that.
- Sorry that popular sentiment does not value sagebrush
- Sorry this planning is going to take so long!
- Sorry that doe got rid of so many structures - like Hanford town site- many of historical structures are gone. Madeleine - Roads are still out there now - but are rotting away.
- Sorry there are so many structures and operations on Native American cultural sites.
- I'm sorry that I don't feel like i have enough time to do an adequate job here.
- Sorry they're not developing Columbia basin project to the full extent.
- I'm sorry we lost the ALE to the fire.
- I'm sorry that river flows don't take into account multi-resource considerations - plants, archaeological, wildlife habitat.
- Sorry we have a disaster in slow motion (White Bluffs sloughing)
- I'm sorry we have an EM1 at DOE headquarters that does not care about nature.

Group 4

Proud

- Doing quality work to produce a management tool for aquatic/riparian resources
- Provide educational opportunity on the Monument
- Provide an opportunity to see the Monument
- Conscious of actions/decisions along the river that economic development is well planned/thought out
- People are enjoying, using, appreciating and protecting the Monument
- High level of recognition of local resources at a national level, including bringing in the "right" agencies to help protect/manage the resources
- Training of over 100 teachers in arid lands ecology; benefits to students
- Public outreach and listening; good start on the CCP
- No major changes in management prior to development of the CCP, prior to listening to the public/interests/Tribes
- Pro-active on ecosystem management

- Working relationship between private businesses and the FWS
- That the Port of Benton wants to be involved
- Took the time and commitment to attend these workshops
- Local commitment to participate in the process (although opposed to federal control early on)
- Author of first book on Columbia Basin shrub/steppe
- Commitment to get to this point
- Agency commitment to high-quality management of important fish, wildlife and habitat
- Haven't done an economic analysis of the range of water management actions (hydropower systems operations)
- Need to learn more, be more informed
- More involvement early on
- More general public involvement, more volunteering on site
- Lack of commitment at higher levels (DC)
- Not enough time for full involvement due to an excess of information/reading
- Too long to get refuge staffing commitments through agency
- Not enough money/resources to fully meet expectations

Group 5

<i>Proud</i>	<i>Sorry</i>
Fish Flow Agreements. Vernita bar and Stranding	Land disturbance associated with Security issues at CGS (Energy NW)
Bureau or Recl. 50 years of water quality monitoring work	WNPS not enough involvement with USFWS for education
Letters in support of protecting reach—Nez Perce	CRHEST Historic photos not available on the internet
CHREST repository for historic items/photos for site and monument	Need to provide more regional USFWS support for Migratory Bird activities
BRMAP finalized	
WDFW Habitat Fragmentation (cooperated with PNNL)	Salmon/Chromium studies not completed WDFW and tribes
WNPS Educational field trips and volunteer weed control and restoration	Fire Management improvements
Bureau of Rec—recognition of problems and danger of water ponds on Wahluke and studies at Locke Island	
Interpretive Center at CRHEST	
Columbia Basin College—shrub-steppe classes held	
Public Pressure to focus cleanup on groundwater issues—river corridor	
Good science to support decision-making supported by USFWS, tribes, WDFW, PNNL	
WDFW—ESA recovery	
Funding provided for salmon restoration	

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Section 4 Exploring the Future



Exploring the Future

Exploring the Future: An Ideal Future for the Refuge

First, the group was asked to imagine the ideal Hanford Reach National Monument of the future. Each working group developed some kind of visual depiction of this vision and then presented or performed it in front of the large group. Group 1 presented a skit in which they were on a boat tour on the Columbia River, pointing out features on the landscape and species present. Group 2 role-played an environmental education class for fifth graders visiting the refuge. Group 3 combined a bus tour, boat tour, and train tour of the Monument. Group 4 asked everyone to close their eyes and visualize the setting the narrator described. Group 5 drew a map with symbols and pictures on a flip chart. While each group presented their ideal future, the other groups wrote down trends they saw. Then each group reviewed the themes identified during the 'ideal futures' plenary presentations and synthesized and agreed upon dominant themes. Using these themes, they crafted a draft vision statement for Hanford Reach National Monument.

Group 1

We brainstormed 7 pages of ideas that we condensed down to 5 common themes.

Riverscape/Landscape that is dominated by and maintained to promote native biodiversity in a sustainable manner.

Controlled alternative transportation that provides exceptional visitor experience while protecting all natural and cultural resources.

Education Interpretation. The whole story, The Story of Hanford Reach, geological , environmental presentations.

Support for Implementation or vision: partnerships, friends group, landowners.
Landscape linkages within the Columbia Basin.

Vision Statement: Present tense. Descriptive, not mission statement.

Vibrant native plants and animals is a model refuge that transforms land with conflicting uses to a pristine riparian, shrub-steppe cultural environment, connected

Local tribes practice reserved treaty rights and cultural practices.

Robust interconnected sustainable diverse opportunity abundant resources interpretative learning quality visitor interpretative, apropos, ubiquitous, diverse, sacred, precious gift for future generations.

Leave no trace, pack it in; pack it out; sustainable use

Neighboring landowners

The HRNM is a sacred and precious legacy of past, present and future generations; a place of refuge for shrub-steppe obligates to which visitors of all ages come. The Hanford Reach of the Columbia River is the thread that weaves together the shrub-steppe landscapes into the fabric of life and culture of the Columbia Basin through time.

Group 1 Draft Vision Statement

The HRNM is a sacred and precious legacy for past, present, and future generations. It incorporates the life sustaining waters of the Columbia River. The Reach is the ribbon that weaves riverine and shrub-steppe habitats together with the life and culture of the Columbia Basin through time. Native plant communities and their associated wildlife dominate the land. Wildlife corridors connect the monument with other shrub-steppe landscapes of the magnificent Columbia Basin Ecosystem. Through environmental education, research, and interpretation visitors come to appreciate the diverse ecology and history of the Hanford Reach with minimum impact to the landscape.

Group 2

HRNM Working Toward:

1. Visitor Experience
 - Visitors interested in tours easily accommodated, guided and unguided interpretive tours; infrastructure in place
 - Hiking and guiding trails
 - Developed campgrounds, managed well, low impact
 - Maintain current levels and types of recreational use; low impact; identify thresholds and set limits on types of numbers system is in place to manage use at these levels
 - System would recognize the variety of activities by current user groups
 - Establish overlooks or concentration points for visitors that allow them to visit but not impact resources. Many people just passing through. Alternatives to cars.
 - Establish zones of use and access; maintain a Aheart of the Monument@ B high use confined to portal areas and outer boundary.
 - Can drink from and swim in the Columbia River
 - HRNM not associated, in people's minds, with contamination B local, state, and national perspective has changed
 - No one's afraid of nuclear contamination
 - Interpretation of prehistory, pioneer history, and Cold War is integrated in HRNM
 - Washington state litter laws are observed
 - Strong partnerships among agencies, tribes, local communities
 - Recreation plan of refuge integrated with Priest Rapids project; allowing for a continuum of activities, providing flexibility/opportunities to distribute use and impacts; Mattawa would be a gateway community
 - Educated, knowledgeable, and appreciative public

- Boundary is well established, highly visible law enforcement
2. Natural Environment/Landscape
 - ALE restored - invasive gone
 - White Bluffs stabilized
 - >12 sage grouse leks, 5 stable pygmy rabbit colonies
 - Stable, native wildlife populations; populations in balance with habitat capability on refuge
 - Functioning, resilient ecosystem that surrounding community agrees is beneficial impact to area
 - Ability to connect with other large habitat areas to support biodiversity, sufficiently large so its resilient
 - Common native species are still common, and rare species are thriving
 - Healthy populations of steelhead, spring chinook, and coho, so they are delisted
 - Non-native fish populations have decline and catch limits removed
 - Restore natural fire regimes
 - Management is adaptive, based on best available science, and decisions are supported by science
 - River flow regimes are stabilized
 3. Administration
 - Utility maintenance integrated into refuge management
 - Strong partnerships among agencies, tribes, local communities
 - Adequate staff, volunteers, Friends Group and funding to implement CCP
 - Boundary is well established, highly visible law enforcement
 4. Community Values/Needs/Involvement
 - ALE restored - invasive gone
 - Visitors interested in tours easily accommodated, guided and unguided interpretive tours; infrastructure in place
 - Developed campgrounds, managed well, low impact
 - Functioning, resilient ecosystem that surrounding community agrees is beneficial impact to area
 - Maintain current levels and types of recreational use; low impact; identify thresholds and set limits on types of numbers system is in place to manage use at these levels
 - System would recognize the variety of activities by current user groups
 - Can drink from and swim in the Columbia River
 - Washington state litter laws are observed
 - Recreation plan of refuge integrated with Priest Rapids project; allowing for a continuum of activities, providing flexibility/opportunities to distribute use and impacts; Mattawa would be a gateway community
 - Management is adaptive, based on best available science, and decisions are supported by science

5. Cultural/Historic Values
 - Visitors interested in tours easily accommodated, guided and unguided interpretive tours; infrastructure in place
 - Interpretation of prehistory, pioneer history, and Cold War is integrated in HRNM
 - Central Hanford becomes refuge or managed by some other land management federal agency after area is cleaned
 - Strong partnerships among agencies, tribes, local communities
 - Ice age interpretation trail includes HRNM

Group 2 Draft Vision Statement

The Monument is a biologically, geologically, and culturally diverse landscape. The essence of the Monument is the last free-flowing nontidal waters of the Columbia River. The water flows are managed to maintain healthy fish populations and productive riverine habitats. The river is surrounded by unique shrub-steppe communities, which are fully functioning and resilient, and a showcase for shrub-steppe restoration. Its large size and connectivity with other protected areas makes it nationally significant for supporting viable populations of most obligate shrub-steppe species and other species and habitats of the Columbia Plateau. The Monument is also prized for its rich and irreplaceable cultural, geologic, paleontologic, and historic features.

The Monument provides a diversity of recreational, educational, and interpretive opportunities while maintaining the primitive nature of the heart of the Monument.

Strong, positive community involvement and partnerships contribute to accomplishing Monument goals.

