

# Modeling Quality Assurance Project Plan for the Sandy Subbasin Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load

December 2021



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Modeling QAPP for the Sandy Subbasin Temp. TMDL

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# Abbreviations

AWQMS	Ambient Water Quality Monitoring System
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
EMSWCD	East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District
EQC	Oregon Environmental Quality Commission
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
OWRD	Oregon Water Resources Department
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RAWS	Remote Automatic Weather Stations
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TIR	Thermal Infrared Radiometry
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WRIS	Water Rights Information System
WWTP	Waste water treatment plant

# 1 Introduction

This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) summarizes the modeling approach to be used for the temperature TMDL replacement project applicable within the Lower Columbia-Sandy Subbasin (17080001).

A TMDL is a water quality restoration plan and the calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive while still meeting water quality standards for that particular pollutant. The maximum amount of loading a waterbody can receive is called the loading capacity. Loading from all pollutant sources must not exceed the loading capacity (TMDL) of a waterbody, including an appropriate margin of safety.

Load allocations are portions of the loading capacity that are allocated to background sources or non-point sources, such as urban, rural agriculture, or forestry activities. Wasteload allocations are portions of the total load, which are allocated to NPDES permitted sources, such as wastewater treatment plants or industries. Wasteload allocations are used to establish effluent limits in NPDES discharge permits. Allocations may also be reserved for future uses, called reserve capacity. Allocations are quantified measures that assure water quality standards will be met and may distribute the pollutant loads between nonpoint and point sources. This general TMDL concept is represented by Equation 1.

$$TMDL = \sum WLA + \sum LA + Reserve\ Capacity + MOS \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where  $\sum WLA$  is the sum of wasteload allocations (NPDES permitted sources),  $\sum LA$  is the sum of load allocations (nonpoint sources and background), Reserve Capacity is allocations reserved for future uses, and MOS is a margin-of-safety to account for uncertainty. For a temperature TMDL, these elements establish the maximum thermal loads that a waterbody may receive without exceeding applicable water quality standards for temperature designed to protect aquatic life and other beneficial uses.

The Clean Water Act requires TMDLs be developed for waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards and are listed as water quality impaired on the State's 303(d) list. The Sandy Subbasin includes several waterbodies listed on the Oregon 2018/2020 Section 303(d) Category 5 list as water quality limited for temperature (Table 1). A TMDL was previously developed for the Sandy Subbasin (DEQ, 2005) but it must be replaced due to recent litigation.

In 2013, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) disapproved the Natural Conditions Criterion contained in Oregon's water quality standard for temperature due to the 2012 U.S. District Court decision for *NWEA v. EPA*, 855 F. Supp. 2d 1199 (D. Or., 2012). This portion of the temperature water quality standard was used in most temperature TMDLs issued from 2003 through 2012. On October 4, 2019, the U.S. District Court issued a judgment for *NWEA v. EPA*, No. 3:12-cv-01751-HZ (D. Or., Oct. 4, 2019) and required DEQ and USEPA to replace 15 Oregon temperature TMDLs that were based on the Natural Conditions Criterion and to reissue the temperature TMDLs based on the remaining elements of the temperature water quality standard.

This QAPP is consistent with DEQ's and USEPA's modeling QAPP guidance (DEQ, 2017; EPA, 2016) and documents the analysis and numerical modeling approach that will support the updated Sandy Subbasin TMDL as well as other project details. In particular, this QAPP details the following:

- Definition of the issue and objectives, including the spatial and temporal extents of the water quality impairments (Section 2);

- A high-level description of the key processes and variables for temperature (Section 3);
- The overarching technical approach, including the appropriate modeling and analytical tools to be used (Section 4);
- The data sources for defining and creating inputs to the model, including data that were used in the modeling for the original TMDL. Examples of these inputs include meteorological data, stream flow and temperature, point sources and vegetation characteristics (Sections 5 and 6);
- How the analysis and modeling will be evaluated for acceptability (Sections 7 and 9);
- Scenarios for evaluating management strategies for reducing anthropogenic thermal loads (Section 10);
- Various aspects for managing the TMDL development project, including documentation (Section 8), the project team (Section 11), data and records management (Sections 12 and 13); and
- Aspects relating to this QAPP and its role in the project (Sections 14 and 15).

## 2 Problem definition and management objectives

Multiple waterbodies in the Sandy Subbasin do not meet the water quality standards for temperature and are listed as Category 5, water quality limited on Oregon's 2018/2020 Section 303(d) list (Table 1). The temperature water quality standards are set at a level to protect the most sensitive beneficial uses. The beneficial uses most sensitive to water temperature are fish and aquatic life. The temperature water quality standards in the Sandy Subbasin include the numeric criteria identified below. The numeric temperature criteria are based on a seven-day average daily maximum continuous measurement of temperature.

- Salmon and Steelhead Spawning: 13.0 deg-C (OAR 340-041-0028(4)(a))
- Core Cold Water Habitat: 16.0 deg-C (OAR 340-041-0028(4)(b))
- Salmon and Trout Rearing and Migration: 18.0 deg-C (OAR 340-041-0028(4)(c))

Where and when the applicable criteria apply are based on the designated fish uses maps in OAR 340-041-0286 Figure 286A and Figure 286B. The fish use designations and applicable criteria are shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

The temperature standard authorizes insignificant additions of heat from human sources in waters that exceed the applicable temperature criteria as follows: Following a temperature TMDL or other cumulative effects analysis, the Human Use Allowance (HUA) will restrict all NPDES point sources and nonpoint sources to a cumulative increase of no greater than 0.3 deg-C (OAR 340-041-0028(12)(b)).

As described in Chapter 1, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State of Oregon (OR) are required to revise the water temperature TMDL for the Sandy Subbasin. In revising the TMDL, all of the allocations will be updated to target the applicable biologically-based numeric criteria (BBNC) and Human Use Allowance (HUA) water quality temperature standards.

Since the issuance of the original TMDL, the extent and number of waterbodies that are identified as water quality limited for temperature has changed. As part of the TMDL update, DEQ will address all current temperature listings based on the most recent integrated report list. The current listings, as they pertain to the Sandy Subbasin QAPP project area, were obtained from Oregon's 2018/2020 Integrated Report and are summarized in Table 1. The listings are also shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and referenced in Appendix D.

To the extent existing data and information allow, the primary analysis and modeling objectives for this TMDL include:

- 1) Complete a source assessment and cumulative effects analysis to characterize or identify:
  - a. Anthropogenic sources of stream temperature warming;
  - b. How much warming comes from background sources;
  - c. How much warming comes from each anthropogenic source or source category;
  - d. The cumulative warming from all anthropogenic sources combined;
  - e. Where along the stream anthropogenic warming occurs;
  - f. Where the point of maximum stream warming is located; and
  - g. The amount of stream warming that exceeds the human use allowance and applicable water quality standards.
  
- 2) Determine TMDL elements and allocations that attain the applicable temperature criteria by identifying:
  - a. The thermal loading capacity for each temperature listed waterbody;
  - b. The excess thermal load exceeding the loading capacity for each temperature listed waterbody;
  - c. The thermal load and wasteload allocations necessary to meet the applicable water quality standards for each listed waterbody;
  - d. Any surrogate measures;
  - e. Any reserve capacity;
  - f. Any margin of safety; and
  - g. The seasonal variation and critical conditions corresponding to the time period when the applicable temperature criteria are exceeded.
  
- 3) Support development of the TMDL Water Quality Management Plan and evaluate implementation options.
  - a. Evaluate existing land management plans, TMDL implementation plans, or rules for sufficiency in minimizing anthropogenic warming to the level established by the TMDL allocations.
  - b. Identify additional management strategies or surrogate measures.
  - c. Identify under what timeline and where management strategies need to be implemented.

The effort currently described in the QAPP includes use of existing models and the development of new models or new model scenarios.

**Table 1: Sandy Subbasin assessment units that are classified as water quality limited category 5 for temperature based on the Section 303(d) 2018/2020 Integrated Report.**

Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Unit ID	Year Listed	Use Period
Beaver Creek	OR_SR_1708000107_02_103612	2004	Year Round
Benson Lake	OR_LK_1708000108_15_100639	2018	Year Round
Bridal Veil Creek-Columbia River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010803_15_103654	2018	Year Round
Bull Run River	OR_SR_1708000105_11_103611	2004	Spawning, Year Round
Bull Run River	OR_SR_1708000105_11_103688	2004	Year Round
Cedar Creek	OR_SR_1708000104_02_103607	2004	Year Round
Cedar Creek-Sandy River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010402_02_103644	2004	Year Round
Clear Creek	OR_SR_1708000101_02_103597	2004	Spawning, Year Round
Clear Fork	OR_SR_1708000101_02_103596	2018	Spawning
Gordon Creek	OR_SR_1708000107_02_103617	2004	Spawning
Headwaters Sandy River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010101_02_103635	2010	Year Round
Little Sandy River	OR_SR_1708000105_11_103609	2004	Spawning, Year Round
Little Sandy River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010505_11_103669	2018	Year Round
Lower Bull Run River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010506_11_103650	2004	Year Round
Lower Salmon River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010304_02_103642	2004	Year Round
Middle Bull Run River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010503_11_103648	2018	Year Round
Salmon River	OR_SR_1708000103_02_103606	2004	Spawning, Year Round
Sandy River	OR_SR_1708000101_02_103595	2004	Year Round
Sandy River	OR_SR_1708000101_02_103599	2004	Year Round
Sandy River	OR_SR_1708000104_02_103608	2004	Spawning, Year Round
Sandy River	OR_SR_1708000107_02_103616	2004	Year Round
Sandy River	OR_SR_1708000101_02_103599	2018	Spawning
South Fork Bull Run River	OR_SR_1708000105_11_103610	2018	Year Round
South Fork Salmon River	OR_SR_1708000103_02_103604	2004	Spawning
Still Creek	OR_SR_1708000102_02_103601	2004	Spawning
Tanner Creek-Columbia River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010801_15_103707	2018	Spawning, Year Round

Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Unit ID	Year Listed	Use Period
Wildcat Creek-Sandy River Watershed	OR_WS_170800010401_02_103643	2004	Spawning
Zigzag River	OR_SR_1708000102_02_103600	2004	Spawning
Zigzag River	OR_SR_1708000102_02_103602	2004	Spawning

### 3 Conceptual model: key processes and variables

The current theory to explain the nature of heat is called the kinetic-molecular theory. The modern version of this theory was developed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by Rudolf Clausis, James Clerk Maxwell, and Ludwig Boltzmann. The theory is based on the assumption that all matter is composed of a tiny population of molecules that are always in motion. The molecules in hot objects are moving faster and hence have greater kinetic energy than the molecules in cold objects. Individual molecules have a certain amount of kinetic energy based on their mass and velocity. The thermal energy of an object is determined by adding up the kinetic energy of all the molecules in that object. When a hot and cold object come into contact with each other, the molecules collide and the kinetic energy flows from the molecules with more kinetic energy to molecules with less kinetic energy. This type of flow of kinetic energy is called heat.

Temperature is an intensive property and much like concentration measures the “strength” rather than “quantity” of kinetic energy. The temperature of an object is the measure of the average kinetic energy of all the molecules in that object. Hot water has greater average kinetic energy than cold water but may not have greater total kinetic energy. For example, a small pot of water with a temperature near the boiling point has a higher average kinetic energy than a swimming pool at room temperature. The swimming pool has a much larger quantity of molecules and therefore a higher total kinetic energy than the pot of water.

Temperature is the water quality parameter of concern, but heat, in particular heat from human activities or anthropogenic sources, is the pollutant of concern. Water temperature change ( $\Delta T_w$ ) is a function of the heat transfer in a discrete volume and may be described in terms of changes in heat per unit volume. Conversely, a change in volume can result in water temperature change for a defined amount of heat exchange. With this basic conceptual framework of water temperature change, it is possible to discuss stream temperature change as a function of two variables: heat and mass transfer.

