



WATERWATCH

Protecting Natural Flows in Oregon Rivers

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The glorious and enigmatic Lake Abert. (Credit: Mark Brown)

Stream of Consciousness: All Things Merge into One

By John DeVoe, Executive Director



Recently, I picked up a large box from a friend at his home.

Assorted fly tying materials were inside the box. I was tasked with finding a good home

for them, as my friend was no longer doing much tying. Today, when he fishes, it’s usually with a guide, although it wasn’t so long ago that he was floating wilderness rivers in Alaska on self-supported trips, landing large salmon and rainbows on the fly with bears, wolves and caribou looking over his shoulders and mammoth tusks sticking out of the river bank.

The last time I was on a boat with him, it was on a local party

ship to help celebrate a landmark birthday with his family and friends. I learned a few things at that party, particularly how he had been an unstoppable explorer in his younger years in a Pacific Northwest that had a lot fewer people, a lot more salmon, steelhead and trout, and a lot more wilderness. He was a wanderer sometimes to the exclusion of everything else. He was drawn to rivers then, as he is now. My hope was to find a good home for his tying kit.

Eventually, I took the box to the WaterWatch office and opened it. A window into another world revealed itself. There was his vise, well worn, and a travel vise identical to one my father owned

(Continued on page 2)



WaterWatch's mission is to protect and restore streamflows in Oregon's rivers for fish, wildlife, and the people who depend on healthy rivers.

Portland Office

213 SW Ash St., Suite 208
Portland, OR 97204
T: (503) 295-4039

Southern Oregon Office

P.O. Box 261
Ashland, OR 97520
T: (541) 708-0731

Staff

- » **Neil Brandt**
Development Director
- » **Lisa Brown**
Staff Attorney
- » **Jack Dempsey**
Contract Lobbyist
- » **John DeVoe**
Executive Director
- » **Nancy Drinnon**
Comptroller
- » **Robyn Gottlieb**
Administrative Lead
- » **Jim McCarthy**
Southern Oregon Program Director
- » **Brian Posewitz**
Staff Attorney
- » **Kimberley Priestley**
Senior Policy Analyst
- » **David Row**
Communications Manager

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David Row, Editor

(Stream of Consciousness: All Things Merge into One... Continued from page 1)

more than 50 years ago that still resides in my home basement.

My friend clearly loved fishing with a fly and cherished the adventures associated with fishing. Receipts from shops of another era—Reed Tackle in Caldwell, New Jersey, and Angler's Supply House in Williamstown, Pennsylvania, for example—were found. So were receipts for purchases made. One, for hackle, whip finisher, white tipped mallard quills, and chenille, was stamped "paid \$4.05, handling charge 15 cents, stamps ok."

The usual truck of fly tiers was everywhere. In the box, there were also pattern descriptions, and printed images of flies—some familiar and still in use, some from other parts of the country, and some I had never heard of or seen before. There was a beautiful printed placemat with patterns, likely from some country roadhouse on an eastern river where maybe a few cold ones came after a magical evening rise on a river—Parmachene Belle, Deren's Fox, Chappie, and Quill Gordon.

There was an article on Jim Deren, who ran the legendary New York City tackle shop The Angler's Roost. And there were fur and feathers, cigar boxes with varnishes and ferrules from more rod repairs than I care to think about; line guides and rod tips; thread; fly boxes and the odds and ends of a lifetime of do-it-yourself fishing. Here, also, were the wading boots of my friend's recently deceased brother.

I am perhaps too sentimental for my own good. But I think Norman MacLean had it right when he wrote that "[e]ventually, all things merge into one, and a river runs through it."

Like MacLean, many of us are "haunted by waters." My friend was, and is, too.

Conservation makes it possible for rivers to work their magic on every generation, but only if we have enough left to allow people to stomp around, fish, boat, explore, camp, swim and investigate in the fullness of time. Of course, there are many forces at work that care nothing for any of these things.

Please take a moment to join WaterWatch. Together, we can create a legacy of healthy rivers for Oregon and Oregonians.