Group 3

Visioning / Imagining Exercise - 2017

- Boats don't make any noise, can see out of it but can't see in, it don't do anything bad for environment, aircraft can hover w/o noise,
- Rivers full of fish
- School buses all over the range - everywhere
- No cheatgrass, no Russian olives
- View / landscape remains the same - like 1800s landscape. Native vegetation.
- Three visitors centers exist, by on Wahluke slope by Vernita bridge, ale, Richland or Ringold
- Road reopened to Ringold
- White bluffs stabilized
- Access to B Reactor and museum from Vernita. (Vernita / B Reactor Road open is vision of one / road closed is vision from another - they come up from Hanford town site). Also access to Hanford town site, 1st Bank of White Bluffs Savings and Loan etc
- Corridor along river on South and West Side is open except for cocooned areas around reactors
- Boat launch exists - near Vernita
- Rivers teeming w/ fish

- Friends of the Monument are huge
- Wide variety of educational tours
- 5th grade field trips all OVER the site- every 5th grader goes to top of ALE, let them see their community from that incredible view
- High school senior projects and Eagle Scout projects all over the monument
- Tripping over volunteers
- Collecting data from permanent monitoring plots
- Dinner trains hauling visitors through central Hanford up to b reactor and Vernita, loops w/ a boat ride down the river
- Washington water weeks is a Huge event
- In Mid may, stuff spikes again w/ school kids / field trips
- Weeds are controlled and sage is restored
- Monument is part of ice age flood trail
- Road tours / driving tours around the periphery
- Native Americans actively using and visiting all traditional places
- Campgrounds exist, also primitive camping along the river
- Vernita launch area is clean and orderly
- Clean Hanford lands are added to the refuge, also other private lands
- Marvelous relations w. neighbors
- Established horse and hiking trails
- Historic structures are restored and preserved and accessible
- Limited number of boats on river - using permit system
- No jet skis
- Reestablished historic trails (i.e Mullen trail)
- Monument is fully supported by political representatives
- Variety of public/private agencies working cooperatively
- Habitat connectivity among Yakama, YTC, BLM and monument
- T&E species all doing well
- Pygmy rabbit reintroduced
- Sage grouse reintroduced
- Areas of no normal public access still, parts of ALE are still RNA for visitation just by scientists. Summit of Rattlesnake opened to school buses, etc
- Areas of no motorized access
- Fire management program achieves objectives
- Monument watch program is active and working to protect cultural and natural resources
- Cleanup is on track

Common themes for visions as expressed by other groups

- Pygmy rabbit restoration
- Habitat connectivity
- B-reactor museum (actually one group had b reactor eliminated)
- Healthy salmon populations
- World class visitor center
- Wildlife abundant, diverse
- Sage restored
- Friends group strong

- Monument staff adequate
- School programs abundant, educational outreach
- White bluffs stabilized
- Monument pristine
- Hanford lands added to refuge
- Public access
- Native American use
- Research
- Archaeological and historic programs

Proclamation key points -

- Protection of cultural and natural resources
- Shrub steppe
- Protection of valid existing rights

Key areas -

- Wildlife / habitats / landscape
- Access / recreational use
- Education and interpretation and research
- Partnerships / local agencies / communities involvement

Group 3 members each wrote their own vision statement, and then they synthesized them into the following draft vision for the group.

Group 3 visions - separate

Sharon's vision

Hanford is nationally renowned as both an ecological and cultural monument. The Monument protects the best remaining examples of arid, riparian and riverine systems of the Columbia Plateau. Healthy and robust wildlife, plant and fish populations are complete and attest to the intact and functioning shrub steppe and riparian habitats that are connected to neighboring public and private lands. The free-flowing Hanford Reach of the Columbia River teems with fish where it passes through the Monument, and is no longer threatened by the sloughing of the White Bluffs.

Archaeological and cultural resource programs highlight and honor the early Native American use of the area; early Euro-American settlement, and the Cold War era. Numerous restored structures are available for public tours.

The public uses the river and upland areas along the Wahluke Slope and Saddle Mountain for fishing, hiking, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. An interpretive center hosts thousands of visitors per year and provides a central facility for the refuge's respected environmental education program. Local schoolchildren grow up knowing the Monument as their own outdoor classroom.

The local community values the Monument and is highly involved in volunteer programs, partnerships and ____.

Madeleine's

The Hanford Reach National Monument embraces the irreplaceable natural and historic legacy of the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River and the shrub-steppe habitat in upland areas.

With community support and partnerships, the Monument restores and protects natural and cultural resources. We ensure recreational opportunities are compatible with resource protection; we protect and enhance threatened plants and animals.

Visitors experience the Reach's quiet majesty and vast untouched desert and river vistas.

Don

The Hanford Reach National Monument is a biologically diverse haven for a variety of shrub steppe, riparian and unique habitats for resident and migrating species that retain connectivity with surrounding habitat. Hanford Reach supports healthy and abundant anadromous and resident fish populations. The rich and varied archaeological and historical objects are protected and preserved for the education of future generations.

Mike

The HRNM is a natural landscape of productive restored and native habitats managed for public access but protected from degradation. The National Monument is a valuable resource for public education, interpretation of its geological, historical, cultural and biological treasures, and research. HRNM is a community asset receiving broad public and legislative support, accomplishing its mission through partnerships with the community, tribes, and civic groups.

Don A.

The HRNM should return the area to its natural, pre-1943 state, restoring the plants, animals and stabilizing areas such as the bluffs that are deteriorating. The area should provide public access to all the resources provided by the site, such as hunting, fishing, birdwatching, and cultural events and so forth. Tours by road, rail and river need to be established so the public can enjoy the Monument and protect it at the same time.

Dana

The HRNM shall be managed in a manner that integrates the values of its rich past into a cohesive model of informed stewardship. Ecological processes are protected, cultural resources are preserved, research is savored, and the visitor is encouraged to (appreciate) stop, look, listen and learn.

Everell

Trailheads for horses and hikers (at least four) at or near Horn Rapids County Park, at or near intersection of 24 / 240; SR 24 and north entrance to Wahluke unit; south entrance to Wahluke unit (Parking Lot #8).

Jenna

HRNM links preservation of the present diverse natural and cultural resources with future ecosystem management and past cultural, historical tradition. Allowable public use is compatible with long-term protection and enhancement of the natural and cultural resources for which the Monument was established.

Group 3 Draft Vision Statement

The Hanford Reach National Monument embraces the irreplaceable natural and historic legacy of the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River. The Monument is a biologically diverse haven for shrub steppe, riparian and unique habitats for resident and migrating species. Hanford Reach supports healthy and abundant anadromous and resident fish populations.

Existing cultural resources highlight and honor Native American use of the area; Euro-American settlement; and the Cold War era. The Monument is a valuable resource for research, public education, and interpretation of its geological, historical, cultural, and biological treasures.

Visitors experience the Reach's quiet majesty and vast dryland and river vistas. The public uses the river and upland areas along the Wahluke Slope and Saddle Mountain in seeking solitude and for recreational activities. An interpretive center hosts thousands of visitors per year and provides a central facility for the Monument's respected environmental education program. Local schoolchildren grow up knowing the Monument as their own outdoor classroom.

As a national asset, the Monument receives broad public and legislative support, accomplishing its mission through partnerships with the community, tribes, state and federal agencies, and civic groups.

Group 4

Group 4 wrote themes on post-it notes and organized them under headings on flip charts. From that they crafted the following draft vision statement.

Group 4 Draft Vision Statement

The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique, biologically rich and diverse landscape consisting of the free-flowing Hanford Reach of the Columbia River and the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe landscape in the Columbia Basin. [Must cover cultural, geological, paleontological, interpretation and historic aspects.]

The approximate 200,000 -acre Monument is the best remaining example of an intact ecosystem in the Columbia Basin. It is a place for conservation of a mosaic of habitats for fish and wildlife and provides opportunities for public use and appreciation of the natural and cultural history of the Hanford site.

The restoration of Monument lands, waters, plant and animal resources provides a window to our past.

The Monument is an environment where a diversity of wildlife, native shrub-steppe and riparian communities—and their natural processes—can be observed and explored.

Public use and access to the Monument's irreplaceable natural and historic legacy is encouraged to the extent it is compatible with the Monument's purposes.

Group 5

What is the Ideal Hanford Reach Monument?

In 2017 this is how it looks:

Vision Statement Overlying themes

- Public Use and Research/Education
- Unique History and Prehistory—Cultural Resource
- Last stretch of free-flowing Columbia
- Unique Ecosystem—geological and biotic resources
- Solitude and Limited Use experiences

The Hanford Reach National Monument comprises a unique collection of cultural, historic, geologic and biotic resources. Driving forces of nature and society have acted to form a refuge of biological diversity in a relatively pristine shrub-steppe ecosystem along the last free flowing stretch of the Columbia River. The geologic, cultural, and biological resources will be available and interpreted for the enjoyment of the community and numerous visitors to the monument. Education about the rarity and importance of the resources, as well as the historic, prehistoric and geologic events that led to the formation of the Monument will be a primary element. The Monument will be managed to preserve these resources for future generations and provide a link between research and education on the monument with public involvement in Monument activities.

Group 5 Draft Vision Statement

We have a unique showcase for the forces of nature and society. A magnificent arid landscape and grand river with an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy. A place to find the richness of life, a tribute to freedom and experience sagebrush and sunsets in solitude. The monument is a gathering place to experience, learn, and celebrate, where stories are protected, studied and passed on as they have been since time immemorial. The last free flowing stretch of the Columbia River, the undisturbed shrub steppe ecosystem and relicts of the birth of the Atomic Age have combined to create a diverse and rich refuge. Wild salmon that still spawn naturally in the Reach have provided physical and spiritual sustenance for native Americans for the past 10,000 years. Our diverse wildlife and valuable habitats maintain the integrity of the Columbia Basin Ecoregion for future generations.

The monument will eventually encompass more than 300,000 acres that represent a significant remnant of shrub-steppe habitat within the lower Columbia Basin. The protection and restoration of valuable natural resources is carefully balanced with public access and controlled use for recreation, education, and research. We respect and value our National and regional heritage, natural and cultural resources, partners, and visitors.