*Water Temperature Change as a Function of Heat Exchange and Volume,*

$$\Delta T_w = \frac{\Delta \text{Heat}}{\text{Density} \times \text{Specific Heat} \times \Delta \text{Volume}} \quad \text{Equation 2}$$



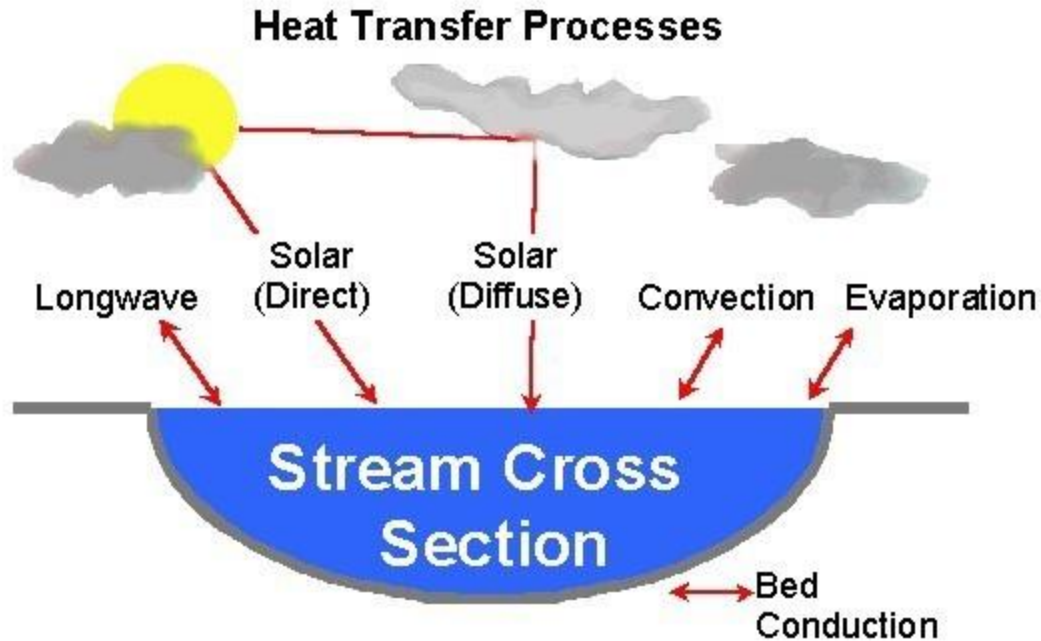


Figure 1: Major heat transfer processes.

**Heat transfer** relates to processes that change heat in a defined water volume. There are several thermodynamic pathways that can introduce or remove heat from a stream. These different processes are shown in Figure 1. For any given stream reach heat exchange is closely related to the season, time of day and the surrounding environment and the stream characteristics. Heat transfer can be dynamic and change over relatively small distances and time periods. Equation 3 describes the several heat transfer processes that change stream temperature (Wunderlich, 1972; Jobson and Keefer, 1979; Beschta and Weathered, 1984; Sinokrot and Stefan, 1993; Boyd, 1996; Johnson, 2004; Hannah et al., 2008; Benyahya et al., 2012).

$$\Phi_{total} = \Phi_{solar} + \Phi_{longwave} + \Phi_{streambed} + \Phi_{convection} + \Phi_{evaporation} \quad \text{Equation 3}$$

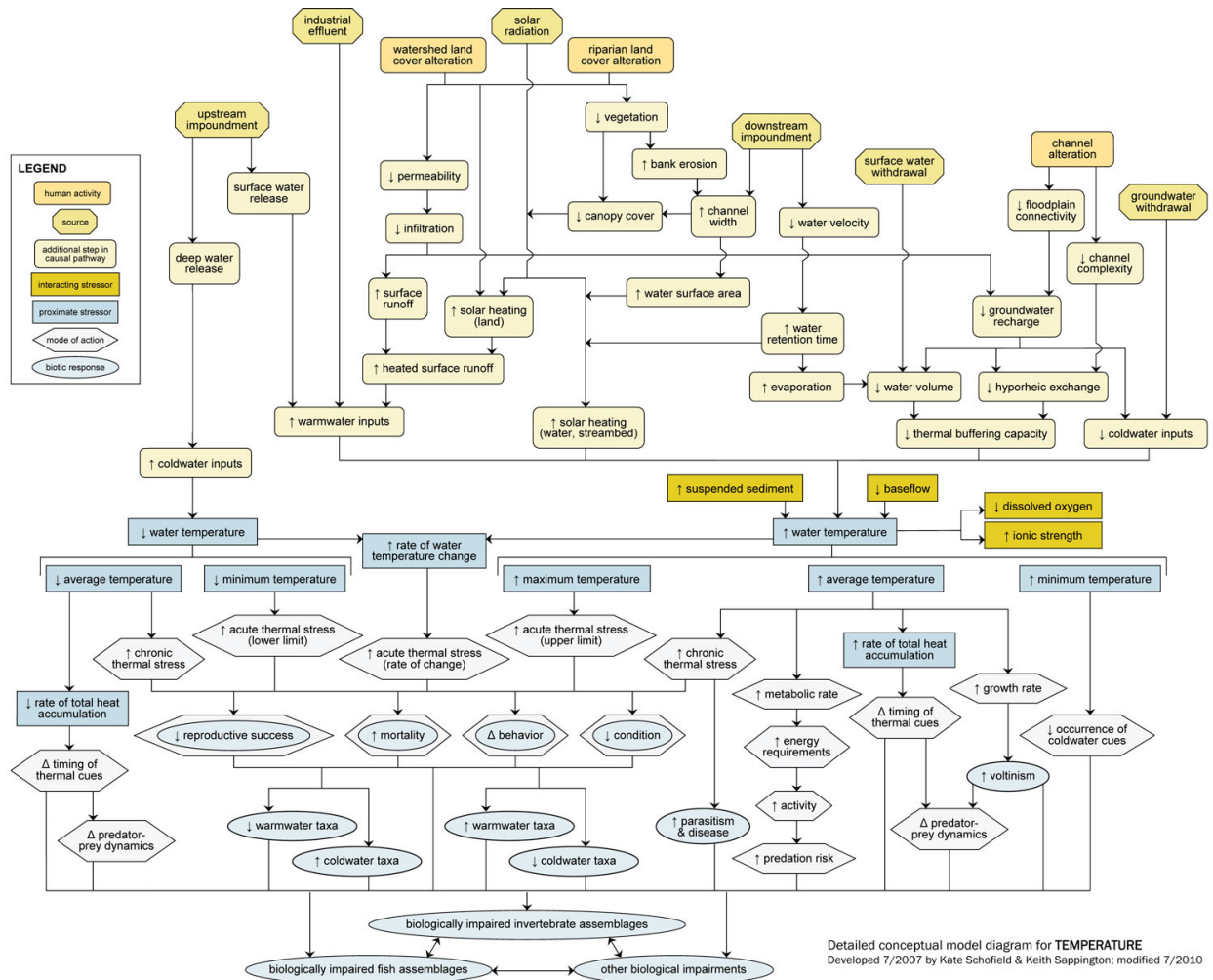
Where,

- $\Phi_{total}$  = Net heat energy flux (+/-)
- $\Phi_{solar}$  = Shortwave direct and diffuse solar radiation (+ only)
- $\Phi_{longwave}$  = Longwave (thermal) radiation (+/-)
- $\Phi_{streambed}$  = Streambed conduction (+/-)
- $\Phi_{convection}$  = Stream/air convection<sup>1</sup> (+/-)
- $\Phi_{evaporation}$  = Evaporation (+/-)

<sup>1</sup>Air/Water convection includes both turbulent and free surface conduction.

**Mass transfer** relates to transport of flow volume downstream, instream mixing and the introduction or removal of water from a stream. For instance, flow from a tributary will cause a temperature change if the temperature is different from the receiving water. Mass transfer commonly occurs in stream systems as a result of:

- Advection,
- Dispersion,
- Groundwater exchange,
- Hyporheic flows,
- Surface water exchange (e.g. tributary input, precipitation), and
- Other human related activities that alter stream flow volume.



**Figure 2: Conceptual diagram that identifies the key processes and variables that drive stream temperature changes and the biological responses (Schofield and Sappington, 2010).**

Stream temperature is influenced by both human and natural factors. Figure 2 is a conceptual diagram that identifies the key process and variables that drive stream temperature. Human sources and natural sources are identified. Near the bottom of the diagram the biological responses are identified.

**Anthropogenic Nonpoint Sources:** Temperature increases from human-caused nonpoint sources are caused by increases in solar radiation loading to the stream network from the disturbance or removal of near-stream vegetation, channel modification and widening, reductions to the stream flow rate or volume,

changes in hyporheic flows and channel connectivity, reductions in cold groundwater inflows, and changes to meteorological conditions, such as those caused by climate change.

**Background Sources:** Background sources include all sources of pollution or pollutants not originating from human activities. In the context of a TMDL, background sources may also include anthropogenic sources of a pollutant that DEQ or another Oregon state agency does not have authority to regulate, such as pollutants emanating from another state, tribal lands, or sources otherwise beyond the jurisdiction of the state (OAR 340-042-0030(1)). Additionally, effective shade levels on smaller streams are more sensitive to riparian disturbances and so the differences between current condition solar flux and background solar flux can be larger.

**Anthropogenic Point Sources:** Temperature increases from point sources are those caused by warm water discharges from NPDES permitted facilities, such as industrial outfalls, municipal waste water treatment plants (WWTP), and other point sources.

## 4 Technical approach

### 4.1 Overview

Stream temperature TMDLs are generally scaled to a subbasin or basin scale since stream temperatures are affected by cumulative interactions between upstream and local sources. For this reason the TMDL considers all surface waters that affect the temperatures of 303(d) listed waterbodies. For example, the Sandy River is water quality limited for temperature. To address this listing in the TMDL, all upstream waterbodies are considered in the TMDL analysis and TMDL allocations are applied throughout the entire stream network and include all waters of the state.

An important step in the TMDL is to perform a source assessment which quantifies the background and anthropogenic contributions to stream heating. Models provide a way to evaluate potential sources of stream warming and, to the extent existing data allow, the amount of pollutant loading from these sources. The model that is selected for the TMDL analysis should support the needs of the project. Section 4.2 describes the model framework needs for this project and the models that will be used to support the TMDL.

TMDLs also require identification of seasonal variation and critical conditions. The TMDL analysis will determine seasonal variation by including a statistical summary and visual plots summarizing the instream temperatures and flow rates observed at various monitoring locations. The time period when the applicable temperature criteria are exceeded will be described in relation to the critical conditions.

The TMDL will establish a loading capacity which specifies the amount of a pollutant or pollutants that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. The pollutant addressed in the temperature TMDL is heat. The TMDL will divide the loading capacity into thermal wasteload allocations for NPDES permittees and load allocations for background and nonpoint sources of heat to ensure that the applicable temperature standards are achieved. Anthropogenic nonpoint and NPDES permitted point sources are not permitted to heat a waterbody more than 0.3 deg-C above the applicable criteria, cumulatively at the point of maximum impact. The portion of the human use allowance allocated to each source will be determined in the TMDL with the modeling approach supporting assessment of different allocation options. The modeling approach may also be used to support development of TMDL surrogate measures such as effective shade targets. Nonpoint source allocations can be translated into surrogate measures when a

pollutant is difficult to measure, highly variable, or difficult to monitor (OAR 340-042-0040(5)(b)). Thermal load allocations for nonpoint sources can be difficult to measure and monitor. Attainment of the surrogate measures ensures compliance with the nonpoint source allocations.

Stream temperatures for the 2005 Sandy River Basin TMDL (DEQ, 2005) were simulated using a computer model (Heat Source version 6 temperature model). New temperature models are proposed using Heat Source version 8 and potentially CE-QUAL-W2 version 4.2. The models extents include most of the main rivers and their larger tributaries that contain or influence primary fish habitat. Site-specific load allocations will be developed for the streams that are simulated. Other streams are assigned generalized load allocations based on effective shade surrogate measures that target site potential or restored vegetation types. Numeric or narrative wasteload allocations will be developed for all NPDES permittees.

## 4.2 Model selection

The modeling framework needs for this project include:

- 1) Prediction of hourly stream temperatures over a period of months and at a no greater than 500 meter longitudinal resolution.
- 2) Prediction of hourly solar radiation flux and daily effective shade at a no greater than 100 meter longitudinal resolution.
- 3) Ability to evaluate hourly stream temperature response from changes in streamside vegetation.
- 4) Ability to evaluate hourly stream temperature response from changes in water withdrawals and tributary stream flow within the upstream catchment.
- 5) Ability to evaluate hourly stream temperature response from changes in channel morphology within the upstream catchment.
- 6) Ability to evaluate hourly stream temperature response from changes in effluent temperature and flow discharge from NPDES permitted facilities.

The Heat Source stream thermodynamics model (Boyd and Kasper, 2003) was used to model several streams for the development of the 2005 Sandy Basin TMDL. Because these models already exist and meet all the model framework needs, Heat Source was selected for stream temperature simulation in the project area. The Heat Source model was originally developed at Oregon State University as a master's thesis where it was evaluated and approved by an academic committee (Boyd, 1996). Development of the model continued and in 1999 DEQ submitted the model equations and methodology for peer review (DEQ, 1999) and again in 2004 to the Independent Multidisciplinary Science Team (IMST, 2004) where the model was found to be scientifically sound.

The Heat Source model has been used in numerous stream temperature related studies including Loheide and Gorelick (2006), Diabat et al. (2013), Holzapfel et al. (2013), Lawrence et al. (2014), Bond et al. (2015), Woltemade and Hawkins (2016), Justice et al. (2017), and Wondzell et al. (2019). Heat Source has also been used in numerous Oregon TMDLs (DEQ, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2018, 2019).