An Update on the Imperiled Lake Abert

Lake Abert in Southeast Oregon has the distinction of being one of the most ecologically important lakes in the state while also being one of its least visited. It's also a natural jewel in peril.

Located along a stretch of Highway 395 as it heads into Nevada, the 57 square-mile lake sits in spectacular terrain below the basalt Abert Rim, one of the highest escarpments in the United States that rises dramatically 2,500 feet above the lake. A body of water with international significance, Lake Abert is Oregon's only hypersaline lake—it's saltier than typical seawater—and the largest saline lake in the Pacific Northwest. Other well-known saline lakes include Utah's Great Salt Lake, California's Mono Lake and Owens Lake, and Central Asia's Aral Sea.

Because of its salinity, Lake Abert supports critical food resources—predominantly brine flies and brine shrimp—for migrating birds. Hundreds of thousands of waterfowl, eared grebes, gull and shorebirds use the lake and surrounding habitats during migration or breeding seasons when water conditions are adequate. More than 15,000 eared grebe feed in the lake, which also supports the second highest population of Wilson's Phalarope in the United States.

However, in recent years, reduced freshwater inflows have resulted in increased salinities that have compromised the lake's ability to support these and other birds. In some years, the level of salt has become intolerable. Not long ago, the lake also dropped to its lowest point in nearly 80 years. Simply: Lake Abert's ecosystem is at risk of collapsing and with it will go the birds that rely on it for breeding and for their incredible migrations.

Why? Many forces are likely at work. While the lake still enjoys some years of good inflow, upstream water diversions (and groundwater pumping) reduce the amount of freshwater flowing into the lake, exasperating the effects of droughts and a changing climate on the lake. There is also the matter of an upstream dam and reservoir—approved by state agencies that to date have failed to follow through on commitments to protect Lake Abert—built by the nearby River's End Ranch that impounds the Chewaucan River just above Lake Abert.

Some might contend that the lake's diminishment was inevitable given its geographic remoteness—it's out of the sight and minds of those with the power to help. But the degradation of this magnificent lake didn't have to happen. Multiple agencies have shirked responsibilities to protect it when it comes to permitting matters involving Rivers End Ranch, for example. Modern science regarding the lake has also not been accounted for.

Nonetheless, we at WaterWatch believe Oregon can overcome this neglectful history and begin protecting and restoring the lake. New global recognition of the ecological importance and threats facing saline lakes has emerged in recent years. So has additional science on Lake Abert itself. These developments, and the growing number of people and organizations working for Lake Abert, can help develop a new approach to saving the lake.

Immediate opportunities for this approach include water permitting processes pertaining to a channel spanning dam on the Chewaucan River, and associated water use, just upstream of Lake Abert. WaterWatch is engaging in these proceedings to encourage problem solving that will increase much needed inflows to Lake Abert and better long-term resilience of the lake.

Stay tuned for more reports as progress is made. In the meantime, please visit this gorgeous and breathtaking lake!



WaterWatch is working to help restore Lake Abert. (Credit: Mark Brown)

The Future of Water in Oregon

In the summer of 2018 Oregon Governor Kate Brown embraced water as one of her environmental priorities. Not long after, she unveiled a “100 Year Water Vision” to meet the needs of the state’s farmers, cities, fish and wildlife.

The “100 Year Water Vision” is still evolving, a work in progress whose exact outcome is unclear. But what we know, so far, are the governor’s own words: She has pledged to ensure clean and abundant water for the people of Oregon, its economy and environment, now and for future generations. This includes a commitment that instream flows for fish and wildlife will be protected and restored.

The development of the governor’s water vision will be a multi-year effort to secure a resilient water future. In the near term, this means the governor will be working with state agencies to inventory current conditions, perform a needs assessment, conduct initial gap studies and set prioritization goals. For farms and cities, much of this work has been done.

But that is not the case for fish and rivers. To level this disparity, we believe the state’s priority in the immediate future should be the funding of critical work by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife that guarantees fish and wildlife needs are adequately understood and prioritized.