Synthesized Draft Vision Statement

One representative from each working group formed a synthesis group and stayed late Tuesday evening to combine the vision statements from the working groups into one shared statement. The synthesis group included a member from many of the different stakeholder groups present at this workshop. Below is synthesized vision statement.

The Hanford Reach National Monument embraces the irreplaceable natural and historic inheritance of the Columbia Basin. The Reach is the ribbon that weaves riverine and shrub-steppe communities together defining a magnificent arid landscape. A place to discover the richness of life, to pay tribute to freedom and experience sunrises in solitude.

The monument is a natural gathering place to experience, learn, and celebrate, where stories are protected, studied and passed on as they have been since time immemorial. Cultural resource management practices highlight and honor Native American use of the area; Euro-American settlement; and the atomic era.

Our diverse wildlife and fully functioning habitats are critical for the maintenance of the biological robustness and integrity of the Columbia Basin. The last free flowing stretch of the Columbia River, the size and connectivity of the recovering shrub steppe ecosystem and wild salmon combine to create a diverse and rich mosaic. The Reach provides physical and spiritual sustenance for Native Americans as it has for generations.

The monument encompasses a nationally significant reserve of shrub steppe habitat to showcase ecosystem restoration and promote conservation within the Columbia Basin. The protection, restoration and enhancement of valuable natural resources are carefully balanced with public access and managed use for recreation, education, and research.

The Monument is a testimonial to the sacrifices of our ancestors. We respect and value our National and regional heritage, natural and cultural resources, existing users, neighbors, partners, and visitors.

Vision statement synthesis group members: Naomi Sherer, Dana Ward, Rick Leaumont, Stuart Harris, Mary Hollen, Carol Swan, Mike Marxen, and Jim Evans

The next morning, this synthesized vision statement was presented to the large group in plenary, and revisions were suggested and discussed at length. For a complete record of the discussion see the Martinez plenary notes in Appendix I. The synthesis group met again over lunch to

incorporate the suggested revisions, which led to the following draft vision statement. After this workshop, the statement will be reviewed by the Federal Advisory Committee and the Fish & Wildlife Service and then revisited in the Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop II.

Final Synthesized Draft Vision Statement from Workshop I

The Hanford Reach National Monument Vision Statement

We embrace the irreplaceable natural and historic inheritance of the Columbia Basin. The Reach, the last free flowing stretch of the Columbia River, is the ribbon that weaves shrub-steppe and riverine communities together defining a magnificent arid landscape - a place to discover the richness of life, to reflect upon freedom and experience sunrises in solitude.

Our diverse wildlife and fully functioning ecosystems are critical for the biological robustness and integrity of the Columbia Basin. The unique combination of the rare and expansive shrub-steppe ecosystem, the free flowing river, and the last major wild salmon spawning grounds surviving on the Columbia, combine to create a diverse and rich mosaic. The Reach is a refuge for a multitude of species, many of which are new to science. The Reach provides treaty resources for Native Americans, which are shared for the physical and spiritual sustenance of all.

The Monument is a natural gathering place to experience, learn, and celebrate, where stories are protected, studied and passed on as they have been since time immemorial. Cultural resource management protects and honors Native American use of the area, immigrant settlement, and the atomic era. Public access, recreation, education, and research are managed to minimize their impact on the Monument's resources.

The Monument is a testimonial to the sacrifices of our ancestors. We respect and value our national and regional heritage, natural and cultural resources, existing users, neighbors, partners, and visitors.

Refuge Goals

The groups were tasked with developing draft goals, which are a framework for action on how to create the desired future working with the resources and opportunities of today. Using the themes identified in the vision statement formulation exercise, the groups developed a list of broad, long-term goals or program focus areas that will build towards the shared vision. Each working group's goals are below.

Group 1

Step 1 - Brainstorm potential goals

- Protect Endangered Species
- Fully functional ecosystems
- Protect and maintain cultural and geological resources
- Connections to other shrub steppe habitat
- Interpret the “story” of the Hanford Reach
- Restore and maintain the native biodiversity of the Columbia River and Plateau
- Establish a resilient buffer zone/boundary around the Monument
- Eliminate invasive species
- Provide visitor access that protects the fragile resources and enhances a quality visitor experience
- Provide a transportation system that utilizes efficient/green technologies
- Provide for appropriate research opportunities that meet management goals
- Provide for adequate law enforcement to protect the resources of the monument and provides for the health and safety of the public
- Implement fire management practices that restore a natural fire management
- Develop a monument visitor center off site that minimizes monument impacts and maximizes public education and appreciation for Columbia Basin resources
- Provide adequate environmentally friendly infrastructure
- Establish a monitoring baseline for the monument (central database)
- Establish a visual resource database
- Maintain and nurture resources that help achieve monument goals and objectives
- Establish a clear and transport protocol that resolves conflicts between the Monument and others.
- Establish a clear and transport protocol that works with treaty tribes
- Preserve the solitude of the Monument
- Protect and enhance the Columbia River and its aquatic resources and hydrology

Group 1 Draft Goals

- 1. Protect and enhance the Columbia River, its hydrology and aquatic resources.*
- 2. Protect, restore, and maintain fully functional Columbia Basin shrub-steppe ecosystems.*
- 3. Protect and maintain cultural, geologic and paleontological resources for future generations*

4. *Provide visitors with high quality educational and recreational experiences that are compatible with the purposes of the monument.*
5. *Provide for high quality environmentally friendly infrastructure, operations and maintenance capabilities to accomplish the monument's vision.*
6. *Establish and implement an appropriate research program that helps meet management goals.*

Group 2

Visitor Experience

- Quality experience (learn, know, understand)
- Managed to protect natural resources
- Visitors will understand and appreciate the Monument's many values

Goal

Provide a high quality visitor experience by ensuring visitors gain an understanding and appreciation of the many unique features of the Monument.

Habitat and Species

- Shrub steppe obligates restored/protected
- Restore and maintain habitats
- Benefits: connectivity

Goal

Restore the shrub steppe community within the range of natural variability of ecosystem processes to maintain the natural diversity of the shrub steppe matrix.

Goal

Protect, enhance, and restore spawning areas, healthy populations of native fish and other aquatic organisms, riparian areas, and their interactions, within the Hanford Reach.

Fire Management

Goal

Develop a cooperative fire management program that promotes a fire regime that protects resources and neighbors and restores native habitats.

Outreach

Goal

Promote an awareness and appreciation in local communities of the Monument's values.

Public Use

- Provide access that promotes responsible use of the

Goal

Work with partners to provide Monument visitors high quality services, programs, and facilities that ensure resource protection

Cultural

Goal

Identify, protect and where appropriate interpret, the pre-historic and historic resources to ensure future generations can connect to the area's past.

Group 3

Goal categories - major subject areas brainstorm

- Biological Resources
 - Water
 - Shrub-steppe
- Cultural Resources
- Public Access
- Interpretation / Education
- Geo /Paleo

A proposal was made to group many of the above into a “resource protection” goal.

subject / sub attribute / action / target condition /

Some from the group

Biological /

- Protection, restoration, and maintenance of shrub-steppe habitats
- Restore proper functioning of ecological processes for shrub-steppe ecosystems.
- Contribute to the restoration of healthy populations of migrating salmon, birds in shrub-steppe and river ecosystems.
- Restore shrub-steppe composition and structure to conditions typical of pre-European settlement.
- To protect, maintain, and enhance indigenous wildlife and habitats within the riverine and upland environments of the HRNM.

Goal

Protect and restore proper functioning of ecological processes to maintain and enhance indigenous fish, wildlife and native plant populations of the HRNM.

Cultural

- Identify and preserve irreplaceable (significant / notable / outstanding / precious / vanishing) cultural resources in the HRNM.

- Contributions and artifacts of Native Americans, Euro-American settlers, and the Hanford project workers are preserved and honored.
- Identify and preserve the integrity of the irreplaceable cultural heritage of the HRNM to honor past generations and benefit future generations. (Discussion on integrity - is it necessary?)

Goal

Identify, preserve and honor the irreplaceable (significant / notable / outstanding / precious / vanishing) cultural heritage of the HRNM.

Public Access

- Provide access for a variety of recreational, academic, and existing uses commensurate with other security, safety, and resource protection goals of the Monument.

Goal

Provide access for a variety of recreational and academic uses dependent upon the special resources found on the Monument commensurate with other security, safety, and resource protection needs.

Interpretation / Education

- Through their enjoyment of a rich variety of outdoor experiences and educational and interpretive programs, visitors gain a deeper appreciation and understanding of the arid lands ecosystem represented at the Monument.

Goal

Through a rich variety of educational opportunities, interpretive programs and outdoor experiences, visitors gain a deeper appreciation and understanding of the arid lands ecosystem and the dramatic geological and historic events that resulted in the Monument.

Valid Existing Rights

- Valid existing rights managed cooperatively... coexistence / equally able to achieve objectives / harmonious / relationship /
- Honor valid existing rights and collaborate to achieve separate individual goals of respective entities.
- Valid existing rights are acknowledged and respected.
- Respect the exercise of valid existing rights while protecting the purposes of the monument.
- Acknowledge and respect valid existing rights ...
- Allow the coexistence and exercise of valid existing rights in a cooperative manner.
- Ensure the exercise of valid and existing rights are carried out in a manner consistent with proper care and management of the objects of the proclamation.
- Valid and existing rights are acknowledged and respected and carried out in a manner that is consistent with the purposes of the Monument.
- Valid existing rights are acknowledged and respected in accordance with the Proclamation.

Goal

Valid existing rights are acknowledged and respected and carried out in a manner that is consistent with the Proclamation.

Geo / Paleo**Goal**

Protect and maintain the Monument's unique and irreplaceable geological and paleontological resources.

Other

- Ensure Monument integrity within the regional landscape through attention to ...

Goal

Actively investigate proposed and existing projects and land acquisition opportunities outside Monument boundaries that could affect resource protection on the Monument.

Group 4**Draft Goals****Aquatics**

Restore the ecological integrity and productivity of the aquatic community with an emphasis on native species of concern such as fall chinook salmon and white sturgeon.

Wildlife & Habitat

Restore and conserve the natural species diversity of the wildlife and plant populations in shrub-steppe, riparian, riverine and wetland communities.

