

**To: Oceanside Water District
From: Meg Eastman Thompson
North Coast Basin Coalition, Oceanside Water Protection Committee
June 16, 2015**

Safe and pure drinking water is our public health priority. Source Water Assessments were completed about 15 years ago and are available on the Oregon Health Authority website, along with the results of our OWD's regular water testing. This summer DEQ will provide an updated assessment to each water district on the coast. This will identify the risks to our watershed, the 1200 acre Short Creek owned by Stimson and Green Crow. From this OWD will develop a Source Water Protection Plan to protect Short Creek from quarry discharge, landslides, fire, clear-cut induced turbidity* and pesticide contamination.**

The North Coast Basin Coalition has been working to provide public education regarding water safety and collaboration with landowners and agencies. Legislative changes did not occur this session and Oregon's Forest Practice Act and laws remain less protective that our NW neighbors.

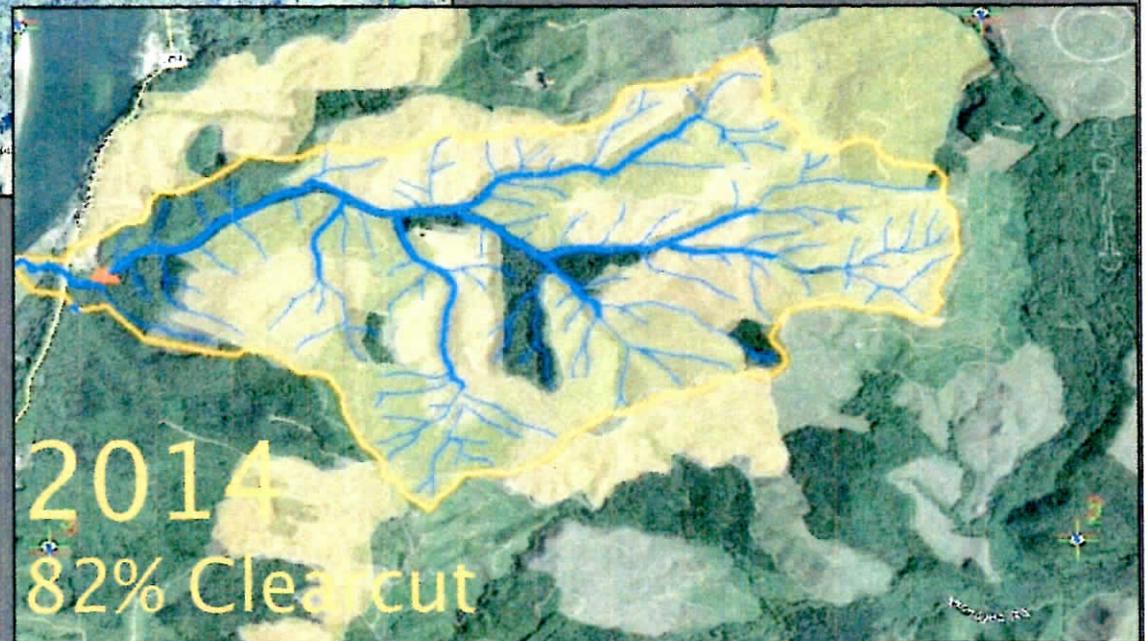
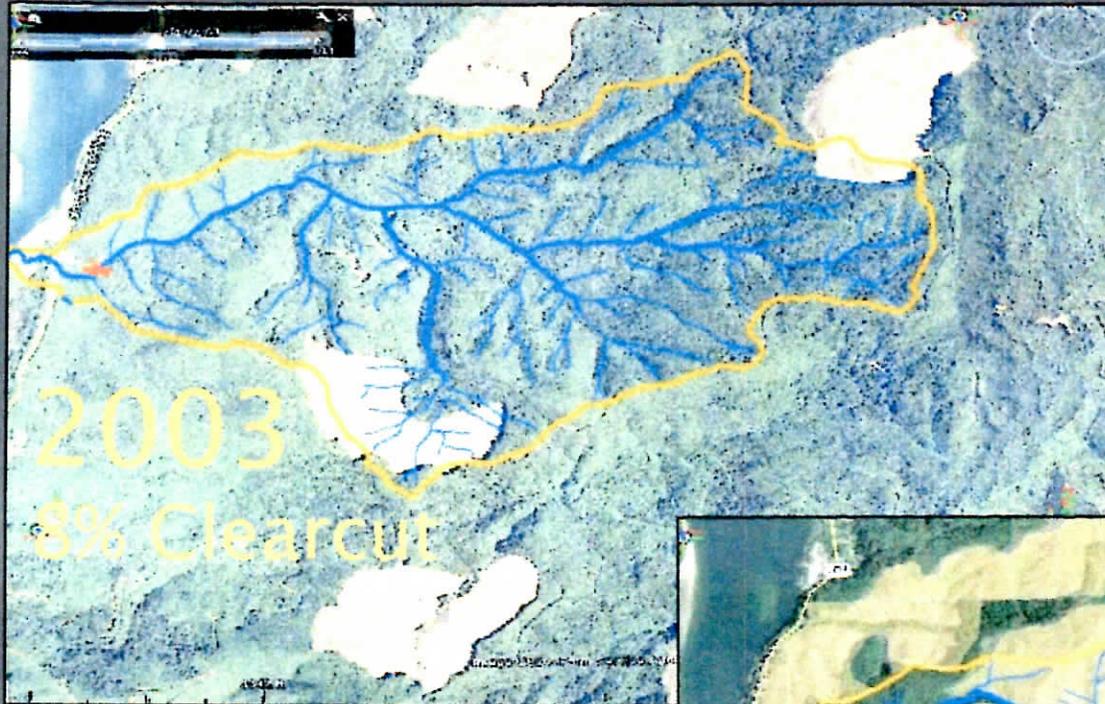
DEQ and the Environmental Quality Commission have designated Tillamook County as a pilot project to implement Source Water Protection Plans. Jennifer Purcell from Regional Solutions will coordinate with the various agencies, political leaders, conservancy groups and water commissioners to insure safe drinking water. Joshua Seeds from DEQ will provide technical assistance.