Ultimately, in the long-term, water instream for fish and wildlife must be one certain and required outcome of the governor’s water vision. Long term financing of water-related agencies, projects and acquisitions is also expected to be part of the governor’s vision. These plans should include funds for instream flow studies, water rights acquisitions, source water protection, habitat restoration, culvert and barrier removal, groundwater studies, on the ground water management, and, importantly, adequate funding of natural resources agencies.

Farms and cities will, of course, want to benefit from any funding package. Money for irrigation modernization and wastewater infrastructure, for example, will expectedly be part of any funding proposal; however, we need to make sure that sustainability sideboards are included to confirm that public funds for private projects explicitly serve the public good. That means any public money to fund irrigation modernization projects and municipal infrastructure initiatives must enhance the environment.

Finally, a successful water vision must reflect and protect the public interest in water and should use open and inclusive public processes to refine priorities. The governor’s focus on water is a great and possibly historic opportunity for change for the people and state of Oregon. Let’s not squander it.

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Let's Designate the Nehalem River as Oregon's Next State Scenic Waterway

As noted in our fall newsletter, a 17 mile reach of the Nehalem River on the Northern Oregon Coast has been proposed for designation under Oregon's visionary Scenic Waterway Act.

The Oregon Scenic Waterway Act was voted into law in 1970 by Oregonians to protect the state's most beloved rivers. The Nehalem River is a particular favorite of dedicated boaters, anglers and hikers and provides important habitat for several iconic fish species, including coho, spring and fall chinook, steelhead, chum and sea-run cutthroat.

Once officially designated, the state must then manage and protect the Nehalem's natural resources, scenic values and recreational uses. This includes instituting safeguards to ensure instream flows, preventing dams, and protecting native fish populations.

In February, the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation and the Oregon Water Resources Commission voted unanimously to recommend that Governor Kate Brown designate this iconic river as the state's next scenic waterway.

The recommendation is now sitting on the governor's desk and awaiting signature. Please contact Governor Brown today and urge her to move forward on designating the Nehalem River as a state scenic waterway!

Contact Governor Kate Brown: www.oregon.gov/gov/Pages/contact.aspx



*The iconic Nehalem is ready for scenic designation.
(Credit: Marcus Straw)*



(Credit: WaterWatch of Oregon.)

WaterWatch in the Community

WaterWatch...

- ... Spoke to four undergraduate sustainability classes at Oregon State University in Corvallis
- ... Participated in a water law practitioner panel for a water law class at Lewis & Clark Law School
- ... Highlighted the need for advocacy work at the Oregon Chapter American Fisheries Society's annual meeting in Bend
- ... Spoke at a meeting of the Clackamas Flyfishers regarding both Clackamas and state-wide water issues
- ... Tabled at the Sandy River Spey Clave in Oxbow Regional Park

Spring 2019 Legislative Update

Many view Democrats as the political party most concerned with environmental protection. However, as the current session demonstrates, even a Democratic supermajority in the Oregon Legislature is capable of producing dozens of bills that, if passed, would threaten Oregon's rivers, streams and wetlands. As of the writing of this article a good many have been defeated. A surprising number are still being considered, however.

Bills of concern that didn't advance through the legislature include:

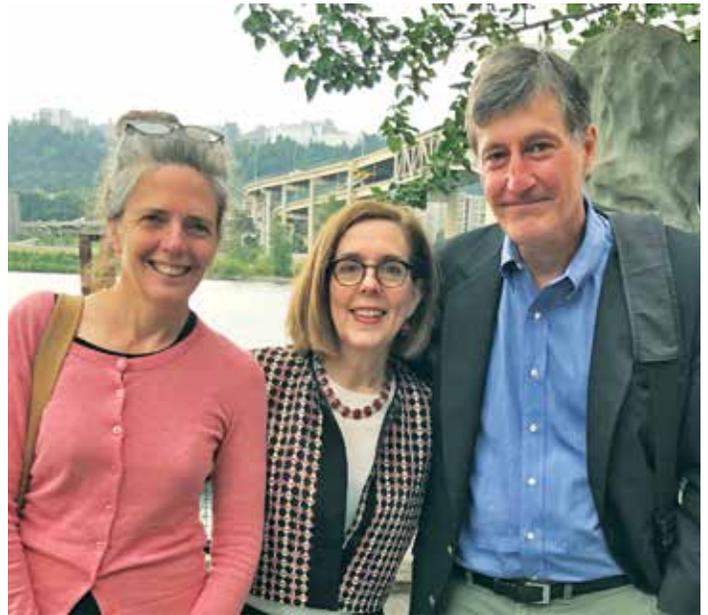
- SB 791, a proposal to restrict Oregon's ability to regulate groundwater in favor of surface water;
- HB 3274 and HB 2857, two attempts to incentivize in-conduit hydro development in a way that would have continued longstanding inefficient irrigation withdrawals; and
- HB 3421, which aimed to legalize illegal storage projects built in protected watersheds.

Bills of concern that are still alive include:

- HB 2437, HB 2796 and HB 2436, three proposals that will weaken protections for wetlands in favor of development and irrigation;
- HB 3132, which aims to reduce regulation for building so-called "restoration weirs" in select Eastern Oregon watersheds in a way that would allow dams that don't require fish passage or a water right.

On a positive note, several water bills that advance water policy and funding are still alive:

- HB 2856, which would provide \$9 million to fund much needed groundwater studies in priority basins. Funding groundwater data and analysis, including but not limited to groundwater investigations, is critical to Oregon's economic and ecological future;
- HB 2623, which aims to institute a ten-year moratorium on water intensive fracking;
- HB 2085, a proposal that would modernize dam safety laws; and



Governor Kate Brown with Kimberly Priestley and John DeVoe. (Credit: WaterWatch of Oregon.)

- HCR 33, a resolution that will advance an inclusive table of participants to discuss the governor's 100 year water vision for a resilient water future for both instream and out-of-stream needs.

Finally, we'd like to note two bills that should have easily gained support but failed to gain traction and did not pass out of committee.

- HB 2851 would have given the state authority to require the reporting of water use already being measured. This would have saved Water Resources Department (WRD) field staff significant time and resources currently spent checking individual measurement devices around the state. It would have allowed the WRD to ensure that farms, cities and fish receive the water granted to them.
- SB 51 would have clarified the state's longstanding practice to allow changes to the use of water already stored. Instream uses already have more flexibility than others to get stored water instream, so the defeat of this bill disproportionately affects farmers and cities whose Salem lobbyists helped kill this bill.

The next newsletter will include a complete end-of-session update. In the meantime, thank you to all of our members and supporters who weighed in with testimony, emails and phone calls!

Fight for “Everglades of West” Continues

This January, WaterWatch and our allies argued in federal court that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) failed to follow the law in the creation of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan for the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex. Represented by Crag Law Center, we won a court order in 2015 compelling the agency to produce the long overdue, mandatory plan. After the order, the FWS produced a flawed final plan in December 2016.

The agency is required to prevent commercial activities, like leasing refuge lands to agribusiness, from harming fish and wildlife. Unfortunately the FWS’s plan fails to meet the requirements of the law to protect and restore these critical wetlands.

Besides opposition from a scandal-plagued U.S. Department of the Interior, we are opposed in this case by agribusinesses—including the Klamath Water Users Association (KWUA)—who argue that tens of thousands of acres of publicly-owned refuge land leased by agribusiness should be exempt from wildlife-protective measures. Their arguments contradict KWUA’s public declarations of concern for refuge wildlife. Previously, federal investigators responding to whistleblowers revealed that between 2008 and 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation misspent \$32 million intended to protect Klamath refuge wildlife during droughts. The Bureau of Reclamation instead handed the money to KWUA members, who used it to fund their own water use, as well as salaries, rent and travel. Thus far, no one has been held accountable.