Cultural Resources

Respect the resources, culture, and cultural use of the Native Americans who historically used the Monument and provide education for visitors.

History

Identify, honor and protect the Monument's historical features, including its sites, stories and artifacts.

Aesthetics

Protect and, where possible, restore the visual character and solitude of the Monument.

Interpretation and Environmental Education

Visitors are given the opportunity to learn and gain an appreciation and understanding of the Monument's unique natural, cultural and historic resources.

Recreation

Provide the opportunity for high-quality recreational experiences that are compatible with the Monument's purposes.

Research

Promote and facilitate the on-going research of the Monument's resources to further the knowledge and understanding of our natural and cultural heritage.

Geology & Paleontology

Identify, protect and interpret the geological and paleontological resources of the Monument and provide interpretation.

Group 5**Qualitative Issues Used to Develop Draft Goals Above**

- Biological Resources
- Proclamation Elements
- Microbiotic Crusts
- Migratory birds
- Migratory salmon
- Shrub-steppe ecosystem
- Shrub-steppe obligates
- Winter use and stop over birds
- Rare plant species
- Sturgeon and other high value fish
- Small and large mammals
- Bird nesting bluff
- Geologic/Paleontologic Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Public Use
- Cooperative Partnerships
- Riverine

Individual draft goals for Biological Resources

Preserve and protect the existing shrub steppe habitat to perpetuate healthy populations of insects, birds, mammals and plants dependent on this regionally dwindling resource.

Preserve and maintain habitats and species within the monument to perpetuate healthy populations of the native flora and fauna found within the Hanford Reach and shrub steppe habitats of the Lower Columbia Basin

Preserve and protect the biological integrity of the riverine and shrub steppe ecosystems to sustain diverse wildlife and plant species

Manage to restore or mimic natural processes that preserve or re-create fully functioning shrub steppe and riverine ecosystems.

The upland and riverine habitats support functioning populations of plants fish, animals, insects, birds and other living beings.

Manage the non-anadromous fisheries resources of the Reach to ensure and maintain populations of various resident species of game and food fish and non vertebrates to support regulated tribal and public resource utilization.

Biological Resources Goal

Preserve and restore the native biological diversity, integrity, and functions of the shrub steppe and riverine ecosystems within the Hanford Reach and Lower Columbia Basin.

Public Access Goal

Provide and improve public opportunities to appreciate and understand, and participate in the unique recreational and educational benefits associated with the natural and cultural resources within the Monument.

Research and Education Goal

Continue to provide an outdoor/living laboratory for the research community, educators, and students to investigate and understand natural and cultural resources.

Partnerships Goal

Foster and support cooperative interactions among public and private organizations and interests compatible with the intent of the proclamation.

Cultural Resources Goal

Continue to recognize and experience the multicultural history and existing traditional uses that define Monument Lands.

Synthesized Goals

Wednesday evening, a member from each working group stayed late to synthesize the goals developed by the working groups into one set of goals.

1. Shrub-steppe and other upland habitats

Restore and perpetuate proper functioning of ecological processes within shrub-steppe and other upland habitats to enhance and maintain the full complement of native wildlife and plant populations.

2. River and riverine habitat

Restore and perpetuate proper functioning and ecological integrity within aquatic and riparian communities to enhance and maintain healthy populations of native fish and other aquatic organisms within the HR.

3. Cultural/historical

Identify, honor, protect and, where appropriate, interpret the multi cultural history and existing traditional uses on Monument lands to ensure future generations connect to the area's past.

4. Geological/paleontological

Identify, protect and interpret the rare and unusual geological and paleontological resources of the Monument.

5. Public access/Recreation

Provide the opportunity for high quality recreational experiences that are compatible with security, safety, and resource protection needs as defined by the Monument's purposes.

6. Interpretation, environmental education and research

Provide a rich variety of research and educational opportunities, interpretive programs, and outdoor experiences for researchers and visitors to gain a deeper appreciation, knowledge and understanding of the arid lands ecosystem and the dramatic geological, historical and cultural events associated with the Monument.

7. Management and Infrastructure

Provide for high quality infrastructure, maintenance capabilities, and a cooperative fire management program that protects resources and neighbors, and restores habitats.

8. Valid existing uses and partnerships

Acknowledge and respect valid existing rights, and foster and support cooperative interactions with tribes and public and private organizations.

9. Aesthetics

Protect and, where possible, restore the visual character and solitude of the Monument.

Goals synthesis group members: *Don Rose, Don Anglin, Tom Ferns, Linda Smith, and Mike Green*

Revised Draft Goals

These goals were presented and discussed in plenary. Each group was assigned two goals to re-work, keeping in mind the comments made by the large group. This resulted in the following draft goals.

Group 1

Rewrite of Goal 1

Restore and conserve shrub-steppe and other upland habitat (fully) functioning within their natural range of variability to enhance and maintain the full complement of native wildlife and plant populations of the Lower Columbia Basin.

Or

Restore and conserve shrub-steppe and other upland habitat to enhance and maintain the full complement of native wildlife and plant populations of the Lower Columbia Basin.

functioning within their natural range of variability -

-this is a measurable statement and should be part of an objective

-do we know what the range of variability is?

-is there a base line established in order to judge/compare natural range of variability

Plenary

Lower Columbia Basin does not imply our area. Columbia Plateau, Pasco Basin, Mid-Columbia
Clarify range of variability – might be better in objectives

Group 2

Goal 2: River and Riverine Habitat

General Comment: Is it achievable? Does HRNM have control over it? Presupposing what is needed to enhance and maintain fish and others (and these are the objects of the Proclamation)

Synthesis goal:

“Restore and perpetuate proper functioning and ecological integrity within aquatic and riparian communities to enhance healthy populations of native fish and other aquatic organisms within the HR.”

Group 2 rewrite:

“Restore and conserve the function of aquatic and riparian communities within their natural range of variability to enhance and maintain healthy populations of native fish, such as Chinook salmon, and other native aquatic and riparian-dependent species within the HR.”

Plenary discussion: more discussion on whether we should highlight a specific species such as Chinook, but synthesis group wanted ecosystem based

- there are other native species equally important
- **recommendation:** “...such as Chinook salmon, etc.”
- Group decided to drop specific mention of Chinook.

strike “... within aquatic and riparian communities ...” and replace with “...that affect”

- note: “within” occurs twice in this goal; we assume the concern was for the first “within”
- **recommendation:** change “within” to “of”; “that affect” is externalized to the CCP scope and is too constraining

“proper functioning condition” is difficult to define and monitor, so it should be replaced with something else

- recommendation: replace statement with “function within the natural range of variability”,
- this change assumes we will need to establish a baseline from which to measure this

“perpetuate” should be changed to conserve and add manage

- **recommendation:** replace “perpetuate” with “conserve”
- **we will incorporate management into the objectives and strategies**

include riparian and riparian species

- recommendation: include “...riparian dependent species...”

Final draft version:

“Restore and conserve the function of aquatic and riparian communities within their natural range of variability to enhance and maintain healthy populations of native fish, and other native aquatic and riparian- dependent species within the HR.”

Goal 3: Cultural/Historical

Synthesis group goal: “Identify, honor, protect and, where appropriate interpret the multicultural history and existing traditional uses on Monument lands to ensure future generations connect to the areas past.”

Group 2 rewrite: “Protect and acknowledge the multi-cultural history and compatible traditional uses on Monument lands to ensure present and future generations... (connect to the area’s past)... or (can experience this history and culture)”

Plenary discussion:

Problem with use of words “honor” from synthesis groups goal; “protect” should be listed first

- Recommendation: replace with “acknowledge and recognize” or “respect”
- What is missing is reference to Native American continued traditional uses
- Some didn’t want to lose the word honor

Use of terms “compatible” vs. “existing” traditional uses. We could drop the qualifier all together. Compatibility is not appropriate for treaty related uses, as these have other federal protective rights. Difficult to define what is traditional. If it just relates to native American traditional uses, we should probably drop it from the goal. Drop “...and compatible traditional uses...” from goal above

Concerns that non-Indians would be able to conduct native tribal traditional uses. Need to separate native vs. historical activities. Basically concern with the term “experience”, as its misleading to non-Indians. Indian tribal activities covered by treaty rights.

Dropped original reference to “identify...history”

-we could assume “identification” would be developed in objectives. One person seemed concerned with losing reference to “identify”

Need to add “present and future generations...”

Final draft Version:

Protect and acknowledge the Native American, European settler, atomic and Cold War histories of Monument lands to ensure present and future generations connect to the area’s past.

***Plenary discussion did not reach consensus on final text.**

Group 3

Plenary comments on Synthesized Goal 4, Version 1 were:

- 1) Remove interpret - already covered in Goal 6
- 2) Protect - rare and unusual - as written it restricts protection to only these
- 3) Remove rare and unusual
- 4) Use the adjectives rare and unusual or something else

New draft of Goal 4 -

Identify and protect the distinctive geological and paleontological resources of the Monument.

Plenary comments on Synthesized Goal 7, Version 1 were:

- 1) Need to also include valid existing rights users
- 2) A word was dropped that is important - *operations* and maintenance capabilities
- 3) Trouble seeing this as a goal - management is everything we do - certain components could rise to goal level - i.e. fire
- 4) Could it be rewritten in terms of facilities and staff?
- 5) Infrastructure needed. Monument shares management between DOE and FWS. Lines/roads/buildings/facilities if put up front more likely to have well planned infrastructure that doesn’t jeopardize ecology [environmentally friendly was in first draft of group 1].
- 6) Move fire management to goal level - critical for shrub-steppe, liability and neighbor considerations.

New draft of Goal 7 - Two new goals recommended

Establish and maintain a cooperative fire management program that protects facilities, resources and neighbors.

Provide high quality environmentally-friendly infrastructure, operations, and maintenance capabilities in harmony with Monument purposes.

Comments on this one from plenary group-

- a) Need law enforcement in 2nd goal
- b) We should have facilities in the fire management one
- c) We should have natural resources restoration included in the fire management goal. Need to restore a fire interval natural to these ecosystems.