The CE-QUAL-W2 model (Wells, 2019) also meets the model framework needs and has been used by Portland State University and The City of Portland (Annear, et al., 1999, City of Portland, 2004) to model the Bull Run River and reservoirs.

## 4.3 Software Development Quality Assessment

We do not anticipate any new software development or model code changes as part of this project.

# 5 Data availability and quality

This chapter describes the data that is available to support the TMDL project and the quality assurance procedures used when collecting or reviewing the available data.

## 5.1 Meteorology

Meteorological data includes air temperature, sky conditions, cloudiness, relative humidity, and wind speed. Table 44 through Table 46 in Appendix A list the stations where meteorological data available in the Sandy Subbasin, including 21 stations from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)'s National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), 55 stations from University of Utah MesoWest database, and 2 stations from DEQ's files. The meteorological monitoring stations are also shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D. The station IDs in Table 44 are the NCDC ID, which may differ from the station identifiers used by other sources.

The meteorological data obtained from the NCDC includes the Local Climatological Dataset (NOAA, 2005) and the Global Integrated Surface Dataset (NOAA, 2001). The Local Climatological Dataset includes quality controlled meteorological data from airports and other prominent weather stations managed by the National Weather Service, Federal Aviation Administration, and the U.S. Department of Defense. The Global Integrated Surface Dataset provides a long-term record of hourly, sub-hourly and synoptic weather observations from a variety of meteorological networks around the world. The dataset includes observations from the World Meteorological Organization, Automated Surface Observing System, Automated Weather Observing Stations, U.S. Climate Reference Network, and others.

## 5.2 Thermal Infrared Radiometry (TIR) data

DEQ contracted with Watershed Sciences, Inc. to provide airborne Thermal Infrared Radiometry (TIR) imagery of spatial temperature patterns within the Sandy Subbasin (Watershed Sciences, 2001). TIR data is used to characterize the thermal regime of the streams and habitat quality. All streams and the TIR collection dates are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2: Streams and the TIR collection dates in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Stream	Survey Extent	Date	Time	Survey Distance
Bull Run River	Mouth to Bull Run Lake	2001-08-08	13:54-14:36	23.42 mi
Little Sandy River	Mouth to headwaters	2001-08-08	14:44-14:59	15.05 mi
Salmon River	Mouth to headwaters	2001-08-08	15:11-16:24	32.36 mi
Sandy River	Mouth to headwaters	2001-08-09	14:02-14:31	53.33 mi
South Fork Bull Run River	Mouth to headwaters	2001-08-09	14:38-15:50	6.31 mi
South Fork Salmon River	Mouth to headwaters	2001-08-09	14:58-15:08	5.18 mi
Zigzag River	Mouth to headwaters	2001-08-09	15:57-16:19	12.38 mi

## 5.3 Continuous stream temperature data

All available continuous stream temperature data were retrieved from DEQ's Ambient Water Quality Monitoring System (AWQMS), USGS's National Water Information System (NWIS), or were obtained during the data solicitation for DEQ's Temperature TMDL Replacement Project. Some temperature data presented in this QAPP were retrieved from DEQ's files and were not available in AWQMS or USGS's database.

The data retrieval period for continuous stream temperature data is from January 1, 1990 to December 31, 2020. Data retrieved from the AWQMS database has a Data Quality Level (DQL) of A, B or E and a result status of "Final" or "Provisional". The data quality level criteria are outlined in DEQ's Data Quality Matrix for Field Parameters (DEQ, 2013). The TMDL program uses waterbody results with a data quality level of A, B, or E (DEQ, 2021). Data of unknown quality are used after careful review.

Appendix B summarizes 147 locations where continuous stream temperature data were collected in the Sandy Subbasin and the organizations that collected that data in Table 47, and when data were collected at each location in Table 48. The location of these stations is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and referenced in Appendix D.

## 5.4 Stream flow data

Table 49 through Table 51 in Appendix C list the stations where continuous flow volume data were available in the Sandy Subbasin, including 18 stations from USGS, 1 station from OWRD, and 2 stations from DEQ's files. The location of these stations is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and referenced in Appendix D. Table 52 lists the locations where instantaneous flow volume measurements made by DEQ were available. DEQ relies upon the quality control checks implemented by USGS and OWRD. DEQ-collected stream flow measurements utilize field and quality control methods outlined in DEQ's Mode of Operations Manual (DEQ, 2020).

## 5.5 Point source discharges

Table 3 identifies all the active individual NPDES permittees in the Sandy Subbasin. Table 4 lists the registrants covered under the general NPDES GEN03 and GEN40 (MS4) permits in the Sandy Subbasin. This group of general permits are highlighted because the permits require temperature monitoring at a frequency of at least one grab sample per month. The location of these NPDES permittees is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D. Many of these permittees submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) as a condition of their permit. Depending on the monitoring requirements in the permit, some permittees are required to report effluent temperature and effluent flow rates in the DMR. The frequency and type of reporting varies by permit and permit type. Some permits only require monthly, weekly, or daily grab samples while others require summary statistics such as daily maximum, daily mean, or seven-day average daily maximum. The NPDES permits require data be collected and reported on the DMR using appropriate methods based on a quality assurance and quality control plan. Where possible, DEQ will utilize any continuous effluent data that has been provided to DEQ. When continuous data is not available, DMR data will be utilized to characterize point source discharges. Table 5 lists the current number of registrants for all the other general NPDES permits in the Sandy Subbasin that are not listed in Table 4.

**Table 3: Summary of individual NPDES permitted discharges in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Facility Name (Facility Number)	Latitude/Longitude	Permit Type and Description	Stream/River Mile
City Of Troutdale Water Pollution Control Facility (89941)	45.5535/-122.387	NPDES-DOM-C2a: Sewage - 1 MGD or more but less than 2 MGD	Sandy River RM 2.3
Government Camp STP (34136)	45.3023/-121.776	NPDES-DOM-Da: Sewage - less than 1 MGD	Camp Creek RM 6.4
WES (Hoodland STP) (39750)	45.3464/-121.969	NPDES-DOM-Da: Sewage - less than 1 MGD	Sandy River RM 41

**Table 4: Summary of current registrants under the general NPDES GEN03 and GEN40 (MS4) permits in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Facility Name (Facility Number)	Latitude/Longitude	Permit Type and Description	Stream/River Mile
ODFW - SANDY RIVER HATCHERY (64550)	45.407/-122.254	GEN03: Industrial Wastewater; NPDES fish hatcheries	Cedar Creek RM 0.7
TROUTDALE MUNICIPAL STORMWATER, MS4 (110793)	45.5282/-122.398	GEN40: 4000 MS4-Phase 2 General Permit – Water Quality NPDES General Permit	Multiple discharge locations

**Table 5: Summary of the current number of registrants for all the other general NPDES permits in the Sandy Subbasin that are not listed in Table 4.**

Permit Type and Description	Current Number of Registrants
GEN12A: Stormwater; NPDES sand & gravel mining	3
GEN12C(AGENT): Stormwater; NPDES construction more than 1 acre disturbed ground, issued by agent	3
GEN12C: Stormwater; NPDES construction more than 1 acre disturbed ground	18
GEN12Z: Stormwater; NPDES specific SIC codes	2

## 5.6 Water rights/surface water diversions

Data on surface water diversion rates (usage) and the points of diversion (location) are available from the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). OWRD regulates all commercial, industrial, domestic, and agricultural water use in the state of Oregon through water rights.

Estimates of water diversion rates and location of points of diversion can be derived from the following OWRD sources:

- [Water Rights Information System \(WRIS\)](#) – the WRIS database contains all permitted or certificated water rights. Data in the WRIS corresponding to quantities of water for use are expressed as maximum use allowable, generally as monthly, seasonal or annual rates or volumes. These maximum values may not correspond to actual usage, which will likely vary based on factors such as irrigation application rate or household consumer demand. DEQ may choose to incorporate the maximum amount allowable or some lesser quantity provided sufficient information is available to support those rates in the modeling. Water rights information can also be accessed using their online mapping application (<https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/gis/wr/Default.aspx>).
- [Water Use Reports](#) – some, but not all, water rights holders must monitor and report the water they use to the state, typically on a monthly or yearly basis, as a requirement of their water rights. These water use reports will be used to develop withdrawal time series based on available information.

## 5.7 Effective shade measurements

Effective shade is the percent of potential daily solar radiation flux that is blocked by vegetation and topography. DEQ and/or partner agency staff used an instrument called a solar pathfinder to collect effective shade measurements in the field. The effective shade measurement methods and quality control procedures used are outlined in the Water Quality Monitoring Technical Guide Book (OWEB, 1999) and the solar pathfinder manual (Solar Pathfinder, 2016). Table 6 lists the locations where effective shade measurements were collected and the effective shade value for August 2021.

**Table 6: Effective shade data collected in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Effective Shade	Data Source
10676-ORDEQ	Sandy above Salmon near Brightwood	45.3786/-122.013	0%	DEQ
10677-ORDEQ	Salmon River at mouth HWY 26	45.3725/-122.021	61%	DEQ
11021-ORDEQ	Beaver Creek near Mouth	45.5414/-122.383	55%	DEQ
11025-ORDEQ	Gordon Creek at mouth	45.4933/-122.277	91%	DEQ
26385-ORDEQ	Gordon Creek at NF boundary	45.5286/-122.125	94%	DEQ
26387-ORDEQ	Bull Run at County bridge #160	45.4284/-122.233	50%	City of Portland
26388-ORDEQ	Bull Run below Little Sandy Bo	45.4252/-122.217	69%	City of Portland
26389-ORDEQ	Little Sandy at mouth	45.4261/-122.207	100%	City of Portland
26390-ORDEQ	Little Sandy above Diversion	45.4153/-122.171	56%	DEQ
26391-ORDEQ	Little Sandy at Road 14	45.4037/-122.172	69%	DEQ



Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Effective Shade	Data Source
26392-ORDEQ	Bull Run above Little Sandy	45.4273/-122.207	31%	City of Portland
26393-ORDEQ	Bull Run at Larson's bridge	45.4318/-122.194	20%	City of Portland
26394-ORDEQ	Bull Run at Lower BR gage	45.4375/-122.18	68%	City of Portland
26395-ORDEQ	Bull Run below Plunge Pool	45.4444/-122.16	25%	City of Portland
26397-ORDEQ	Bull Run at USGS gage 14138850	45.5535/-122.387	78%	City of Portland
26398-ORDEQ	Bull Run at RM17.6 above Falls Creek	45.5086/-121.968	5-30%	City of Portland
26399-ORDEQ	Falls Creek at Mouth	45.5088/-121.968	15-40%	City of Portland
26400-ORDEQ	Bull Run below Blazed Alder RM	45.4965/-121.921	0%	City of Portland
26401-ORDEQ	Blazed Alder at Mouth	45.4964/-121.921	9%	City of Portland
26402-ORDEQ	Bull Run above Blazed Alder	45.4961/-121.921	58%	City of Portland
26406-ORDEQ	Cedar Creek at Hwy. 26	45.3671/-122.162	89%	DEQ
26409-ORDEQ	Alder Creek at mouth	45.3773/-122.101	92%	DEQ
26410-ORDEQ	Wildcat Creek at mouth	45.3758/-122.083	100%	DEQ
26412-ORDEQ	Salmon River at East Bridge Rd.	45.3207/-121.955	65%	DEQ
26413-ORDEQ	S. Fork Salmon River at mouth	45.2721/-121.939	80%	DEQ
26414-ORDEQ	Salmon River above S. Fork	45.2725/-121.938	71%	DEQ
26415-ORDEQ	Salmon R at Hwy. 26/35 USGS gage	45.2665/-121.719	88-94%	DEQ
26416-ORDEQ	Zigzag River at mouth Lolo Pass Rd.	45.3471/-121.942	19%	DEQ
26417-ORDEQ	Still Creek at mouth Still Creek Rd.	45.3302/-121.916	92%	DEQ
26418-ORDEQ	Zigzag River above Still Creek	45.3297/-121.912	72%	DEQ
26419-ORDEQ	Camp Creek at mouth	45.3035/-121.87	88-100%	DEQ

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Effective Shade	Data Source
26420-ORDEQ	Zigzag River above Camp Creek HWY 26	45.311/-121.89	95-100%	DEQ
26421-ORDEQ	Clear Creek at mouth at Barlow Tr Rd.	45.3595/-121.937	84%	DEQ
26422-ORDEQ	Sandy above Clear Creek at Lolo Pass Rd.	45.3565/-121.938	61%	DEQ
26423-ORDEQ	Sandy above Lost Creek at Rd 1825	45.385/-121.871	37%	DEQ
26424-ORDEQ	Camp Creek above Govt. Camp STP	45.3017/-121.777	96%	DEQ
26428-ORDEQ	PGE Bull Run Project Tailrace	45.4295/-122.234	80%	DEQ
No Station ID	Sandy River at Troutdale STP	45.4982/-122.01	11%	DEQ

## 6 Model development and calibration

Waterbodies where model development was initiated for the Sandy River Basin TMDL (DEQ, 2005) are listed in Table 7. The waterbodies listed in Table 8 will have new models developed. The extent and location of these models is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

**Table 7: Waterbodies where a model has already been developed. The model year is identified if another year is proposed for a new model on the same waterbody.**

Model Version	Model Waterbody
Heat Source version 6 temperature model	Bull Run River (2001), Little Sandy River, Salmon River (2001), Sandy River (2001), Zigzag River

The setup and calibration for the models listed in Table 7 was completed by DEQ and documented in the Sandy River Basin TMDL (DEQ, 2005). Adjustments to the existing calibrated models are unlikely to occur as part of this project. However, if it is determined that the model calibration needs to be updated, the model inputs that are expected to be modified are described in Section 6.1. DEQ will follow the model acceptance criteria and model fit statistics described in Chapter 7.2.