In recent years, federal actions and drought have resulted in the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge frequently going dry during the critical spring and fall migrations. Since 2012, tens of thousands of birds on these refuges have died for lack of water resulting from Interior Department actions. When few wetland acres are available on these refuges due to lack of water, waterfowl pack together, sparking lethal disease outbreaks. Refuge staff estimated 20,000 birds perished this way in 2014. Similar conditions drove massive waterfowl die-offs in 2012 and 2013. If the status quo continues, as largely proposed by this plan, such bird kills are expected to continue.

Thanks to your support, we are working to change this situation. The Klamath refuges’ wetlands represent some of the most important waterfowl habitat in the United States. An estimated 80% of Pacific Flyway waterfowl visit the wetlands during their migrations. The Klamath Wetland Complex once encompassed more than 350,000 acres. Today it has been reduced to 80,000 acres to make way for agriculture. Of these, more than 22,000 refuge acres are leased to agribusiness.

WaterWatch and our allies allege that FWS’s plan fails to meet the purposes of the refuges to provide diverse habitats for wildlife. The plan ignores the implications of more frequent drought and climatic changes on refuge wetlands and the impacts continued agribusiness leasing has on wildlife, water quality, and diversion of limited water supplies away from wetlands. The FWS failed to consider alternatives that would provide reliable water supplies or reduce the incompatible agribusiness program to ensure wildlife conservation purposes are met. We are asking the court to declare that the plan violates federal law and to enjoin further agribusiness leasing on the refuges.

Please stay tuned for updates.



“Lower Klamath Wildlife Refuge” by TheBirdersReport.com is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

Transitions at WaterWatch

On May 15, a lot of history, expertise and passion for water conservation left the offices of WaterWatch.

Development Director Molly Whitney bid goodbye to the nonprofit that had been her professional home for nearly six years. On May 16, she began a new gig as the executive director of the Cascade Forest Conservancy, a nonprofit tasked with protecting the habitat and wildlife in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington State.

As WaterWatch's development director, Molly raised money. But perhaps more importantly, she also created a vast network of strong external relationships from donors to partners to supporters and fans. Her energy and ambition expanded the

size and scope of our annual auction and turned the event planning process into a well-oiled machine. Molly also launched seasonal fundraisers and helped establish the annual Oregon Rivers Campaign. All of these evolutions helped WaterWatch enjoy healthy revenue growth and develop more capacity to implement its mission.

Molly helped take development at WaterWatch to the next level. But to those who supported, partnered with or worked at WaterWatch, it was clear that Molly's efforts operated well beyond her job description. She was one of the nonprofit's public faces and a critical force that kept so many internal operations moving. She oversaw and managed the recent website re-branding, for example. She was frequently the point person ensuring that staff and board meetings were executed just so.

"She was not only extremely talented at all of the critical projects she took on," says staff attorney Lisa Brown, "she thought outside the box and was a fantastic person to work with."

An Oregon native and a graduate of Oregon Episcopal School and then Linfield College, Molly had been volunteering at WaterWatch on its auction committee when then board president Lynn Palensky invited her to apply for the nonprofit's open development position. At the time, Molly was working at the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for its Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program.

WaterWatch hired her after just one interview even though she didn't have a development background.

"Beyond being extremely bright, intelligent and versed in the sciences, Molly had that special energy that you need to do this kind of work," says WaterWatch executive director John DeVoe. "She was also tireless about water conservation



Molly Whitney

and ambitious. She was the perfect fit for WaterWatch and we were lucky to get to work with her for so long. Ultimately, she did exactly what she said she was going to do when we hired her—and that’s a good thing for conservation.”

When she started at WaterWatch six years ago, Molly set a goal: to become the executive director of a nonprofit within five years. At Cascade Forest Conservancy, she’ll now use her entire professional tool kit—as well as her degree in environmental science—while overseeing a staff similar in size to WaterWatch and a budget close to WaterWatch’s in 2013.