Group 4

Plenary

- Not sure that security needs that arose from 9/11/01 were included in Monument Purposes, maybe remove ‘as’ and insert ‘the’
 - What is high quality? Is that necessary to mention?
 - Goals 5 and 6 should be combined; research shouldn’t be thrown in with recreation.
 - Access-recreation different from interpretation/education. If we lump too much it will be difficult to write objectives. Think research could be separate.
 - Do we want to limit research to FWS subject areas or include others also?
- Compile impacts to birds, disturbance results from any activity.

Goal 5 Public Use

Provide a rich variety of educational, interpretive and recreational opportunities for visitors to gain a deeper appreciation, knowledge and understanding of the Monument compatible with security, safety and resource protection needs.

Goal 6 Research

Facilitate research on the Monument consistent with security and safety needs compatible with resource protection, with an emphasis on research that contributes to management goals.

Group 5

Request to replace proper functioning of ecological process with natural range of variability

Disagreement between groups/individuals concerning use of fully functioning ecosystem

Discussion about specific species listing in river and riverine habitat—particularly the inclusion of riparian species

- Protect should be first word on cultural
- Ensure present and future generations
- Overlap with number 8
- Take honor out or keep honor in? Second for keeping honor in.
- Honor hard word—respect suggested.
- Existing traditional uses—compatible with the proclamation

Geological resources—rare and unusual may not be inclusive

Public Access vs. Interpretation, environmental education and research

--discussion about the intent of the research opportunities, the utility of splitting, or lumping the two together with some

Reread the issues/FAC committee

Management and Infrastructure—should this goal be here?

Ownership of the word infrastructure—not managed just by USFWS, DOE buildings and facilities

Cooperation? Environment friendly, law enforcement

Fire management to be own goal—neighbors, facilities, shrub steppe, liability

Valid existing rights and partnerships

Valid existing rights already a given in the proclamation—already there

Work with holders of valid existing rights to remain compatible with monument purposes—best management practices

Vehicle for objectives—expand and

Aesthetics—use the subcommittee report—viewed and solitude and tranquility

Natural visual character

Aesthetics includes whole realm of senses.

Concern over identifying and calling out valid existing rights. Three types of partnerships identified, federal agency partnerships,

State, local and tribal government partnerships, and partnerships or relations that include community interests (such as Audobon, Friends of the Monument, Benton Co. Historical Society, White Bluffs survivors) organizations, and neighbors of the monument.

Legal obligations of USFW to work with local and state governments.

Decided to include aesthetics based on the Resource Protection Subcommittee

Goal 8

Valid Existing Rights and Partnerships:

Foster, support, and respect cooperative partnerships that preserve valid and existing rights while protecting the purposes of the Monument. Recognize and cooperate with state, local and tribal governments in the discharge of statutory responsibilities. Enhance relationships and partnerships with community organizations and neighbors furthering management goals.

(Some parts of this goal did not reach consensus in plenary. One suggestion was to replace ‘statutory’ with ‘jurisdictional’; another suggestion was to replace ‘enhance’ with ‘seek to develop’.)

Goal 9

Aesthetics:

Protect when possible and consider the natural visual character, solitude and tranquility of the Monument.

(In plenary it was not decided on including the word visual, some thought it limited the experience to only one of the five senses.)

Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop I

November 4-7, 2002
Richland, WA



Appendix I Plenary Notes



Plenary Notes

MONDAY, 4 NOVEMBER 2002

Extensive pre-workshop work was done to elicit issues of concern to the public regarding the future of the Hanford Reach National Monument. In addition the Federal Advisory Committee prepared a series of issue-based reports. This information was made available in the briefing materials for this workshop and the workshop participants were asked to review and, if necessary, add to the lists. The result was a determination that the lists and reports were quite inclusive. A discussion emerge regarding the appropriateness of the themes or headings under which the issues were lumped and whether or not certain issues deserved to be considered themes themselves.

Issue Themes used during public scoping meetings:

1. Valid existing rights (river flow agreements)
2. Public use and access
3. Wildlife, habitat and fisheries (rare plant species)
4. Fire management
5. Cultural resources
6. Geological and paleontological resources
7. FAC/Monument visions

New Issue Themes Suggested:

Contaminants and Clean-up Program

Water Management (Columbia River Surface): responsibilities, authorities

Co-management: Tribal interests (specific areas)

Invasive species

Boundaries not well marked

Plenary Discussion

Ground water contamination is a problem and didn't seem to fit under the current 7 categories.

Water management is not specifically addressed.

Think water contaminants as itself isn't an issue, it is an issue as it affects public use and wildlife, habitat and fisheries.

Think co-management is a new issue theme.

Management category could include existing rights, and co-management issues.

At this stage recommend not lumping issues further than they already are.

Can we pull out important parts of these themes then at this stage to make sure they are addressed?

Yes, that would be helpful.

Add invasive species as well as it's own theme.

Contaminants and water management are huge and extend way past the Monument boundaries and we don't have that much control over them.

We addressed these issues just inside the Monument.

These issues might fall out in the prioritization process anyway.

We might find out over the next few days that these issues fall under the themes, but at this point I think we need to keep it wide open.

After significant discussion, it was determined that, because the lists of issues provided in the briefing materials did not include all the comments received from the public scoping meetings, the planning team will add the rest of the issues, theme them, develop problem statements and bring them back to the second Hanford Reach National Monument Planning workshop. There was recognition that all issues need to be addressed in some manner within the CCP.

TUESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER 2002

Vision Statements Discussion

Statements that were missing from the group visions:

Respect for neighboring lands, partners
Managing in cooperation with neighbors and existing uses
Restoring White Bluffs
Honor of sacrifices
Cold war

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2002

Synthesized Vision Statement Discussion

Paragraph 1:

Trouble with “pay tribute to freedom” because I don’t think of freedom in this area, and it is also a cliché that is overused.

I think ‘sacrifices of ancestors’ is enough mention of freedom

Freedom may be different today if we didn’t have this place

Think the vision is too long and repetitive and this is a phrase we can drop

This phrase has lots of different meanings to different people, so if you leave it in you need to clarify it

Say: ‘pay tribute to history’ instead

Move this phrase to paragraph five, first sentence

This phrase is a link to the local community and think we need to keep it

Replace with ‘a place to learn from our history’

I don’t see the Monument paying tribute to freedom; I think it has to do more with the sacrifices ‘Pay tribute to the defense of freedom’

I like that this phrase means something different to everyone, it could be the freedom to have a say in the future of the land, freedom of the river to flow freely, etc.

When the Monument was first established, the FWS tried to not include the reactors in any part of the Monument, so why now do we want to talk about it in our vision statement?

The reason the Monument is here and undeveloped land today is because of the atomic area

The vision statement needs to be general enough that we can have many alternatives under it

If you want freedom to have different meanings to everyone you could say: ‘experience freedom’ or ‘appreciate freedom’, ‘reflect upon freedom’

To the people that experienced the bomb first hand, it is not a tribute to freedom.
'experience sunrises in solitude' inclusion
I think it is too romantic and poetic
I think solitude is an important part of the reach
The Monument was established so that there is a place to be in solitude
'sunsets' instead of 'sunrises'
We chose 'sunrises' because it was opening and visionary, the beginning of the day instead of
the end of the day

Paragraph 2

Move paragraph two to the second to last paragraph
Want the paragraph about habitat and wildlife to the second paragraph
Paragraph 3

Omit the last sentence about Native Americans because it is repetitive
The two sentences about Native Americans have two different meanings so we need to keep the
essence of both
Can we combine them?
'Physical and spiritual sustenance for Native Americans' should move to the first paragraph
since it is more of an overall feeling of the Monument.
The reason that sentence is where it is because it's the sentence after the one mentioning salmon
The river and Reach are important spiritually for more people than Native Americans
Say: 'for all people'

The Native Americans have treaty rights
Keep this sentence how it is, but put it in a paragraph with public use
The tribes are not part of the public and their use is not considered 'public use'
The spirituality is important to me as well even though I'm not a Native American
We need to make sure the vision includes this particular special relationship somewhere
The sentence isolates the importance of the Native American presence and history here and we
need to keep it that way
I think the last sentence in the first paragraph does include that all inclusive spirituality meaning
Remove the word 'recovering' before "shrub steppe ecosystem and wild salmon..."
Paragraph 3, the second sentence is redundant with the second sentence of the first paragraph
In Paragraph 3, remove 'for the maintenance of' before "biological robustness.." because it's
clunky

Instead of "fully functioning", say "healthy"
What's healthy? Fully functioning nails you down to a definition
How about "in tact"?
Functioning is an active word that describes a process
Use the word "resilient" instead of "fully functioning"
Use "resilient" because it can rebound in the future depending on what happens
"Fully functioning" is easier to measure than resilient or healthy
Robust gives the flavor of something healthy, fully functioning, and resilient
I'm not a scientist, and think that fully functioning is clunky
Fully functioning helps for managers
I am a scientist and think that fully functioning is better language for a goal

Paragraph 4

First sentence is beautiful but redundant

Omit the word 'habitat' after "shrub steppe"

I'm not a biologist and don't understand what shrub-steppe is if there is no habitat word after it.

A habitat is a place where a plant or animal lives and is species-specific.

We could use the word community or ecosystem instead.

Don't label resources with 'valuable', say instead: "enhancement of the Monument's resources"

Second sentence has to be flipped because it makes it sound as if we are carefully treading around public use and we are not.

We put valuable in there to capture the geological processes going on on the site

Should be inclusive of all resources

The sentence about the Columbia Basin seems to be better wording for a goal

Think the word balanced means equal and that's not what we mean in this sentence

Paragraph 5

Add the word 'local' before regional and national

Take out 'existing users' because it means the same to me as 'visitors'

Existing users is a different group such as Native Americans

The sentence starting with "we", who is we? I think people will assume it's the FWS

We take ownership, and I like it, it is strong

Second version of vision

Starts with "We" instead of Hanford Reach National Monument because it is more inclusive and because the title already says Hanford Reach National Monument so you know who 'we' are

The word 'we' draws me in and makes me feel a part of the Monument

I think it is too nebulous, who are we and were are we?