**Table 8: Waterbodies and year for which new models are expected to be developed.**

Model Version	Model Waterbody
Heat Source version 8 temperature model	Bull Run River (2016), Salmon River (2016), Sandy River (2016)
CE-QUAL-W2 version 4.2	Bull Run River (2016)

The models for the Little Sandy River and Zigzag River were originally developed for the Sandy River Basin TMDL (DEQ, 2005) and will also be used to support the updated TMDL. The models for the Sandy River, Bull Run River, and Salmon River (Table 8) are new and will supplement the models that were developed for the 2005 TMDL.

A new calibrated model is being developed on the Sandy River to characterize the current hydrology and channel morphology conditions post Marmot Dam removal. The existing (2001) calibrated model was developed before the removal of the Marmot Dam. The Bull Run River and Salmon River are major tributaries to the Sandy River. New calibrated models are being setup on these rivers for the same year as the Sandy River (2016) to support development of boundary conditions and model linkage under various management scenarios. The Bull River model will also support estimating background conditions for a longer period of time compared to the 2001 model. The 2001 model only simulated a single day. Separating the background loading from anthropogenic loading over the entire season when the applicable criteria are exceeded will support development of appropriate load allocations and potentially surrogate measures for the City of Portland Bull Run Dams and Reservoirs. DEQ considered developing an updated model for the Zigzag River but there are insufficient temperature data to support a new model in 2016.

DEQ will develop effective shade curves for all other waterbodies that were not specifically listed in Table 7 and Table 8. Effective shade curves represent the maximum possible effective shade for different vegetation types, stream widths, and stream aspect. Every combination of these conditions are modeled in Heat Source to develop the estimated effective shade. The results are summarized in a shade curve plot. The results can also be summarized in a lookup table with additional combinations of vegetation height, density, and buffer width included. Effective shade curves were developed for the original Sandy River Basin TMDL (DEQ, 2005). Adjustments to the existing shade curve models are unlikely to occur as part of this project. However, if it is determined that the models need to be updated DEQ will follow the procedures outlined in this QAPP.

## **6.1 General model inputs and parameters**

### **6.1.1 CE-QUAL-W2 version 4**

The CE-QUAL-W2 version 4 model is a 2-dimensional hydrodynamic and water quality model that incorporates temperature (heat) into its hydrodynamic and water quality subroutines. The heat budget model theory for CE-QUAL-W2 is similar to Heat Source, though its implementation in the model and the level of detail are different. CE-QUAL-W2 is two dimensional in the longitudinal and vertical directions, and the vertical dimension allows for modeling temperature profiles as a function of depth in the water column. This feature is critical for deeper water bodies, such as reservoirs, larger rivers and estuaries where light penetration and density profiles are not easily estimated uniformly throughout the water column. Documentation for CE-QUAL-W2, and the inputs used to set up and calibrate the model, are provided in the CE-QUAL-W2 user's manual (Wells, 2019).

### **6.1.2 Heat Source version 6**

Table 9 summarizes all of the user entered model inputs required to run Heat Source version 6; and identifies the subset of inputs that could possibly be modified to improve the calibration of the model. It should be noted, it is unlikely all of these will be used as calibration parameters; rather this list identifies the candidate model inputs that will be considered for adjustment through the calibration process. The following bulleted list of input categories and specific inputs describes the general form and function of the inputs, and why the inputs are candidates for adjustment during calibration:

- **Morphology** – The morphology inputs that could be used as calibration parameters include upstream and downstream channel elevations, Manning’s *n*, and rating curve coefficients *a* and *b* for a power function. Channel hydraulics are important for predicting stream temperatures because they govern the surface area of water that could be exposed to solar radiation, the residence time for exposure, and the degree of light penetration into the water column. Field data for these inputs are often difficult to collect over large spatial scales, and values can vary significantly on a small scale. Heat Source is a one-dimensional model and complex channel configurations are represented as a trapezoidal pattern. Adjustments to inputs that affect channel hydraulics are often necessary to calibrate the model.
- **Meteorology** – The meteorological input modified in calibration is wind speed. Wind speed can vary significantly on a small geographic scale and the distance to the source of the meteorological data is often much greater than the small-scale localized weather. Hence, adjusting wind is an appropriate calibration method to account for more site-specific weather patterns.
- **Mass and thermal flux** – Mass and thermal inflows and outflows are inputs often adjusted during the calibration process. These inflows of heat and water consist of tributary and groundwater inflows as well as diversions (i.e., water rights withdrawals) and groundwater losses. The temporal and geographic extents of flow gaging and temperature monitoring on tributaries or groundwater are generally sparse. An effective way of improving the calibration is to complete a flow mass balance with available data, and then add, subtract, or adjust flows either globally or in specific locations within the bounds of the flow mass balance and available measurements, and the temperature response predicted by the model.
- **Vegetation** – Vegetation characteristics input into the model are often derived from aerial imagery or LiDAR. The vegetation characteristics determine the degree to which near-stream vegetation has the capacity to block incidental solar radiation on the surface of the modeled waterbody. Three vegetation inputs incorporated into the model calibration process are the vegetation density, overhang, and height. Field measurements offer a general understanding of vegetation characteristics within the watershed, however variability in these parameters can be significant on smaller geographic scales. To improve the model fit these model inputs may be modified on a global scale for different vegetation classes within the bounds of available data.

**Table 9: Summary of model inputs required for Heat Source version 6.**

Input Type	Input	Units	Calibration Parameter
General	Model Date	date (mm/dd/yyyy)	NO
General	Longitudinal Stream Sample Distance	meters	NO
General	Number of Tributary Inflow Sites	-	NO
General	Number of Meteorological Data Sites	-	NO
General	Total Longitudinal Distance	meters	NO
General	Stop Distance	meters	NO
General	Latitude	decimal degrees	NO
General	Longitude	decimal degrees	NO
General	Riparian Zone Width	meters	NO

Input Type	Input	Units	Calibration Parameter
Meteorological Data	Meteorological Data Model Kilometers	kilometers	NO
Meteorological Data	Wind Speed	meters/second	YES
Meteorological Data	Relative Humidity	proportion (0-1)	NO
Meteorological Data	Air Temperature	degrees Celsius	NO
Boundary Condition	Boundary Condition Inflow Rate	cubic meters/second	NO
Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	degrees Celsius	NO
Tributary	Tributary Inflow Model Kilometers	kilometers	NO
Tributary	Tributary Inflow Rate	cubic meters/second	YES
Tributary	Water Temperature	degrees Celsius	YES
Land Cover Data	Topographic Shade Angle - West	degrees	NO
Land Cover Data	Topographic Shade Angle - South	degrees	NO
Land Cover Data	Topographic Shade Angle - East	degrees	NO
Land Cover Data	Landcover Code	-	NO
Land Cover Codes	Landcover Height	meters	YES
Land Cover Codes	Canopy Density	proportion (0-1)	YES
Land Cover Codes	Landcover Overhang	meters	YES
Morphology Data	Channel Bed Elevation	meters	NO
Morphology Data	Manning's Roughness Coefficient, n	seconds/meter	YES
Morphology Data	Near-stream Disturbance Zone (NSDZ) Width	meters	NO
Morphology Data	Rating Curve Coefficient, a	unitless	YES
Morphology Data	Rating Curve Coefficient, b	unitless	YES
Morphology Data	Percent Bedrock	proportion (0-1)	NO
Morphology Data	Channel Aspect	degrees	NO
Morphology Data	Channel Incision	meters	NO
Morphology Data	Valley Length (optional)	meters	NO

### 6.1.3 Heat Source version 8

The model parameters for Heat Source version 8 are similar to Heat Source version 6 with a few notable exceptions:

- Model can simulate an unlimited number of days;
- Star pattern landcover input with variable landcover height, density, and ground elevation inputs;
- allows for variable flow rate time series on the boundary conditions and tributary inputs;
- requires input of latitude, longitude and aspect for each node of the model;
- uses Manning’s equation exclusively to calculate channel hydraulics and omits the ability to specify rating curve coefficients for certain aspects of channel hydraulics;
- includes cloudiness (as a percentage of clear sky) as a meteorological input—Heat Source version 6 assumes the clear sky conditions;
- allows specifically for groundwater (accretion) and diversion inputs to the model;
- specifies additional morphology data such as bottom width, bed sediment parameters and channel gradient;
- specifies bed conduction inputs such as hyporheic exchange parameters; and
- allows for the use of LiDAR data to be used for vegetation density and overhang.

Table 10 summarizes the list of model parameters that are different between Heat Source version 6 and Heat Source version 8.

**Table 10: Summary of the model inputs that are different between Heat Source version 6 and Heat Source version 8.**

Input Type	Input	Units	V6	V8	Calibration Parameter
General	Riparian Zone Width	meters	YES	NO	NO
General	Initial Conditions (assumed/user defined)	-	YES	NO	NO
Land Cover Data	Landcover Source	-	YES	NO	NO
Morphology Data	Flow Volume	cubic meters/second	YES	NO	NO
Morphology Data	Percent Bedrock	proportion (0-1)	YES	NO	NO
Morphology Data	Channel Incision	meters	YES	NO	NO
Morphology Data	Valley Length	meters	YES	NO	NO
Meteorological Data	Cloudiness	proportion (0-1)	NO	YES	YES
Accretion	Accretion Inflow Rate	cubic meters/second	NO	YES	YES

Input Type	Input	Units	V6	V8	Calibration Parameter
Accretion	Water Temperature	degrees Celsius	NO	YES	YES
Accretion	Withdrawal Flow Rate	cubic meters/second	NO	YES	YES
Morphology Data	Channel Gradient	meters/meters	NO	YES	YES
Morphology Data	Channel Angle z	meters/meters	NO	YES	YES
General	LiDAR Density	proportion (0-1)	NO	YES	YES
General	LiDAR Overhang	meters	NO	YES	YES
Morphology Data	Channel Bottom Width	meters	NO	YES	YES
Morphology Data	Hyporheic Zone Thickness	meters	NO	YES	YES
Morphology Data	Percent Hyporheic Exchange	proportion (0-1)	NO	YES	YES
Morphology Data	Porosity	proportion (0-1)	NO	YES	YES
General	Stream Length	kilometers	NO	YES	NO
General	Modeling Start Date	date (mm/dd/yyyy)	NO	YES	NO
General	Flush Initial Condition	days	NO	YES	NO
General	Model Time Step	minutes	NO	YES	NO
General	Model Distance Step	meters	NO	YES	NO
General	Include Evaporation Losses From Flow (True/False)	-	NO	YES	NO
General	Evaporation Method (Mass Transfer/Penman)	-	NO	YES	NO
General	Wind Function Coefficient a	unitless	NO	YES	NO
General	Wind Function Coefficient b	unitless	NO	YES	NO
General	Include Deep Alluvium Temperature (True/False)	-	NO	YES	NO
General	Deep Alluvium Temperature	degrees Celsius	NO	YES	NO
General	Distance Between Transect Samples	meters	NO	YES	NO
Accretion	Stream Kilometers	kilometers	NO	YES	NO
Land Cover Codes	Landcover Code	-	NO	YES	NO

Input Type	Input	Units	V6	V8	Calibration Parameter
Morphology Data	Stream Kilometers	kilometers	NO	YES	NO
Morphology Data	Sediment Thermal Conductivity	watts/meters/degrees Celsius	NO	YES	NO
General	Time Offset From UTC	hours	NO	YES	NO
General	Number Of Samples Per Transect	-	NO	YES	NO
General	Account For Emergent Veg Shading (True/False)	-	NO	YES	NO
General	Land Cover Sample Method (Point/Zone)	-	NO	YES	NO
General	LiDAR Data Used For Veg Codes (True/False)	-	NO	YES	NO
Morphology Data	Sediment Thermal Diffusivity	square centimeters/second	NO	YES	NO

## 6.2 Data gaps

Non-steady state stream models typically require a significant amount of data because of the large spatial and temporal extents the models typically encompass. As the model size or modeling period increase, the amount of information needed to parameterize it also increases. Often it is not possible to parameterize a model entirely from field data because it can be resource intensive or impractical to collect everything that is needed. In general, these data gaps may be considered and addressed in a number of ways. Table 11 summarizes methods that are used to derive the data needed to parameterize the model.