“The organization took a chance on me,” says Molly. “It put its trust in me. I’ll always be thankful for that. WaterWatch—its staff, board, everyone—will always remain close to my heart.” For those of us at WaterWatch, Molly will always be close to our hearts, too.

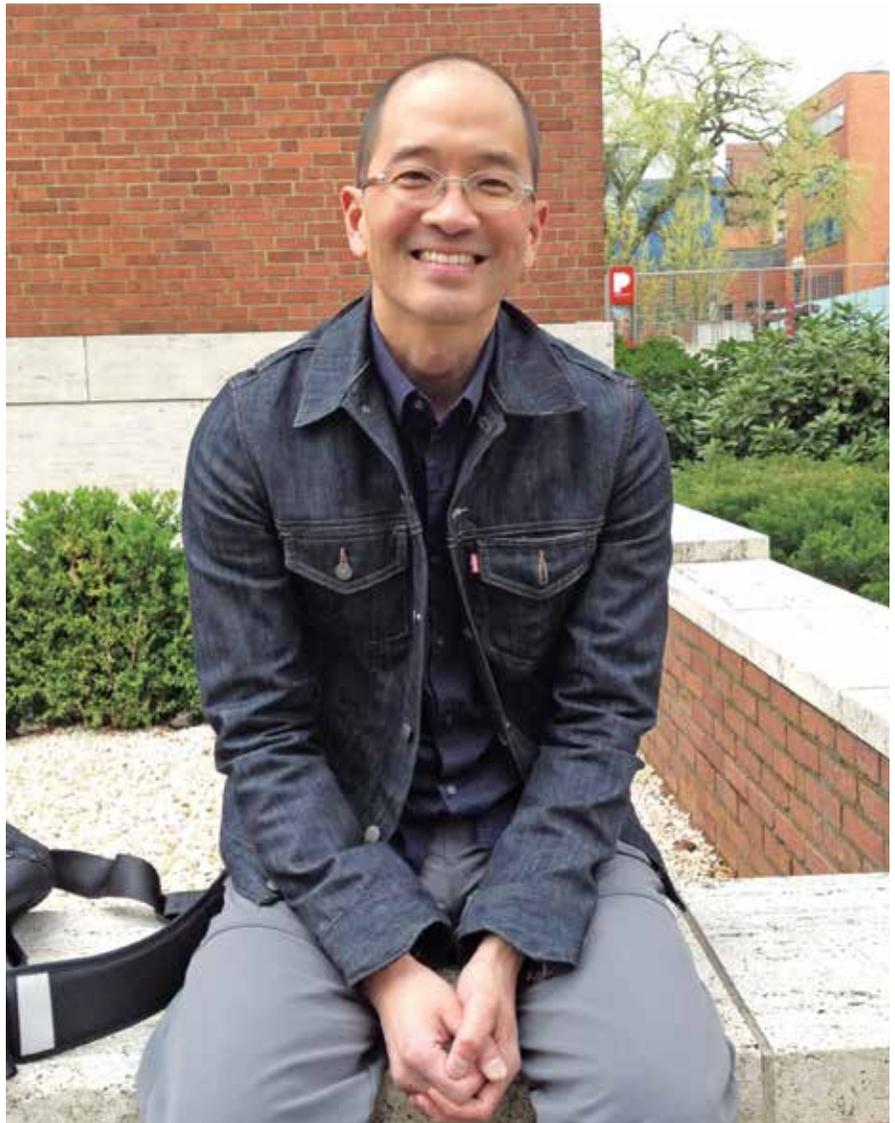
In our next issue, WaterWatch will introduce Neil Brandt, our new development director, and Robyn Gottlieb, our new Administrative Lead. We are thrilled to have both of them on board.

Molly Whitney’s departure isn’t the only staff transition at WaterWatch.

In early April, Jim McCarthy shifted his duties to become WaterWatch’s full-time program director in Southern Oregon. Previously, Jim was working as WaterWatch’s lead in Southern Oregon as well as manning the controls of our communications channels. Ultimately, staff and board realized the organization’s needs for each job were full-time.