In terms of a formal document, we need to clearly identify the entity that concerns the rest of the document

It is the statement of the FWS, we are assuming it is our statement too and it's not

Alternative: "We embrace the ...of the HRNM" for first statement

This vision statement is supposed to be all inclusive and we

The word embrace makes it more romantic and HRNM embracing is a good image

In the last sentence of the last paragraph, say 'the FWS and DOE in concert with the public' instead of we

In the fourth paragraph, "nationally significant" should include the river as well as the shrub-steppe

Goals Discussion

Are any group's goals missing anything?

Fire management? Thought fire management was important to achieve the things we want to biologically.

The synthesis group will keep this in mind.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2002

Goals Discussion

Goal 1

Replace “proper functioning” with “natural range of variability”

I like “natural range of variability” but I also think we should keep the word ‘functioning’

Could say, “fully functioning ecological process”

“Functioning within their natural range of variability”

Add something specifying the plant community such as naming the Columbia Plateau

Goal 2

Name “fall Chinook salmon” in the goal

Replace “in” with “in that affect”

How do you define “proper functioning”?

Take out the word “perpetuate”

The word “conservation” or “conserve” could replace that

Add the word “manage” after restore

The objectives are for mentioning managing

Where do we put riparian species?

Say riparian and aquatic

Goal 3

Similar to goal 6, look at combining

Revisit the word “honor”, how do you manage for that?

I think it’s important that we “honor”

“Respect” may be more appropriate than “honor”

First word should be “protect”

Goal 4

Everywhere where it says, “interpret” should go under the interpretation goal

“Rare and unusual” is confusing, just drop them

But those are good descriptors and could be important for funding

Goal 5

Drop the word “as”

Drop “high quality”

There are definitions of high quality in the briefing book

Researchers and public users affect the land the same way

Goal 6

Don’t think we should lump research with education

One group should do both public use goals

Do we need to define what research? Just fish and wildlife research?

Need to include geologic and cultural research as well

Add riverine or riparian to the mention of arid lands

Research compatible with the purpose of the monument

I think education and research should be combined because they feed into each other
Apply to managers as well as visitors and researchers
Research should be a separate goal because you can be in more control of the researchers

Goal 7

Add protection of valid existing rights
Add the word “operations”
I have trouble seeing this as its own goal
Talk about facilities and staff instead of infrastructure
This applies to every goal at the objective level
FWS and DOE share ownership of this area and the infrastructure, and they need to manage this at a high level
Add “environmentally friendly” before infrastructure?
Fire management should be its own goal since it’s so critical to shrub-steppe maintenance

Goal 8

Acknowledgement is part of respecting
Should be titled “Valid existing rights and partnerships”
Acknowledging valid and existing rights is part of all goals, it’s a given, however partnerships can be its own goal
Valid existing rights should stay in because I don’t know how you’ll have an objective for that under all the goals
In the last sentence we mean public agencies, not the general public
It doesn’t allow for expanding partnerships

Goal 9

I think solitude belongs under recreation, not aesthetics because it is something you experience not something you see.
If this is at the goal level, keep in mind that we could have a wilderness alternative
Add the word “natural” in front of “...visual character...”

Process Clarification-Where do we go from here?

Do we pass whatever we have here for goals on to the FAC, or can we say that they’re not ready for that yet because they’re such a rough cut?
Can we include minority reports in this report?
If you can’t live with the results of this workshop, you can write a dissenting opinion piece, sign it, and it will be included in the final report from this workshop
Whatever happens here will go on to the FAC for comment, but nothing will change at that level; we’ll revisit these goals in Workshop II considering the FAC’s comments and revise the vision and goals then.

Revised Goal Discussion

Fire Management Goal

Take out the word existing

Add the word “facilities” where “existing” is-ACCEPTED BY GROUP

Fire could go under

Goal 1

We weren't able to reach consensus on the entire wording

Some people thought the language was jargony (functioning)

Like the first statement, think the last statement is confusing

The Columbia Basin is a local term, replace with Columbia plateau

I don't think we should limit ourselves to on-refuge, we want to include off-refuge as well

Could say mid-Columbia instead of lower Columbia

“Natural range of variability” is confusing, it needs more clarification

Can we clarify this in the objectives?

Yes, that's where it would be appropriate

Pasco Basin

Still undecided on what term to use

Goal 2

This is the only goal that mentions a specific resource such as “fall Chinook salmon”

That's why we said, “such as fall Chinook salmon...”

The salmon is on the HRNM monument

AGREED TO DROP: “such as fall Chinook salmon...”

Goal 3

We did not reach consensus on including the word “compatible”

We need a way to evaluate things that are going on now and will happen in the future

It's a bureaucratic word

Just drop the word “compatible”

We wouldn't want to identify certain areas such as traditional cultural properties, just assume that there's value and protect it

“Compatible doesn't apply to treaty rights

I thought it applied to traditional uses that are not Native American such as shooting coyotes

We need to define traditional uses

Need “compatible” to define traditional uses

The original meaning was to apply to Native American traditional uses

As a Native American, I don't like saying compatible

Should we have no goals or strategies applying to Native American use?

Don't FWS have a definition of traditional uses? No.

Traditional use has also been to be able to access the Monument by boat

That is addressed under public use

Take out “compatible traditional uses”-ACCEPTED

We also did not reach consensus on the last phrase, and have two options:

1. Connect to the areas past

2. Experience this history and culture

Problem with saying “experience” in option 2 because the Native Americans are already protected by treaty

This goal was to encompass all historical resources

So do we drop this whole goal? Do we need a multicultural goal?

We still need it as a multicultural goal

Multicultural means Native Americans, settlers, and atomic area

Use “Connect to the areas past” as the last phrase-ACCEPTED

This goal continues to be up in the air

Goal 4

We created a public use goal which brought together educational, interpretive and recreational opportunities

We put research into a new goal

I lament the departure of the recognition of the geologic and historic events that gave us this Monument

That info could go into the geo-paleo goal

That does not apply to the public use goal

Hopefully all those things are implied in this goal without mentioning all of them

Appreciation of what?

You’re not going to have public use that’s not safe, so I think you should drop that because it’s a given

Monument encompasses all

The geologic and historic events that gave us this Monument could be a part of all goals

Say the “Monument’s unique resources” -ACCEPTED

The security and safety issues need to be in there because of the partnership with DOE

Say “...consistent with security and safety needs compatible with resource protection...”-ACCEPTED

All recreational use needs to fit FWS mandate about big 6

Research Goal

Emphasis on research that contributes to management goals

**Education should be an objective under the research goal

**in alternatives we’ll have options on where to go with research

Goal 8

Captured three concepts within this goal

It’s long

The second sentence will happen with all goals, and I don’t think it adds anything.

It’s implied throughout the whole plan

I think there’s a high sensitivity in the community about recognizing statutory rights

“Cooperate” in a goal will help with creating new partnerships

I would like to see a qualifier for relationships in the third sentence

Seeking is an objective

Add “...furthering management goals” to the end of the third sentence- ACCEPTED

Valid existing rights is important to mention in the goals

We need to approach it through cooperation partnerships instead of through legal terms
Replace “statutory” with “jurisdictional”?

Not settled on

Replace “enhance” with “seek to develop”?

Not settled on

Goal 9

What modifies the character? Natural or visual or natural visual?

Should aesthetics be a goal or not?

It was not unanimous, but the majority thinks that it should be a goal

Don't single out visual, include all 5 senses

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Appendix II Participant Introduction Questions



Personal Goals and Conservation Issues

The first task in the workshop process was for each person to introduce themselves and to write out and then read aloud answers to three introductory questions. This process allows for expression of individual responses without being immediately influenced by previous responses. The responses indicate potential areas of common ground and provide a first insight into the diversity of perceived issues present in the group. The responses also provide a check on whether the workshop deliberations address these concerns.

Question 1: Please provide your contact information and a brief identification of organization, area of expertise, and area of primary interest.

1. Steve Wosness, Department of Energy, Closure Division, 509-373-2859, steven_h_wosness@rc.gov
2. Bridget McCann, USFWS, Region 6, Lakewood, CO, Division of Refuge Planning, 303-236-8145 x685, bridget_mccann@fws.gov
3. David Smith, Natural Resources Specialist, USFWS, Hanford Reach National Monument, vegetation management, fire rehabilitation
4. DOE, CLUP, DOE interests-current and future missions
5. Dana Ward, DOE, 372-1261, Closure Division, Public Safety and Resource Protect, Environmental Monitoring Programs, Ecosystem Monitoring, Ecological Compliance, Meteorological Monitoring. Interest: history, cultural resources, birds/wildlife
6. Don Anderson, Franklin County Historical Society, Retired Engineer, worked on Hanford Plant 33 years for various contractors and on irrigation canals and systems north and east of the Reach for several years before Hanford Works. My interest is in preservation and use of Franklin County.
7. Don Rose, BPA, transmission system, power development, access to system, nuclear and wind power; critical crossroads east-west & north-south; interest in water flows to sustain B.O. objectives.
8. Linda Smith, 29305 W. Highland Ext., Benton City, WA, 99320, 588-3600, Rattlesnake Ridge Riders, Inc.; Chapter of Back Country Horsemen of Washington; affiliated with Back Country Horsemen of America. Mission: to perpetuate the recreational use of equines on public lands-volunteer work for several government agencies and private landowners-promote good environmental practice thru 'leave no trace' education program.
9. Everyll Davison, Purple Sage Riders of the Tri-Cities Chapter of Backcountry Horsemens of Washington.
10. Madeleine Brown, 509-946-4082, League of Women Voters of Benton and Franklin Counties; President of B. Reactor Museum Association, rabblorousing, community involvement, writing. Interest: balance public access with protecting resources, protect and make publicly accessible the historic properties on and near Monument.
11. Dan Haas, USFWS, 3250 Port of Benton Blvd., Richland, WA, 99352, 509-371-1801.
12. Jane Bardolf, USFWS – PNW Planning Team, 16507 SW Roy Rodgers Road, Sherwood, OR, 97140, 503-590-6596.
13. Port of Benton, 375-3060, promote economic development; secretary working with other Hanford Reach issues such as restoration of White Bluffs Bank open to public