To the greatest extent possible, the method used to derive the model parameters for the existing TMDL models have been summarized in the boundary conditions and tributary inputs tables in the sections of model inputs in the current Chapter 6.

**Table 11: Methods to derive model parameters for data gaps.**

Method	Possible Parameters	Description
Direct surrogate	Tributary temperatures, meteorological inputs, sediment	Often, neighboring or nearby tributary watersheds share climatological and landscape features. Model parameters that have an incomplete record or no data may be parameterized using data from a neighboring or nearby location where data is available.
Calibration adjustment	All inputs	In some instances, a significant input may be required for appropriate representation in the modeling, however little may be known about the nature of that input. An example of this is groundwater influx and temperature. Datasets for these inputs can be estimated by adjusting the necessary values within acceptable ranges during the calibration process.



Method	Possible Parameters	Description
Literature-based values	All inputs	Literature values are often used for model parameters or unquantified model inputs when little is known about the site-specific nature of those inputs. Examples of these types of parameters include stream bed heat transfer properties, hyporheic characteristics or substrate porosity (Bencala and Walters, 1983; Hart, 1995; Pelletier et al., 2006; Sinokrot and Stefan, 1993).
Mass balance	Tributary temperature and flow	On main stem modeled reaches, tributary stream flow or temperature can be estimated using a mass balance approach assuming either flow or temperature data for the tributary are known. If estimating temperature, flow is required, and if estimating flow, temperature is required. Often TIR data are used to estimate tributary flow because upstream, downstream and tributary temperatures are known, and upstream and tributary flows are known (or estimated).
Simple linear regression	Tributary temperature and flow	Parameters such as flow and temperature in neighboring or nearby tributaries often demonstrate similar diurnal patterns or hydrographs which allow for the development of suitable mathematical relationships (simple linear regression) in order to fill the data gaps for those inputs. This method requires at least some data exist for the incomplete dataset in order to develop the relationship.
Drainage area ratio	Tributary flow	For ungaged tributaries, flows can be estimated using the ratio between the watershed drainage areas of the ungaged location and from a nearby gaged tributary (Ries et al., 2017; Risley, 2009; Gianfagna, 2015). For example, if the watershed area upstream of a gaged tributary is 10 square kilometers, and the watershed area of an ungaged tributary is 5, the flows in the ungaged tributary are estimated to be half of those in the gaged tributary. The method is typically used to calculate low flow or flood frequency statistics. In that context a weighting factor is recommended when the drainage area ratio of the two sites is between 0.5 and 1.5. Weighting factors can be evaluated if instantaneous observed flows are available at the ungaged location.
Flow-probability-probability-flow (QPPQ)	Tributary flow	The flow-probability-probability-flow (QPPQ) method makes use of relating flow duration curves between a gaged tributary and an ungaged tributary (Lorenz and Ziegeweid, 2016). The flow duration curve at ungaged sites is estimated using regression approaches (Risley et al., 2008) and the online USGS tool StreamStats (Ries et al., 2017).

Method	Possible Parameters	Description
Adiabatic adjustment	Air temperature	Air temperature can vary significantly throughout a watershed, particularly with large differences in elevation from headwaters to the mouth of the drainage. To account for these differences, air temperatures can be adjusted using an equation that relates air temperature measured at a meteorological station to a location of a given elevation using the dry adiabatic lapse rate of 9.8 °C/km and the differences in elevation.
GIS Data	Channel position, Channel width, Landcover, Gradient, Elevation, Topographic shade angles	Several landscape scale GIS data sets can be used to derive a number of model parameters. Digital orthophotos quads (DOQs) are used to classify landcover and estimate vegetation type, height, density, and overhang. DOQs can also be used to determine stream position, stream aspect, and channel width. A digital elevation model (DEM) consists of digital information that provides a uniform matrix of terrain elevation values. It provides basic quantitative data for deriving surface elevation, stream gradient, and maximum topographic shade angles.

## 6.3 Effective shade curves and lookup tables

Effective shade curves are plots that present the maximum possible effective shade as a function of different types of natural near-stream vegetation, active channel widths, and stream aspect. Channel width is plotted on the x-axis, effective shade is on the y-axis, and a separate symbol and/or line color is used for each stream aspect. Separate plots are produced for each type of natural vegetation that is expected in the TMDL project area. The plots are called effective shade curves because the pattern on the plot resembles a gentle downward sloping curve. As channel width increases effective shade gets smaller. The plots are produced from the output of Heat Source version 6 shade models that have been parameterized with every combination of the previously mentioned conditions. The effective shade curve approach can be used almost anywhere in the watershed to quantify the amount of background solar radiation loading and the effective shade necessary to eliminate temperature increases from anthropogenic disturbance or removal of near-stream vegetation.

This model approach can also be used to develop a lookup table to determine the effective shade resulting from other combinations vegetation height, vegetation density, vegetation overhang, and vegetation buffer widths that are different from background conditions. The lookup table provides a convenient way for readers of the TMDL to estimate the effective shade for current conditions without using the model. The lookup table can also be used as a reverse lookup to determine what vegetation height, buffer width, or vegetation density would achieve a certain effective shade.

### 6.3.1 Model domain

The model domain is not specific to any single waterbody but will be parameterized using a latitude and longitude located in the TMDL watershed to ensure that the modeled solar altitude and sun angles are appropriate for the area.

### 6.3.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 30 meters. Outputs are generated every 100 meters. The spatial resolution is not very meaningful however, since each output distance step will represent a unique combination of the different modeled vegetation and channel conditions. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

### 6.3.3 Source characteristics

The effective shade curve approach can be used almost anywhere in the watershed to quantify the amount of background solar radiation loading and the effective shade necessary to eliminate temperature increases from anthropogenic disturbance or removal of near-stream vegetation.

The lookup tables can be used to estimate existing shade or current solar loading. Other potential sources of thermal loading and the temperature response will not be evaluated by this model.

### 6.3.4 Time frame of simulation

The model period is a single day in late July or early August. This time frame was chosen to characterize the solar loading when maximum stream temperatures are observed, the sun altitude angle is highest, and the period of solar exposure is longest.

### 6.3.5 Important assumptions

Models used to develop effective shade curves assume no cloud cover and no topographic shade. The modeled terrain is flat so there is no difference in ground elevation between the stream and the adjacent vegetation buffer area. The vegetation density, vegetation height, vegetation overhang, and vegetation buffer width are assumed to be equal on both sides of the stream. The width of the active channel is assumed to be equal to the distance between near-stream vegetation on either side of the stream.

Effective shade curves were developed for the original Sandy River Basin TMDL (DEQ, 2005). Adjustments to the existing shade curve models are unlikely to occur as part of this project. However, if it is determined that the models need to be updated DEQ will follow the procedures outlined in this QAPP.

### 6.3.6 Model inputs

There are two categories of models each with different sets of inputs:

- Effective shade curves: Model input values for vegetation height, vegetation density, vegetation overhang, and vegetation buffer width correspond to the restored streamside vegetation types expected in areas that are currently lacking streamside vegetation because of anthropogenic disturbance. The specific values will be determined during the TMDL process and will likely be the same or similar to the values presented in the Sandy River Basin TMDL (DEQ, 2005). The other model inputs are the same as what is described in Table 12.
- Effective shade lookup tables: Model input values to be used for the lookup tables are described in Table 12.

**Table 12: Range of model inputs to be used for effective shade lookup tables.**

Model Input	Value Range
Vegetation height (meters)	0 - 90 (or expected maximum)

Model Input	Value Range
Vegetation density (percent)	0 -100
Vegetation overhang (meters)	0 - 3 (or expected maximum)
Vegetation buffer width (meters)	0 - 45
Active channel width (meters)	0 - 100 (or expected maximum)
Stream aspect (degrees)	North/South (0/180); Northeast/Southwest (45/225); East/West (90/270); Southeast/Northwest (135/315)
Topographic shade angles (degrees)	0
Cloudiness	0

## 6.4 Bull Run River (2001)

The Bull Run River (2001) model is a temperature model developed using Heat Source 6.5.1. The model was developed by DEQ.

### 6.4.1 Model domain

The extent of the model domain is the Bull Run River from the mouth upstream to Bull Run Headworks at Bull Run Reservoir Number 2. The model extent is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

### 6.4.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 30 meters. Outputs are generated every 100 meters. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

A  $dx$  of 30 meters was chosen to capture the range of solar flux input caused by the varied vegetation conditions along the length of the stream. The high resolution  $dx$  will allow evaluation of multiple vegetation management scenarios for each designated management agency.

### 6.4.3 Source characteristics

For the discussion of source characteristics, see Section 6.5.3 for the updated Bull Run River (2016) model.

### 6.4.4 Time frame of simulation

The model period is for a single day: August 08, 2001.

### 6.4.5 Important assumptions

The effort currently described in the QAPP includes use of existing models and the development of new models to capture post-dam removal conditions. Key calibration assumptions made during the model setup and calibration process were documented in the original TMDL (DEQ, 2005), the Heat Source model user guide (Boyd and Kasper, 2003) or in Section 6 and Section 7 of this document.

### 6.4.6 Model inputs

Table 13 summarizes the current configuration of the model input parameters and the source of these data. Temperature, flow, and meteorological input parameters are summarized to improve documentation of the TMDL approach.

**Table 13: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the existing Bull Run River (2001) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Bull Run River at Headworks (26396-ORDEQ)	0	Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	City of Portland	Data not in AWQMS.
Deer Creek	8498.36	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Bull Run Power House inflow	7608.64	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Little Sandy River	5154.24	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
No Name Site at model meter 4417.92	4417.92	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Spring at model meter 3344.12	3344.12	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
No Name Site at model meter 1902.16	1902.16	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Deer Creek (26410-ORDEQ)	8498.36	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Wildcat Creek (26410-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.
Bull Run Power House inflow	7608.64	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ File	
Little Sandy River (26389-ORDEQ)	5154.24	Tributary	Water Temperature	City of Portland	Data not in AWQMS.
No Name Site at model meter 4417.92 (26410-ORDEQ)	4417.92	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Wildcat Creek (26410-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Spring at model meter 3344.12 (TIR)	3344.12	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 12.0 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 1902.16 (26410-ORDEQ)	1902.16	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Wildcat Creek (26410-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.
14140000	0, 276, 1350, 3804, 5093, 5983, 7455	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed	USGS	

Hourly meteorology inputs into the model include air temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed. Air temperature data were modified using the dry adiabatic lapse rate to adjust for differences in elevation between the measurement location and the model input location. Wind speeds were adjusted using a wind-sheltering coefficient to represent difference in wind speed between the measurement location and above the stream within the riparian area.

#### 6.4.7 Model calibration

The expected model calibration sites and data sources are summarized in Table 14. The model location in the table below describes the distance of each input from the most upstream model node. Effective shade model calibrations sites are summarized in Table 6. The model inputs and parameters that are expected to be modified to improve model fit are described in Section 6.1.

**Table 14: Calibration sites and parameters used in the existing Bull Run River (2001) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Calibration Parameter	Data Source
Bull Run River at County Bridge (26387-ORDEQ)	7455	Water Temperature	City of Portland
Bull Run River below Little Sandy River (26388-ORDEQ)	5983	Water Temperature	City of Portland
Bull Run River above Little Sandy River (26392-ORDEQ)	5093	Water Temperature	City of Portland
Bull Run River at Larsons Bridge (26393-ORDEQ)	3804	Water Temperature	City of Portland
Bull Run River at lower Bull Run Gage (26394-ORDEQ)	1350	Water Temperature	City of Portland

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Calibration Parameter	Data Source
Bull Run River below Plunge Pool (26395-ORDEQ)	276	Water Temperature	City of Portland
Model extent	Model extent	Water Temperature (TIR)	Watershed Sciences (2001)

## 6.5 Bull Run River (2016)

The Bull Run River (2016) model is a temperature model developed using Heat Source 8.0.8. The model will be developed by DEQ. The City of Portland Water Bureau is also developing a temperature model of the Bull Run River using CE-QUAL-W2 version 4.2 for the full 2016 calendar year. This model is an update to an older CE-QUAL-W2 model originally calibrated to the summer period in 1999. The model was developed by Portland State University for the City of Portland (Annear et al 1999, Annear and Wells 2002). DEQ may consider using the updated CE-QUAL-W2 model instead of Heat Source for TMDL development after DEQ has reviewed the model and determined the model setup and calibration results achieve the quality acceptance criteria identified in Chapter 7. Documentation of the model will follow the same procedures outlined in Chapter 8. Except where noted, the model setup and calibration described in this section are applicable to both models.