OWD will continue its collaborative efforts with Stimson and Green Crow to protect our water. We will also pursue informational conservations with conservancy groups, National Wildlife Refuge, state forestry, state parks and community forest managers to explore the possibility of acquisition to ensure clean, sufficient drinking water in perpetuity.

*** High levels of turbidity at Rockaway Beach required increased chlorination, resulting in cancer-causing byproducts. Water users received notices in their bills asking residents to call their doctor if they were concerned. Their Jetty Creek watershed was 82% clearcut and is now facing its second year of aerial pesticide application.**

****OWD Water Commissioner Paul Newman is working collaboratively with Stimson Lumber, TEP, DEQ and others to develop a monitoring program for Short Creek to address the application of herbicides to maintain the logging roads. Stimson has no immediate plans to clearcut or aerial spray, but the trees will be harvest size in five plus years.**

Rockaway Beach Municipal Watershed Jetty Creek Watershed



Protect our drinking water
Stop pesticide application
It may be legal,
but is it wise?
Promote corporate stewardships
and voluntary moratoriums

Comparison of Pacific Northwest Forest Practice Acts Protections for Drinking Water and Public Review

Protection Area	Oregon Forest Practices	Washington State Forest Practices	Idaho Forest Practices	Alaska Forest Practices
Buffer next to Residences	0' Aerial Spray	200' Aerial Spray	2,640' (0.5 mile) Aerial Spray: residential areas (any pesticide)	Spray over homes is unlawful but no specific buffer. Aerial spray requires a permit with public review process.
Process for Public Review and Environmental Analysis	No	Yes Utilizes an environmental analysis (SEPA)	No	Yes Public comment is accepted and entered into the official record.
Agency Approval Process	No	Yes Application process with three week agency review	No Review	Yes Requires a multi-stage agency review. Agency-issued permit required for aerial spray operations
Public Notification and/or Posting	No Posting Resident may "sign-up" for forestry notifications: 12-month window to receive a written notification after payment to agency is received (minimum fee \$25)	Yes Post five days in advance and 15 days after spraying	No Posting	Yes Public notification required for state forests and private forestry vegetation management by helicopter/aircraft. Public comment period required.

Comparison of Pacific Northwest Forest Practice Acts Protections for Drinking Water and Public Review

Protection Area	Oregon Forest Practices	Washington State Forest Practices	Idaho Forest Practices	Alaska Forest Practices
Domestic Water Supply No-Spray Buffer	60' Aerial Spray	200-325' Aerial Spray for ½ mile upstream Class 4 SEPA Review (Pesticides labeled as "Danger" require the buffer to extend 1 mile upstream)	100' Aerial Spray	200' Aerial Spray from water source used for public system
	10' Ground Spray	93-150' Ground Spray Buffer for Forests similar to the Coast Range of Oregon	25' Ground Spray	200' Ground Spray Buffer from water source used for public system
Restrictions for Water Protection	None	Vulnerable ground water areas trigger a Class 4 SEPA Review; Chemicals Banned: Atrazine, Bromacil, Dcpa, Disulfoton, Diuron, Hexazinone, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Picloram, Prometon, Simazine, Tebuthiuron	None	Water quality protections: Chemicals Banned: Atrazine, Picloram Chemicals Restricted: Sulfometuron Methyl