14. Shannon Arntzen, Columbia River Journeys, Boat Tours of Reach for 7 seasons, tourism access.
15. Liz Bellantoni, Refuge Planning Coordinator, Washington DC office.
16. Chuck Houghten, Chief-Division of Refuge Planning, FWS, Portland office.
Background: public administration, Master's Degree, over 20 years with FWS in refuge planning and related work, achieve goal of draft CCP by next year at this time.
17. Connie Estep, historic preservation, CREHST Museum, 95 Lee Blvd. Richland, WA, 99352, 943-9000, cestep@crehst.org.
18. Mike Marxen, USFWS, 16507 Roy Rodgers Road, Sherwood, Oregon. Expertise: planning public lands, especially wildlife refuges. Primary interest: Conservation planner, but also hunter, fisherman, and horse interests.
19. Paul LaRiviere, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2620 N. Commercial Ave., Pasco, WA, 99301.
20. Janelle Downs, Plant Ecologist, 41703 W. Knox, Benton City, WA 99320, jl.downs@phl.gov, 509-376-6641. Interests: community ecology, habitat restoration and evaluation.
21. Mary J. Hollen, mjhollen@bpa.gov, MD 1399, P.O. Box 968, Richland, WA, 99352, 509-372-5250, Bonneville Power Administration, contract generation (electric) management, primary interest: Columbia generating station and energy northwest operations as well as river flows.
22. Harold Heacock, Tridec – 901 N. Colorado, Kennewick, WA, 99336, hheacock@tridec.org, public policy expertise, representing Richland rod and gun, interested in land use & access.
23. Dan Landeen, Nez Perce Tribe Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, PO Box 365, Lapuai, ID, Wildlife Biologist-23 years Hanford experience, 16 years on-site, 7 years for tribe.
24. Sharon Selvassio, USFWS, expertise in planning
25. Glenn Frederick, USFWS, Portland office, 503-590-6596.
26. No answer.
27. Nancy McGarigal, USFWS, Region 5 office, northeast, Refuge Planner, CCPs
28. Jenna Gaston, HRNM, CR Manager.
29. Betsy Bloomfield, south central USA, program manager for the Nature Conservancy; interested in biodiversity conservation in Washington through collaborative working relationships.
30. Heidi Newsome, USFWS Wildlife Biologist, terrestrial ecosystems-shrub steppe ecology.
31. Greg Hughes, project leader, Hanford Reach NM/Saddle Mountain NWRC.
32. Valerie Rodman, Transportation Systems Planner, FHWA-Western Federal Lands, 360-619-7984.
33. Althea Huesties Wolf, confederated tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, environmental science & technology program, environmental justice intern.
34. Jim Evans, shrub-steppe Ecologist, The Nature Conservancy of Washington, 217 Pine St., Seattle, WA, 98106, 206-343-4345 ext. 336, jevans@tnc.org; Working on regulation monitoring and invasive species issues on the monument for past two years; primary interest is native plant communities at the monument and whole range at biodiversity issues relating to the monument.
35. Stuart Harris, CTUIR, PO Box 638, Pendleton, Oregon, 97801, 541-966-2408.

36. Mike Green, USFWS, Migratory Bird expertise and interest, 911 NE 11th Ave, Portland, Oregon, 97232, 503-872-2707, michael_green@fws.gov.
37. Karen Wieda, Partnership for Arid Lands Stewardship/PALS (www.pnl.gov/pals), PNNL, PO Box 999, MS K9-83, Richland, WA, 99352, expertise: teacher of professional development, interest in education and conservation.
38. Adam Fyall, Benton County-Hanford Coordinator, staff support to Commissioner Bowman (FACA member), PO Box 910, Prosser, WA 99350, 509-786-5612, adam.fyall@co.benton.wa.us.
39. Rick Leumont, leumont@owt.com, lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society, protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat.
40. Naomi Sherer, McNary NWR Environmental Education Center, Education of Nature and life cycles, 407 Abbot St., Richland, WA 99352

Question 2. What is your personal goal for this workshop?

1. A shared vision, mission, and objectives for the Monument
2. Observe and evaluate CBSG process on behalf of Region 6 Planning
3. As CCP core team member, work towards the establishment of a clear vision for management of the Hanford Reach including issues, goals, and objectives. Identifying common ground for the management of wildlife and habitats on the monument.
4. As part of the core planning team, maintain some balance, provide information, watch out for DOE interests
5. To see that FWS manages the monument as more than a wildlife refuge
6. Make it a success
7. Ensure that BPA's interests are embedded in the objectives for the Monument; develop a good working relationship with Monument staff and other interests.
8. Promote access to monument lands for equestrians; get information as to issues and priorities for other interests; how to best provide access combined with resource protection.
9. To have an input on decisions concerning trailheads, parking lots suitable for horsetrailer and or campers. Marking trails for hiking and horse use. To practice and teach 'leave no trace'.
10. Leave with new friends and allies for preservation of B. Reactor, ideas to help other nonprofits with which I'm involved, ensure Monument planning gets moving.
11. Develop the baseline for the management plan; see what people's priorities are.
12. To help in anyway I can with the planning process to learn about effective planning/coordination techniques to be used in other FWS planning efforts.
13. Assist in establishing guidelines for private sector to enjoy the monument and learn about our heritage.
14. Gathering and learning information.
15. Buy-in and support for the process both by participants & other regional offices represented.
16. Participate in planning for Hanford Reach National Monument; observe CBSG workshop process/procedures for potential future use.
17. Speak for preservation of the stories of the site through objects, buildings, photographs and personal stories of earlier inhabitants and of Manhattan Project.

18. To contribute my knowledge and expertise and make all participants feel comfortable in sharing their knowledge and expertise.
19. State influence/involvement; management concerns addressed-short-term and long-term.
20. Contribute expertise in habitat restoration and native plants; examine and support the role of research on natural systems as an important obligation for the monument; maintain access for educational activities.
21. Learn what planning goals may impact my areas of primary interest.
22. Participation to represent interests of outdoor sportsman-hunting, fishing, and conservation, cohesive land use and access.
23. Help come up with the foundation for a plan that protects cultural and natural resources, and represent my constituency so that treaty rights guaranteed to NP people are protected.
24. To learn about this workshop process.
25. Sponge with big ears! Inclusive planning process, take advantage of years of combined experiences and knowledge contained in this room.
26. Hear from the diverse participants in the room, continue to build my knowledge and understanding base of the monument.
27. Learn about the process; evaluate the process; new ways of engaging the public.
28. Ensure people attending have enough background info on importance of CR on HRNM.
29. Increase organizational and program connections to the monument and its stakeholders.
30. To bring and to hear creative ideas and promote uninhibited friendly information exchange to develop a sound vision for the Monument.
31. To learn how to be more effective in reaching out to the public and to be more open and inclusive in the planning process; meet new folks; develop vision and goals.
32. Learn more about the resource and elements needed to protect it; provide technical assistance regarding resource access and mobility.
33. Learn about how you people think; why you think this way and how will it effect my peoples' Treaty of 1855 and find a way to work together for the betterment of the land and all our futures.
34. To represent the conservancy's interests in the preservation of native biodiversity on the Hanford Monument and assist in development of a conservation plan for the monument that reflects these interests.
35. To protect the treaty reserved resources of the CTUIR so they are available for our use without fear of being at risk to report back to our governing body.
36. Represent interests of migratory birds; active participation
37. To hear other voices; to develop a vision/mission that we will be proud of in the future; help with CCP.
38. To help the group develop the vision, and take good information back to the counties I represent.
39. Help make CCP and implement goal for which the Monument was established.
40. Put vision of community outreach in mission to help in understanding of how our species fits into the environment to save this unique land for future generations

Question 3. What do you see as the primary conservation issue for Hanford Reach National Monument over the next 15 years?

1. Balance between public use, tribal interests and the Fish & Wildlife mission.
2. Not familiar with the area
3. Management of the shrub-steppe ecosystem for the protection and enhancement of shrub-steppe obligate species
4. Defining appropriate uses
5. Encroachment/Industrial pressures
6. Around Reach and funding for the Monument. Interface with the area.
7. Active management of the sagebrush-steppe to restore natural fire regimes and diminish non-native species; balance between access, security and conservation
8. Preserve steppe shrub lands
9. no answer
10. The Landslides and protecting salmon.
11. Public access/use
12. Working with all of the issues at this site and making the most of this opportunity for natural and cultural resources as well as public uses.
13. Maintain area for all to enjoy
14. Use without abuse of the resource.
15. Providing public access & facilitating priority public uses where compatible with refuge purpose.
16. The amount and degree of public use and access to the Reach/Monument.
17. Balancing access and preservation with security for the Hanford site.
18. Public access in a manner that is balanced and appropriate with the resources the monument is to protect.
19. Preserve natural resource, especially shrub steppe obligates.
20. Control of invasive weeds and minimization of groundbreaking disturbances.
21. Managing public access
22. Public access & utilization complete with resource protection and conservation.
23. Managing Monument in such a way as to maintain biological diversity that exist, and dealing with groundwater contamination issues.
24. Fisheries and sagebrush management.
25. Restoration of shrub-steppe and balancing protection/conservation with public use.
26. Weed invasion, wildfire threat-conversion of shrub steppe habitats, water flows.
27. Maintaining ecological integrity of the area while also allowing public use and enjoyment of the area.
28. Protection and enhancement of CR on HRNM and Native American involvement in preservation and use of traditional cultural areas.
29. Identifying the historic range variability at this landscape scale and developing conservation protocols that manage for erosion processes that rush the landscape into that range.
30. Control of visitation levels by humans; weed control/invasive plant control; fire prevention/rehabilitation of burned areas.
31. Balancing natural resource protection and enhancement needs while providing for appropriate public use and access; habitat restoration and protection; fire management.