### 6.5.1 Model domain

The extent of the model domain is the Bull Run River from the mouth upstream to Bull Run Dam 2. The model extent is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

### 6.5.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The Heat Source model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 50 meters. Outputs are generated every 50 meters. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

A  $dx$  of 50 meters was chosen to capture the range of solar flux input caused by the varied vegetation conditions along the length of the stream. The high resolution  $dx$  will allow evaluation of multiple vegetation management scenarios for each designated management agency.

The spatial and temporal resolution for the CE-QUAL-W2 model is as follows:

- Number of waterbodies in the computational grid [NWB]: 12
- Number of branches in the computational grid [NBR]: 15
- Number of segments in the computational grid [IMX]: 100 (70 active segments, 30 boundary segments)
- Number of layers in the computational grid [KMX]: 19 (17 active segments, 2 boundary segments)
- Layer height (minimum – maximum) [H]: 0.1 meters – 4 meters
- Segment length (minimum – maximum) [DLX]: 45 meters - 248 meters

- Number of timestep intervals [NDT]: 7
- Minimum/Maximum timestep [DLTMIN/DLTMAX]: 0.01 – 0.7 minutes

### 6.5.3 Source characteristics

The majority land use along the Bull Run River (2016) is forestry accounting for about 97 percent of the near-stream area. Table 15 summarizes all the land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Bull Run River (2016) centerline. Land uses were summarized using the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018). Note that Shrub/Scrub and Herbaceous land uses can be areas where forest clearcuts have occurred and would be classified as forest after regrowth.

There are no permitted NPDES point sources in the Bull Run Watershed.

**Table 15: Summary of land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Bull Run River (2016) centerline based on the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018).**

2016 NLCD Land Cover	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Evergreen Forest	288.0	63.1
Mixed Forest	89.8	19.7
Deciduous Forest	39.6	8.7
Shrub/Scrub	16.0	3.5
Developed, Open Space	10.0	2.2
Herbaceous	7.1	1.6
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	3.8	0.8
Woody Wetlands	1.6	0.4
Barren Land	0.2	<0.05
Hay/Pasture	0.2	<0.05

The City of Portland’s drinking water supply project is the primary source of anthropogenic warming in the Bull Run River (DEQ, 2005). The project consists of two storage reservoirs (Dam Numbers 1 and 2) and a dam structure on Bull Run Lake, a natural water body near the headwaters. In 1929, the City of Portland’s Water Bureau completed construction of Bull Run Dam 1, a concrete gravity arch dam, creating Reservoir 1 (also known as Lake Ben Morrow). The maximum capacity for Reservoir 1 is ten billion gallons. Dam 1 has a selective withdrawal structure that allows water to be withdrawn at different elevations in the reservoir allowing some control over stream temperatures. The water surface elevation in Reservoir 1 varies between 970 and 1,045 feet above mean sea level.

Dam 2 is an earthfill dam four miles downstream of Dam 1. Dam 2 was completed in 1962 and the reservoir has a maximum capacity of 6.8 billion gallons. In 2014 a selective withdrawal structure was completed on the intake towers at Dam 2. The city tries to keep the reservoir at Dam 2 as full as possible throughout the year, including the summer months. The surface elevation varies between 840 and 860 feet above mean sea level.

The project has a license to produce electricity (FERC License No. 2821). Most of the time water is routed through the powerhouses, located immediately downstream of the dams before being returned to the Bull Run River. Less frequently, water is routed over the spillways during large winter storms that produce flows that exceed the powerhouse capacities. In 2029 the FERC license is scheduled to expire.



Bull Run Lake is a natural lake above the headwaters of Bull Run River, though a dam structure has been added to increase the elevation by 10 feet and the subsequent storage capacity of the lake. The lake does not have a surface water connection to Bull Run River and was formed from a landslide sometime before European settlement. Seepage through porous geologic features surrounding the lake contributes significant stream flow into the Bull Run River. The U.S. Forest Service issues a special use permit to the City of Portland to withdrawal water from the lake for municipal water supplies. Water from the lake is used for drinking water supply only during dry years. The permit restricts the withdrawal to ensure adequate water is available to support the ecosystem.

Based on modeling completed for the 2005 TMDL (DEQ, 2005), the drinking water supply project results in cooler temperatures downstream of Dam 2 in August compared to temperatures under natural flows. The TMDL model focused on a single day, August 8, 2001, and did not evaluate temperature impacts during other periods. The 2005 TMDL established a surrogate measure temperature target at Larson’s Bridge. This location corresponds to where the model predicted the maximum stream temperatures occur. Based on monitoring information provided by the City of Portland to DEQ, the project typically attains the surrogate measure during the summer period and has more difficulty attaining the target in autumn when the supply of cooler water is diminished and the reservoirs become less thermally stratified.

Anthropogenic related stream warming caused by nonpoint sources is closely associated with the uses, the activities, and the condition of vegetation adjacent to the stream. How activities and uses are managed in these areas is partially determined by a variety of different rules and management plans established by the landowner and any agency with land use authority. To better understand the spatial distribution of different agency rules or management plans along the model extent DEQ mapped known designated management agencies (Table 16).

A designated management agency is defined in OAR 340-042-0030(2) as a federal, state, or local governmental agency that has legal authority over a sector or source contributing pollutants. Typically, persons or designated management agencies that are identified in the TMDL Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) are responsible for developing TMDL implementation plans and implementing management strategies to reduce pollutant loading. Table 16 summarizes the potential designated management agencies and responsible persons along the Bull Run River (2016) model extent.

**Table 16: Summary of potential designated management agencies (DMAs) or responsible persons within 100 meters of the digitized Bull Run River (2016) centerline.**

DMA or Responsible Person	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
City of Portland	311.5	61.9
Oregon Department of Forestry - Private Forestland	93.4	18.5
U.S. Forest Service	65.8	13.1
Oregon Department of State Lands - Waterway	20.8	4.1
Clackamas County	8.5	1.7
U.S. Government	3.6	0.7

#### 6.5.4 Time frame of simulation

The Heat Source model period is June 15, 2016 to October 31, 2016. The CE-QUAL-W2 model period is January 1, 2016 to December 31 2016.

### 6.5.5 Important assumptions

Model development for the Bull Run River relies on deriving temperature or flow inputs from a few small tributaries (Table 17). DEQ plans to use the direct surrogate or linear regression approaches described in Section 6.2 to derive stream temperature, and a combination of a flow mass balance, drainage area ratio, and the flow-probability-probability-flow approaches to estimate stream flow. It assumed that these approaches do a reasonably good job of estimating the tributary temperature or flow. DEQ will assess the goodness of fit for these approaches where measured temperature or flow data are available.

DEQ will review the vegetation conditions at sites where effective shade measurements were made in August of 2001 (Table 6) and compare those conditions to vegetation conditions observed in 2016. If the conditions do not appear to have changed significantly DEQ will use the effective shade measured in 2001 as a rough guide for model calibration purposes with the assumption that the shade will likely be about the same or have increased since 2001 if site conditions look similar.

Other key assumptions about model constants are described in the Heat Source model user guide (Boyd and Kasper, 2003) or in Section 6 and Section 7 of this document.

### 6.5.6 Model inputs

Table 17 summarizes the expected configuration of the model input parameters and the source of these data. Temperature, flow, and meteorological input parameters are summarized.

**Table 17: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the Bull Run River (2016) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Bull Run Dam 2 outflow	10.5	Boundary Condition	Flow	City of Portland Water Bureau	
Bull Run River immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier (PWB_D2_LampB)	10.5	Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	City of Portland Water Bureau	
Unnamed Tributary in TIR image br0252	7.9	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Spring (LB) in TIR image br0214	6.45	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Little Sandy River (14141500)	4.8	Tributary	Flow	USGS	
Deer Creek	1.6	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (kilometers)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
Unnamed Tributary in TIR image br0252 (TIR)	7.9	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 15.0 deg-C.
Spring (LB) in TIR image br0214 (TIR)	6.45	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 12.4 deg-C.
Little Sandy River (MHN-050)	4.8	Tributary	Water Temperature	USFS	
Deer Creek (PWB_Gordon_Mouth)	1.6	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. City of Portland Water Bureau	Use temperature data from Gordon Creek (PWB_Gordon_Mouth)
10009634 - Portland Troutdale Airport	9.5	Meteorological	Cloudiness	NCDC	
Bull Run Headworks	9.5	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed	City of Portland	

Hourly meteorology inputs into the model include air temperature, cloudiness, relative humidity, and wind speed. Air temperature data may be modified using the dry adiabatic lapse rate to adjust for differences in elevation between the measurement location and the model input location. Wind speeds may be adjusted using a wind-sheltering coefficient to represent difference in wind speed between the measurement location and above the stream within the riparian area.

### 6.5.7 Model calibration

The expected model calibration sites and data sources are summarized in Table 18. The model location in the table below describes the distance of each input from the most downstream model node. Effective shade model calibrations sites are summarized in Table 6. The model inputs and parameters that are expected to be modified to improve model fit are described in Section 6.1.

**Table 18: Calibration sites and parameters used in the Bull Run River (2016) Heat Source Model.**

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (kilometers)</b>	<b>Calibration Parameter</b>	<b>Data Source</b>
Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only) (14140000)	7.55	Flow	USGS
Bull Run River approximately 600 feet downstream of Bull Run Dam 2 spillway plunge pool (PWB_BR_DNSTM_PP)	9.50	Water Temperature	City of Portland Water Bureau
Bull Run River approximately 60 feet upstream of Rd 14 (Southside) bridge (PWB_BR_SS_BR)	7.70	Water Temperature	City of Portland Water Bureau
Bull Run River at Larson’s Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR (14140020)	6.05	Water Temperature	USGS
Bull Run River 20 feet downstream of Bowman’s Bridge (PWB_BR_BWMN_BR)	3.95	Water Temperature	City of Portland Water Bureau
Bull Run River approximately 500 feet upstream of Sandy River confluence (PWB_BR_DODGE)	0.15	Water Temperature	City of Portland Water Bureau

## 6.6 Little Sandy River

The Little Sandy River model is a temperature model developed using Heat Source 6.5.1. The model was developed by DEQ.

### 6.6.1 Model domain

The extent of the model domain is the Little Sandy River from the mouth upstream to Road 14. The model extent is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

### 6.6.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 30 meters. Outputs are generated every 100 meters. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

A  $dx$  of 30 meters was chosen to capture the range of solar flux input caused by the varied vegetation conditions along the length of the stream. The high resolution  $dx$  will allow evaluation of multiple vegetation management scenarios for each designated management agency.

### 6.6.3 Source characteristics

The primary sources of thermal loading contributing to temperatures exceedances along the Little Sandy River include increases in solar radiation loading from background sources and the disturbance or removal of near-stream vegetation for a few really short reaches from river miles 1.8 - 1.9 and river miles 9.7 - 10.6 (DEQ, 2005). Other potential sources include warming caused by climate change.

There are no permitted individual NPDES point sources along the model extent.

The majority land use along the Little Sandy River is forestry accounting for about 100 percent of the near-stream area. Table 19 summarizes all the land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Little Sandy River centerline. Land uses were summarized using the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018). Note that Shrub/Scrub and Herbaceous land uses can be areas where forest clearcuts have occurred and would be classified as forest after regrowth.

**Table 19: Summary of land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Little Sandy River centerline based on the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018).**

2016 NLCD Land Cover	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Evergreen Forest	1128.4	88.3
Mixed Forest	77.2	6
Shrub/Scrub	47.4	3.7
Deciduous Forest	18.5	1.4
Developed, Open Space	2.7	0.2
Hay/Pasture	2.4	0.2
Herbaceous	0.7	0.1
Woody Wetlands	0.2	<0.05

Anthropogenic related stream warming caused by nonpoint sources is closely associated with the uses, the activities, and the condition of vegetation adjacent to the stream. How activities and uses are managed in these areas is partially determined by a variety of different rules and management plans established by the landowner and any agency with land use authority. To better understand the spatial distribution of different agency rules or management plans along the model extent DEQ mapped known designated management agencies (Table 20).

A designated management agency is defined in OAR 340-042-0030(2) as a federal, state, or local governmental agency that has legal authority over a sector or source contributing pollutants. Typically, persons or designated management agencies that are identified in the TMDL Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) are responsible for developing TMDL implementation plans and implementing management strategies to reduce pollutant loading. Table 20 summarizes the potential designated management agencies and responsible persons along the Little Sandy River model extent.

**Table 20: Summary of potential designated management agencies (DMAs) or responsible persons within 100 meters of the digitized Little Sandy River centerline.**

DMA or Responsible Person	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
U.S. Forest Service	881.4	68.4
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	341.7	26.5
Oregon Department of Forestry - Private Forestland	55.5	4.3
City of Portland	7.5	0.6
U.S. Government	2.2	0.2
Oregon Department of Agriculture	0.5	<0.05

#### 6.6.4 Time frame of simulation

The model period is for a single day: August 09, 2001.