Jim’s move allows him to devote all of his energy and efforts to mobilizing programs, initiatives and supporters in Southern Oregon. This should deepen the nonprofit’s base, influence and presence in that region.

The move also allowed WaterWatch to hire David Row as its new full-time communications manager.



David Row

David arrives to WaterWatch via The Meyer Memorial Trust where he worked as a consultant on numerous projects, in particular speeches and advance briefings for executive staff as it embarked on a year-long learning tour of Oregon’s Native-American communities. Previously, David was the investor relations officer of a biotech startup in Seattle and worked for 15 years as a reporter for The Oregonian.

As David settles in, expect gradual changes in WaterWatch communications. This newsletter, for example, will likely publish on very specific days of the year so you’ll know when to expect it in the mail. Our new website will also become a more active platform where we will launch self-published stories, possibly even videos documenting projects that WaterWatch is working on. Stay tuned as changes become more fully realized.

Continuing Rogue River Resiliency

More great news from the Rogue Basin! This year, the Rogue River is projected to have the biggest fall Chinook return on the Pacific Coast south of the Columbia River for the third year running. In 2017, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) projected 246,900 fall Chinook would return in the Rogue. In 2018, the department projected a whopping 462,800 would return to the Rogue with the fall run. This year, 383,500 are anticipated. The Rogue has maintained a welcome abundance even as salmon populations in nearby rivers have declined due to drought and water management decisions which discount or ignore the critical value of healthy rivers.

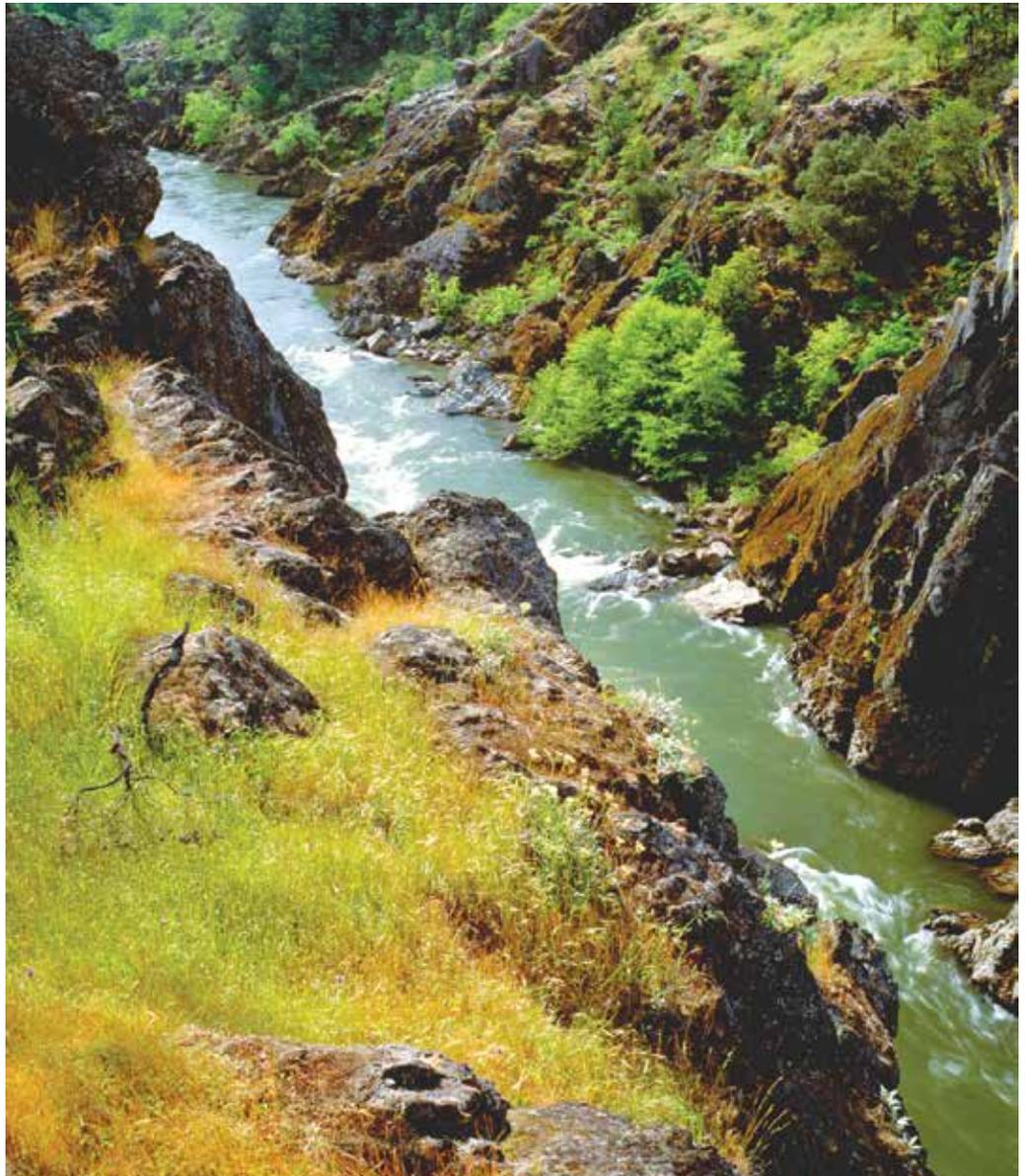
ODFW recently released a summary of early observations of fish response to Rogue dam removals, which contained more good news as well as detail. For example, the report noted that for five years following the removals of Gold Ray and Savage Rapids dams, biologists surveyed the formerly inundated salmon spawning habitat in the two reservoir sites, and found that “Chinook re-colonized the habitat immediately, and large numbers of redds [salmon egg nests] were observed.”