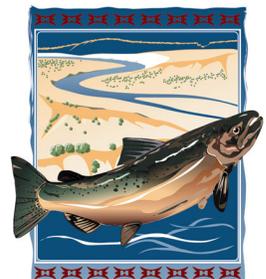
32. Protection of the river and resource lands-flora, fauna and cultural resources and the interpretation of the resource so that the visitor has an outstanding visitor experience.
33. Ensuring a 100% clean-up: land, water, sediments not only for my people, but all people. Educating non-Indians about how our Treaty of 1855 is a useful tool for ensuring any sort of conservation for all future generations in all races.
34. Invasive plant species (especially cheatgrass) and the ecosystem changes they produce (especially changes in the natural wildfire regime).
35. Urban expansion/access, contaminated ground water, contaminated resources.
36. Sagebrush and shrub-steppe conservation (fire control, restoration, weed control).
37. Public access/use as population increases and demands for access grow; protection of habitat vs. access.
38. “Loving it to death”, telling the complete story (interpretation).
39. Prevention of wildfires; cooperation between DOE and USFWS to manage DOE lands for transfer to Monument as cleanup is completed.
40. Prevent spread of invasive species especially in restored areas, community education on importance of conservation of diverse habitat.

Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop I

November 4-7, 2002
Richland, WA



Appendix III Participant List



Participant List

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Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop I

November 4-7, 2002
Richland, WA



Appendix IV Workshop Invitation and Invitation List



Invitation

Invitation List

U.S Fish and Wildlife Service

Region 1

Jane Bardolf
Glenn Frederick
Mike Marxen
Sharon Selvaggio
Chuck Houghton
Jean Harrison
Mari Jilbert
Steve Moore
Tara Zimmerman
Don Anglin
Toni Davidson
Don Steffeck
Don Voros

Hanford Reach National Monument

Paula Call
Jenny Meisel
David Smith
Heidi Newsome
Greg Hughes
Dan Haas
Jenna Gaston

Hanford Reach National Monument Federal Advisory Committee

Jim Watts
Jeff Tayer
Rex Buck
Nancy Craig
Robert Thompson
Leo Bowman
Gene Schreckhise
Michele Gerber
Dave Geist
Karen Wieda
Rich Steele
Kris Watkins
Rick Leaumont

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Ken Swanson
David Geist

U.S. Department of Energy

Dana Ward
Lloyd Piper

U.S. Army

Margaret Pounds

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Aimee Kinney
David Rice

U.S. Geological Survey

David Pyke

U.S. Department of Transportation

Dave Brown

National Park Service

Keith Dunbar

Bureau of Land Management

Kathleen Helm
Jim Fisher

U.S. House of Representatives

Richard Hastings

United States Senate

Maria Cantwell
Patty Murray

Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

Paul La Riviere
Jeff Tayer

Washington Dept. of Natural Resources

Doug Sutherland

Washington Dept. of Ecology

Tom Fitzsimmons

South Columbia Basin Irrigation District

Shannon McDaniel

Backcountry Horsemen of Washington

Everyll Davison
Linda Smith

Franklin County Historical Society
Jacque Sonderlund

CREHST
Connie Estep

Port of Benton
Scott Keller

Trout Unlimited
Bill Robinson

Richland Rod & Gun Club
Gaylord Pyle

Eastern Washington Steelhead Foundation
Dana Mueller

Bechtel (Ducks Unlimited)
Thomas Logan

Native Plant Society
Janelle Downs

Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation
Jim Eychaner

Grant County PUD
Nancy Craig

PALS
Karen Wieda

The Backpacking Club
T. J. Badger

Benton County Commissioner
Leo Bowman

Fluor Daniel - Hanford
Michelle Gerber

Visitor & Convention Bureau

Kris Watkins

Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society

Rick Leumont

The Nature Conservancy

Jim Evans

City of Pasco, Mayor

Michael Garrison

City of Benton City, Mayor

Lynn Johnson

City of Richland, Mayor

Robert Thompson

City of Othello, Mayor

R. Kelley

City of Kennewick, Mayor

JamesBeaver

City of Mattawa, Mayor

Judy Esser

City of Prosser, Mayor

Marvin Ward

City of Sunnyside, Mayor

Ed Prilucik

City of West Richland, Mayor

Jerry Peltier

City of Royal City, Mayor

Phillip Leitz

City of Grandview, Mayor

Mike Bren

Columbia River Conservation League

Rich Steele

Columbia River Journeys

Tim Arntzen

Bonneville Power Administration

Donald Rose

Mary Hollen

American Rivers

Rob Masonis

Washington State University

Gene Schreckhise

Washington League Women Voters

Madeleine Brown

White Bluffs - Hanford Heritage Association

Walt Grisham

Franklin County Commissioner

Sue Miller

Neva Corkrum

Frank Brock

Adams County Commissioner

Jeff Stevens

Richard Johnson

Rudy Plager

Benton County Commissioner

Max Benitz, Jr.

Claude Oliver

Grant County Commissioner

LeRoy Allison

Deborah Moore

Tim Snead

Bureau of Reclamation

Donna Postma

Washington Outfitters & Guides Association

Representative

Benton County PUD

Gary Long

Tri-Cities Visitor and Convention Bureau

Tana Bader Inghima

Public

Tiny Huntzinger

Phil Michel

R.J. McWhorter

Carol Martinez

Linda North

Juanita Koelzer

Leah Wegner

Victor Robert

Neal Ice

Jim Watts

Randy Brich

Nez Perce Tribe

Aaron Miles

Patrick Sobotta

Vera Sonneck

Samuel Penney

Yakama Indian Nation

Russell Jim

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Stuart Harris

Carl Merkle

Audie Huber

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

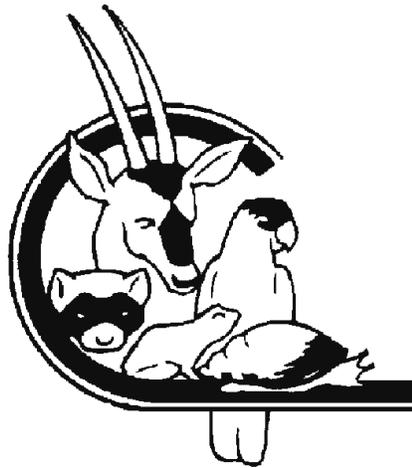
Joe Pakootas

The Wanapum People

Rex Buck

Hanford Reach National Monument Planning Workshop I

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Appendix V About CBSG



About CBSG

CBSG is part of IUCN — The World Conservation Union. With 975 volunteer members, CBSG is one of the largest of more than 110 Specialist Groups comprising the Species Survival Commission (SSC), one of six IUCN Commissions. CBSG has over 10 years of experience in developing, testing and applying scientifically based tools and processes for risk assessment and decision-making in the context of species and habitat management. These tools, based on small population and conservation biology, human demography, and the dynamics of social learning are used in intensive, problem-solving workshops to produce realistic and achievable recommendations for both conservation and management.

CBSG's workshop process provides an objective environment, expert knowledge, and neutral facilitation to support the exchange of information across diverse stakeholder groups in order to reach some agreement on the important issues facing both humans and wildlife. With this understanding, meaningful and practical management recommendations can be made. The process has been remarkably successful in uncovering and integrating previously unpublished information vital to the decision making process.

CBSG has learned a host of lessons in more than 100 workshop experiences in 40 countries. Traditional approaches to endangered species problems have tended to emphasize the lack of information and the need for additional research. This has been coupled with a hesitancy to make explicit risk assessments of species status and a reluctance to make immediate or non-traditional management recommendations. The result has been long delays in preparing action plans, loss of momentum, dependency on crisis-driven actions or broad recommendations that do not provide useful guidance to the managers.

CBSG's interactive and participatory approach produces positive effects on management decision-making and generating political and social support for conservation actions by local people. Workshop participants recognize that management policies and actions need to be designed as part of a biological and social learning process. CBSG workshops provide tools for designing management decisions and programs on the basis of sound science, while allowing new information and unexpected events to be used constructively to adjust management practices. Timely production of workshop reports has immediate impact on stakeholders and decision makers.

Our basic set of tools for workshops include small group dynamic skills, explicit use in small groups of problem restatement, divergent thinking sessions, identification of the history and chronology of the problem, causal flow diagramming (elementary systems analysis), matrix methods for qualitative data and expert judgments, paired and weighted ranking for making comparisons between sites, criteria, and options, utility analysis, stochastic simulation modeling for single populations and metapopulation and deterministic and stochastic modeling of local human populations.

CBSG is funded by annual voluntary donations from more than 150 institutions and individuals worldwide. Support for individual projects comes from conservation organizations, private foundations, zoos, aquariums and regional zoo associations, corporations and wildlife agencies.

Moriya McGovern

Program Assistant

B.A., Biology, St. John's University/College of St. Benedict, 1999

Moriya joined CBSG in September 2000 after completing a marine mammal training internship at Shedd Aquarium in Chicago. She has experience as an interpretive naturalist and in insect rearing and studied marine biology for a semester at the University of Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Moriya's main biological interests have evolved to include wildlife ecology, entomology and taxonomy. This background has helped her in her role as recorder and process assistant at CBSG workshops as well as when assisting the CBSG Program Officers with assembling workshop briefing books, editing reports, and other workshop preparation. Moriya also graphically designs report covers, designed and now updates the CBSG website and edits the CBSG Newsletter.

Dr. Onnie Byers

Program Officer

B.S., Animal Science, University of Wisconsin, 1983

M.S., Animal Physiology, University of Minnesota, 1987

Ph.D., Animal Physiology, University of Minnesota, 1990

Post Doc., National Zoological Park/Smithsonian Institution, 1990-1993

Onnie earned her Ph.D. in reproductive physiology from the University of Minnesota and completed a post doctoral fellowship at the Smithsonian Institution's National Zoo in Washington D.C. She was a member of the National Zoological Park's Mobile Laboratory Research team, and participated in reproductive studies involving cheetah, pumas, tigers and the giant panda.

Onnie joined the CBSG staff in 1991 as a Program Officer. In addition to serving as a reproductive specialist in workshops conducted by CBSG and other conservation organizations, Onnie is responsible for organization, design and facilitation of CBSG's Population and Habitat Viability Assessment, Conservation Assessment and Management Plan and Organization-based workshops. She also has been collaborating with the SSC and the IUCN Red List office to develop a process for feeding species threat assessments made at CBSG workshops directly into the global IUCN Red List. Onnie is dedicated to the transfer of these tools and processes to conservationists around the world through the establishment and nurturing of regional and national CBSG Networks.