#### 6.6.5 Important assumptions

The effort currently described in the QAPP includes use of existing models with no changes to the models since their previous calibration. Key calibration assumptions made during the model setup and calibration process were documented in the original TMDL (DEQ, 2005) and the Heat Source model user guide (Boyd and Kasper, 2003).

#### 6.6.6 Model inputs

Table 21 summarizes the current configuration of the model input parameters and the source of these data. Temperature, flow, and meteorological input parameters are summarized to improve documentation of the TMDL approach.

**Table 21: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the existing Little Sandy River Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Little Sandy at Road 14 (26391-ORDEQ)	0	Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Groundwater Accretion	16368	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Groundwater Accretion	15758	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Marmot in flow	14325.6	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
No Name Site at model meter 4724.4	4724.4	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Spring at model meter 4206.24	4206.24	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Spring at model meter 4084.32	4084.32	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Spring at model meter 1554.48	1554.48	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Groundwater Accretion	16368	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Constant temperature of 13.0.

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Groundwater Accretion	15758	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Constant temperature of 13.0.
Marmot in flow	14325.6	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Sandy River at Marmot Gage (26408-ORDEQ).
No Name Site at model meter 4724.4	4724.4	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Badger Creek at Coleman (26407-ORDEQ) on 8/9.
Spring at model meter 4206.24	4206.24	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Constant temperature of 12.
Spring at model meter 4084.32 (TIR)	4084.32	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 7.2 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 1554.48 (TIR)	1554.48	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 7.5 deg-C.
14140000	0, 14112.2, 17129.8	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed	USGS	

Hourly meteorology inputs into the model include air temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed. Air temperature data were modified using the dry adiabatic lapse rate to adjust for differences in elevation between the measurement location and the model input location. Wind speeds were adjusted using a wind-sheltering coefficient to represent difference in wind speed between the measurement location and above the stream within the riparian area.

### 6.6.7 Model calibration

The expected model calibration sites and data sources are summarized in Table 22. The model location in the table below describes the distance of each input from the most upstream model node. Effective shade model calibrations sites are summarized in Table 6. The model inputs and parameters that are expected to be modified to improve model fit are described in Section 6.1.

**Table 22: Calibration sites and parameters used in the existing Little Sandy River Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Calibration Parameter	Data Source
Little Sandy at Mouth (26389-ORDEQ)	17129.8	Water Temperature	City of Portland
Little Sandy above Diversion (26390-ORDEQ)	14112.2	Water Temperature	DEQ
Model extent	Model extent	Water Temperature (TIR)	Watershed Sciences (2001)

## 6.7 Salmon River (2001)

The Salmon River (2001) model is a temperature model developed using Heat Source 6.5.1. The model was developed by DEQ.

### 6.7.1 Model domain

The extent of the model domain is the Salmon River from the mouth to Highway 26/35. The model extent is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

### 6.7.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 30 meters. Outputs are generated every 100 meters. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

A  $dx$  of 30 meters was chosen to capture the range of solar flux input caused by the varied vegetation conditions along the length of the stream. The high resolution  $dx$  will allow evaluation of multiple vegetation management scenarios for each designated management agency.

### 6.7.3 Source characteristics

For the discussion of source characteristics, see Section 6.8.3 for the updated Salmon River (2016) model.

### 6.7.4 Time frame of simulation

The model period is for a single day: August 09, 2001.

### 6.7.5 Important assumptions

The effort currently described in the QAPP includes use of existing models with no changes to the models since their previous calibration. Key calibration assumptions made during the model setup and calibration process were documented in the original TMDL (DEQ, 2005) and the Heat Source model user guide (Boyd and Kasper, 2003).

### 6.7.6 Model inputs

Table 23 summarizes the current configuration of the model input parameters and the source of these data. Temperature, flow, and meteorological input parameters are summarized to improve documentation of the TMDL approach.



**Table 23: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the existing Salmon River (2001) Heat Source Model.**

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (meters)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
Salmon River at HWY 26/35 (26415-ORDEQ)	0	Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
No Name Site at model meter 46020 (TIR)	46020	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.9 deg-C.
Boulder Creek (26410-ORDEQ)	45651.84	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Wildcat Creek (26410-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.
No Name Site at model meter 44271.24 (TIR)	44271.24	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 12 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 41908.88 (26410-ORDEQ)	41908.88	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Wildcat Creek (26410-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.
Spring at model meter 41479.36 (TIR)	41479.36	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.1 deg-C.
Spring Brook (26410-ORDEQ)	40988.48	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Wildcat Creek (26410-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.
No Name Site at model meter 38227.28 (TIR)	38227.28	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 15.1 deg-C.

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (meters)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
No Name Site at model meter 37951.16 (TIR)	37951.16	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 15.1 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 35772.88 (TIR)	35772.88	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 17.3 deg-C.
Cheaney Creek (26413-ORDEQ)	35619.48	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Used temperature data from South Fork Salmon River (226413-ORDEQ).
No Name Site at model meter 32428.76 (TIR)	32428.76	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 15.4 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 31048.16 (TIR)	31048.16	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 14.8 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 30894.76 (26413-ORDEQ)	30894.76	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Used temperature data from South Fork Salmon River (226413-ORDEQ).
No Name Site at model meter 29728.92 (26413-ORDEQ)	29728.92	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Used temperature data from South Fork Salmon River (226413-ORDEQ).
South Fork Salmon River (26413-ORDEQ)	29268.72	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (meters)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
Spring at model meter 28440.36 (TIR)	28440.36	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 14 deg-C.
Bighorn Creek (TIR)	27213.16	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.9 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 27151.8 (TIR)	27151.8	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.9 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 26354.12 (TIR)	26354.12	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.9 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 26016.64 (TIR)	26016.64	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.9 deg-C.
Copper Creek (TIR)	25280.32	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 15.4 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 24421.28 (TIR)	24421.28	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 17.9 deg-C.
Goat Creek (TIR)	23562.24	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.2 deg-C.
Kinzel Creek (TIR)	22304.36	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.8 deg-C.

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (meters)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
Iron Creek (TIR)	22150.96	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 14.3 deg-C.
Small tributary (TIR)	20218.12	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 18 deg-C.
Linney Creek (TIR)	19205.68	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 10.9 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 17272.84 (TIR)	17272.84	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13 deg-C.
Wolf Creek (TIR)	16383.12	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 15186.6 (TIR)	15186.6	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.1 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 14327.56 (TIR)	14327.56	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 7.8 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 14266.2 (TIR)	14266.2	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 9.6 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 13407.16 (TIR)	13407.16	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 12.9 deg-C.
Fir Tree Creek (TIR)	13315.12	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 10.3 deg-C.

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (meters)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
Spring at model meter 12179.96 (TIR)	12179.96	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 11.1 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 11965.2 (TIR)	11965.2	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 9.6 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 11719.76 (TIR)	11719.76	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 11.9 deg-C.
Mud Creek (TIR)	11075.48	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.7 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 9940.32 (TIR)	9940.32	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 11.2 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 9602.84 (TIR)	9602.84	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 8.9 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 8099.52 (TIR)	8099.52	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 7.7 deg-C.
Ghost Creek (TIR)	5553.08	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 12.3 deg-C.
No Station ID	0, 29207, 36018, 46020	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed	DEQ File	

Hourly meteorology inputs into the model include air temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed. Air temperature data were modified using the dry adiabatic lapse rate to adjust for differences in elevation between the measurement location and the model input location. Wind speeds were adjusted using a

wind-sheltering coefficient to represent difference in wind speed between the measurement location and above the stream within the riparian area.

### 6.7.7 Model calibration

The expected model calibration sites and data sources are summarized in Table 24. The model location in the table below describes the distance of each input from the most upstream model node. Effective shade model calibrations sites are summarized in Table 6. The model inputs and parameters that are expected to be modified to improve model fit are described in Section 6.1.

**Table 24: Calibration sites and parameters used in the existing Salmon River (2001) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Calibration Parameter	Data Source
Salmon River at Mouth/ HWY 26 (10677-ORDEQ)	46020	Water Temperature	DEQ
Salmon River at East Bridge Road (26412-ORDEQ)	36018	Water Temperature	DEQ
Salmon River above the South Fork (26414-ORDEQ)	29207	Water Temperature	DEQ
Model extent	Model extent	Water Temperature (TIR)	Watershed Sciences (2001)

## 6.8 Salmon River (2016)

The Salmon River (2016) model is a temperature model developed using Heat Source 8.0.8. The model will be developed by DEQ.

### 6.8.1 Model domain

The extent of the model domain is the Salmon River from the mouth to the USFS boundary at MHNF-077. The model extent is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

### 6.8.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 50 meters. Outputs are generated every 50 meters. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

A  $dx$  of 50 meters was chosen to capture the range of solar flux input caused by the varied vegetation conditions along the length of the stream. The high resolution  $dx$  will allow evaluation of multiple vegetation management scenarios for each designated management agency.

### 6.8.3 Source characteristics

The primary sources of thermal loading contributing to temperatures exceedances along the Salmon River (2016) include increases in solar radiation loading from the disturbance or removal of near-stream vegetation, reductions to the stream flow rate or volume, and background sources. Other potential sources include channel modification and widening, and warming caused by climate change. The contribution of these latter potential sources may be investigated as part of the model scenarios.

There are no permitted individual NPDES point sources along the model extent.

The majority land use along the Salmon River (2016) is forestry accounting for about 87 percent of the near-stream area. Table 25 summarizes all the land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Salmon River (2016) centerline. Land uses were summarized using the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018). Note that Shrub/Scrub and Herbaceous land uses can be areas where forest clearcuts have occurred and would be classified as forest after regrowth.

**Table 25: Summary of land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Salmon River (2016) centerline based on the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018).**

2016 NLCD Land Cover	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Evergreen Forest	480.6	75.5
Developed, Open Space	78.1	12.3
Mixed Forest	42.0	6.6
Shrub/Scrub	26.5	4.2
Developed, Low Intensity	3.8	0.6
Herbaceous	2.2	0.3
Deciduous Forest	1.6	0.3
Developed, Medium Intensity	0.9	0.1
Woody Wetlands	0.4	0.1
Hay/Pasture	0.2	<0.05

Anthropogenic related stream warming caused by nonpoint sources is closely associated with the uses, the activities, and the condition of vegetation adjacent to the stream. How activities and uses are managed in these areas is partially determined by a variety of different rules and management plans established by the landowner and any agency with land use authority. To better understand the spatial distribution of different agency rules or management plans along the model extent DEQ mapped known designated management agencies (Table 26).

A designated management agency is defined in OAR 340-042-0030(2) as a federal, state, or local governmental agency that has legal authority over a sector or source contributing pollutants. Typically, persons or designated management agencies that are identified in the TMDL Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) are responsible for developing TMDL implementation plans and implementing management strategies to reduce pollutant loading. Table 26 summarizes the potential designated management agencies and responsible persons along the Salmon River (2016) model extent.

**Table 26: Summary of potential designated management agencies (DMAs) or responsible persons within 100 meters of the digitized Salmon River (2016) centerline.**

DMA or Responsible Person	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Clackamas County	357.1	44.8
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	204.7	25.7
Oregon Department of State Lands - Waterway	105.3	13.2
Oregon Department of Forestry - Private Forestland	75.1	9.4
U.S. Forest Service	38.7	4.9
Oregon Department of Transportation	8.0	1

DMA or Responsible Person	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
U.S. Government	7.8	1

#### 6.8.4 Time frame of simulation

The model period is July 15, 2016 to September 05, 2016.

#### 6.8.5 Important assumptions

Model development for the Salmon River relies on deriving temperature or flow inputs from a few small tributaries (Table 27). DEQ plans to use the direct surrogate or linear regression approaches described in Section 6.2 to derive stream temperature, and a combination of a flow mass balance, drainage area ratio, and the flow-probability-probability-flow approaches to estimate stream flow. It assumed that these approaches do a reasonably good job of estimating the tributary temperature or flow. DEQ will assess the goodness of fit for these approaches where measured temperature or flow data are available.

DEQ will review the vegetation conditions at sites where effective shade measurements were made in August of 2001 (Table 6) and compare those conditions to vegetation conditions observed in 2016. If the conditions do not appear to have changed significantly DEQ will use the effective shade measured in 2001 as a rough guide for model calibration purposes with the assumption that the shade will likely be about the same or have increased since 2001 if site conditions look similar.

Other key assumptions about model constants are described in the Heat Source model user guide (Boyd and Kasper, 2003) or in Section 6 and Section 7 of this document.

#### 6.8.6 Model inputs

Table 27 summarizes the expected configuration of the model input parameters and the source of these data. Temperature, flow, and meteorological input parameters are summarized.