ODFW also observed benefits for Rogue steelhead, stating, “With the exception of 2015, returns of wild half pounders since 2013 have been in the top ten largest returns observed during ODFW fish monitoring in the lower Rogue (Huntley Park seining project). The three largest counts of wild half

pounders are 2018, 2013 and 2017, which is encouraging for biologists and anglers, and coincides nicely with dam removal.”

WaterWatch is working hard every day to build on the ongoing restoration efforts in the Rogue Basin while pushing to replicate the Rogue’s success on other rivers. It’s a formula for river resiliency in the face of climate change that will benefit everyone who depends on healthy rivers.

Your support for WaterWatch’s work over the last decade—removing barriers and protecting instream flows for fish—is a big part of why we have reason to celebrate today. Thank you!



WaterWatch continues its work to help restore the vitality of the Rogue Basin. (Credit: Larry N. Olson)



Do you want to invest in the health of Oregon's rivers, aquifers, and wetlands? *Please donate now!*

We rely on the support of donors like you to watchdog, defend, and restore Oregon's waters. There are many options for giving. Donations large and small help protect and restore Oregon's waters.

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Portland, OR 97204

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Make a one-time or reoccurring donation at waterwatch.org.

Donate Securities

Donating appreciated securities (stocks, bonds, mutual funds) or required minimum distributions can be one of the most effective and tax friendly ways to support WaterWatch.

Estate Planning

When you include WaterWatch in your estate plans, you help secure a legacy of healthy rivers in Oregon. We can help you find a plan that meets your needs and benefits Oregon's rivers long into the future.

Fred Meyer Rewards

Take full advantage of your grocery runs by choosing WaterWatch to receive a percentage of eligible shopping through Fred Meyer Rewards.

Telephone

Development Director Neil Brandt is available at (503) 295-4039 extension 0 to answer any questions, take a donation by credit card, or provide pertinent information regarding our many donation options.

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Many employers make it easy and efficient to donate through payroll contributions, and many will match your donation. Talk with your employer to find out if your workplace is able to help you support WaterWatch.

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Photo of Lake Abert: Mark Brown