**Table 27: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the Salmon River (2016) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Salmon River at Forest Boundary_LTW T	13	Boundary Condition	Flow	Derived data.	Based on drainage area ratio or QPPQ method using OWRD gage 14134000
Salmon River at Forest Boundary_LTW T (MHNF-077)	13	Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	USFS	
Cheaney Creek	11.45	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Lymp Creek	7.85	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	



Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Spring Brook (LB) from TIR image sfsa0215	6.05	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Spring in TIR image sfsa0199 (LB)	5.6	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Unnamed Stream (LB)	2.85	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Boulder Creek	1.5	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Cheaney Creek	11.45	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Use MHNF-048 as a surrogate
Lymp Creek	7.85	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Use MHNF-048 as a surrogate
Spring Brook (LB) from TIR image sfsa0215 (TIR)	6.05	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 15.9 deg-C.
Spring in TIR image sfsa0199 (LB) (TIR)	5.6	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.3 deg-C.
Unnamed Stream (LB)	2.85	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	
Boulder Creek	1.5	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Linear regression method using 26411-ORDEQ and USGS 14139800 or another site with data in 2001 and 2016.

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
10009634 - Portland Troutdale Airport	13	Meteorological	Cloudiness	NCDC	
EW6654 Rhododendron	13	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed	MesoWest, APRSWXNET/C WOP	

Hourly meteorology inputs into the model include air temperature, cloudiness, relative humidity, and wind speed. Air temperature data may be modified using the dry adiabatic lapse rate to adjust for differences in elevation between the measurement location and the model input location. Wind speeds may be adjusted using a wind-sheltering coefficient to represent difference in wind speed between the measurement location and above the stream within the riparian area.

### 6.8.7 Model calibration

The expected model calibration sites and data sources are summarized in Table 28. The model location in the table below describes the distance of each input from the most downstream model node. Effective shade model calibrations sites are summarized in Table 6. The model inputs and parameters that are expected to be modified to improve model fit are described in Section 6.1.

**Table 28: Calibration sites and parameters used in the Salmon River (2016) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Calibration Parameter	Data Source
Salmon River trap WT site (MHNF-078)	3.25	Water Temperature	USFS
Salmon River above Sandy Brightwood Bridge (Salmon_0.5)	1.00	Water Temperature	PSU

## 6.9 Sandy River (2001)

The Sandy River (2001) model is a temperature model developed using Heat Source 6.5.1. The model was developed by DEQ.

### 6.9.1 Model domain

The extent of the model domain is the Sandy River from the mouth at the Columbia River upstream to just above Lost Creek. The model extent is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

### 6.9.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 30 meters. Outputs are generated every 100 meters. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

A  $dx$  of 30 meters was chosen to capture the range of solar flux input caused by the varied vegetation conditions along the length of the stream. The high resolution  $dx$  will allow evaluation of multiple vegetation management scenarios for each designated management agency.

### 6.9.3 Source characteristics

For the discussion of source characteristics, see Section 6.10.3 for the updated Sandy River (2016) model.

### 6.9.4 Time frame of simulation

The model period is for a single day: August 08, 2001.

### 6.9.5 Important assumptions

The effort currently described in the QAPP includes use of existing models with no changes to the models since their previous calibration. Key calibration assumptions made during the model setup and calibration process were documented in the original TMDL (DEQ, 2005) and the Heat Source model user guide (Boyd and Kasper, 2003).

### 6.9.6 Model inputs

Table 29 summarizes the current configuration of the model input parameters and the source of these data. Temperature, flow, and meteorological input parameters are summarized to improve documentation of the TMDL approach.

**Table 29: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the existing Sandy River (2001) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Sandy River Above Lost Creek (26423-ORDEQ)	0	Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Beaver Creek	74031	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Buck Creek	57770	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Gordon Creek	57188	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Trout Creek	56513	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Spring at model meter 51573	51573	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (meters)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
Unnamed tributary at model meter 49518	49518	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Walker Creek	48843	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Bull Run	48045	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Cedar Creek	43075	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Badger Creek	35650	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Alder Creek	23716	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Unnamed tributary or Spring at model meter 22949	22949	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Wildcat Creek	22734	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Salmon River	17334	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Bear Creek	8744	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Zigzag River	8406	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Clear Creek	7302	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Horseshoe Creek	3283	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
No Name Trib at model meter 3007	3007	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Lost Creek	2424	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Flow input is constant.
Beaver Creek (11021-ORDEQ)	74031	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (meters)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
Buck Creek (11024-ORDEQ)	57770	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Gordon Creek (11025-ORDEQ)	57188	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Trout Creek	56513	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Used temperature data from Gordon Creek (11025-ORDEQ).
Spring at model meter 51573 (TIR)	51573	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature input of 12.0 deg-C.
Unnamed tributary at model meter 49518 (26405-ORDEQ)	49518	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature from Cedar Creek (26405-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.
Walker Creek (26405-ORDEQ)	48843	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature from Cedar Creek (26405-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.
Bull Run	48045	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Calibrated Bull Run Heat Source model output.
Cedar Creek (26405-ORDEQ)	43075	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Badger Creek (26407-ORDEQ)	35650	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Alder Creek (26409-ORDEQ)	23716	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Unnamed tributary or Spring at model meter 22949 (26410-ORDEQ)	22949	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Wildcat Creek (26410-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Wildcat Creek (26410-ORDEQ)	22734	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Salmon River	17334	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Calibrated Salmon River Heat Source model output.
Bear Creek (TIR)	8744	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Set to constant temperature of 12.0 deg-C.
Zigzag River	8406	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Calibrated Zigzag Heat Source model output.
Clear Creek (26421-ORDEQ)	7302	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Horseshoe Creek (TIR)	3283	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 12.0 deg-C.
No Name Trib at model meter 3007 (TIR)	3007	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 12.0 deg-C.
Lost Creek (26423-ORDEQ)	2424	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. DEQ	Used temperature data from Sandy River above Lost Creek (26423-ORDEQ). Data not in AWQMS.
No Station ID	0, 7118, 15677, 28962, 47861, 64704, 68938	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed	DEQ File	

Hourly meteorology inputs into the model include air temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed. Air temperature data were modified using the dry adiabatic lapse rate to adjust for differences in elevation between the measurement location and the model input location. Wind speeds were adjusted using a wind-sheltering coefficient to represent difference in wind speed between the measurement location and above the stream within the riparian area.

### 6.9.7 Model calibration

The expected model calibration sites and data sources are summarized in Table 30. The model location in the table below describes the distance of each input from the most upstream model node. Effective shade model calibrations sites are summarized in Table 6. The model inputs and parameters that are expected to be modified to improve model fit are described in Section 6.1.

**Table 30: Calibration sites and parameters used in the existing Sandy River (2001) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Calibration Parameter	Data Source
Sandy River at Dabney Bridge (11780-ORDEQ)	68938	Water Temperature	DEQ
Sandy River at Oxbow Park (11782-ORDEQ)	64704	Water Temperature	DEQ
Sandy River Above Bull Run (26404-ORDEQ)	47861	Water Temperature	DEQ
Sandy River at Marmot Gage (26408-ORDEQ)	28962	Water Temperature	DEQ
Sandy River Above Salmon River (10676-ORDEQ)	15677	Water Temperature	DEQ
Sandy River Above Clear Creek (26422-ORDEQ)	7118	Water Temperature	DEQ
Model extent	Model extent	Water Temperature (TIR)	Watershed Sciences (2001)

## 6.10 Sandy River (2016)

The Sandy River (2016) model is a temperature model developed using Heat Source 8.0.8. The model will be developed by DEQ and Tetra Tech.

### 6.10.1 Model domain

The extent of the model domain is the Sandy River from the mouth at the Columbia River to just upstream of Clear Creek. The model extent is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

### 6.10.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 50 meters. Outputs are generated every 50 meters. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

A  $dx$  of 50 meters was chosen to capture the range of solar flux input caused by the varied vegetation conditions along the length of the stream. The high resolution  $dx$  will allow evaluation of multiple vegetation management scenarios for each designated management agency.

### 6.10.3 Source characteristics

The primary sources of thermal loading contributing to temperatures exceedances along the Sandy River (2016) include increases in solar radiation loading from the disturbance or removal of near-stream vegetation, point source discharges, reductions to the stream flow rate or volume, and background sources (DEQ, 2005). Other potential sources include channel modification and widening and warming caused by climate change. The contribution of these latter potential sources may be investigated as part of the model scenarios.

There are two permitted individual NPDES point sources along the model extent. Detail about each point source is summarized in Table 31.

**Table 31: Summary of individual NPDES permitted discharges in the Sandy River (2016).**

Facility Name (Facility Number)	Latitude/Longitude	Permit Type and Description	Stream/River Mile
City Of Troutdale Water Pollution Control Facility (89941)	45.5535/-122.387	NPDES-DOM-C2a: Sewage - 1 MGD or more but less than 2 MGD	Sandy River RM 2.3
WES (Hoodland STP) (39750)	45.3464/-121.969	NPDES-DOM-Da: Sewage - less than 1 MGD	Sandy River RM 41

The majority land use along the Sandy River (2016) is forestry accounting for about 81 percent of the near-stream area. Table 32 summarizes all the land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Sandy River (2016) centerline. Land uses were summarized using the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018). Note that Shrub/Scrub and Herbaceous land uses can be areas where forest clearcuts have occurred and would be classified as forest after regrowth.

**Table 32: Summary of land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Sandy River (2016) centerline based on the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018).**

2016 NLCD Land Cover	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Evergreen Forest	1162.7	45.2
Mixed Forest	357.8	13.9
Woody Wetlands	211.5	8.2
Developed, Open Space	159.7	6.2
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	152.3	5.9
Shrub/Scrub	144.6	5.6
Deciduous Forest	115.2	4.5
Herbaceous	81.4	3.2
Barren Land	48.5	1.9
Developed, Low Intensity	44.5	1.7
Hay/Pasture	42.7	1.7
Developed, Medium Intensity	20.5	0.8
Cultivated Crops	16.5	0.6
Developed, High Intensity	14.7	0.6



Anthropogenic related stream warming caused by nonpoint sources is closely associated with the uses, the activities, and the condition of vegetation adjacent to the stream. How activities and uses are managed in these areas is partially determined by a variety of different rules and management plans established by the landowner and any agency with land use authority. To better understand the spatial distribution of different agency rules or management plans along the model extent DEQ mapped known designated management agencies (Table 33).

A designated management agency is defined in OAR 340-042-0030(2) as a federal, state, or local governmental agency that has legal authority over a sector or source contributing pollutants. Typically, persons or designated management agencies that are identified in the TMDL Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) are responsible for developing TMDL implementation plans and implementing management strategies to reduce pollutant loading. Table 33 summarizes the potential designated management agencies and responsible persons along the Sandy River (2016) model extent.

**Table 33: Summary of potential designated management agencies (DMAs) or responsible persons within 100 meters of the digitized Sandy River (2016) centerline.**

DMA or Responsible Person	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Oregon Department of State Lands - Waterway	1178.9	31.5
Oregon Department of Forestry - Private Forestland	839.1	22.4
Clackamas County	702.3	18.8
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	538.6	14.4
City of Troutdale	136.5	3.6
Oregon Department of Agriculture	70.8	1.9
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	56.3	1.5
Multnomah County	52.6	1.4
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	38.4	1
U.S. Forest Service	27.5	0.7
City of Sandy	25.3	0.7
Oregon Department of Transportation	19.2	0.5
City of Portland	17.9	0.5
Port of Portland	14.6	0.4
State of Oregon	11.6	0.3
U.S. Government	10.7	0.3
Union Pacific Railroad	1.1	<0.05

#### 6.10.4 Time frame of simulation

The model period is July 15, 2016 to September 05, 2016.

#### 6.10.5 Important assumptions

Model development for the Sandy River relies on deriving temperature or flow inputs from a few small tributaries (Table 34). DEQ plans to use the direct surrogate or linear regression approaches described in Section 6.2 to derive stream temperature, and a combination of a flow mass balance, drainage area ratio, and the flow-probability-probability-flow approaches to estimate stream flow. It assumed that these

approaches do a reasonably good job of estimating the tributary temperature or flow. DEQ will assess the goodness of fit for these approaches where measured temperature or flow data are available.

DEQ will review the vegetation conditions at sites where effective shade measurements were made in August of 2001 (Table 6) and compare those conditions to vegetation conditions observed in 2016. If the conditions do not appear to have changed significantly DEQ will use the effective shade measured in 2001 as a rough guide for model calibration purposes with the assumption that the shade will likely be about the same or have increased since 2001 if site conditions look similar.

Other key assumptions about model constants are described in the Heat Source model user guide (Boyd and Kasper, 2003) or in Section 6 and Section 7 of this document.

### 6.10.6 Model inputs

Table 34 summarizes the expected configuration of the model input parameters and the source of these data. Temperature, flow, and meteorological input parameters are summarized.

**Table 34: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the Sandy River (2016) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Sandy River upstream of Clear Creek	70.2	Boundary Condition	Flow	Derived data.	
Sandy River upstream of Clear Creek (MHNF-080)	70.2	Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	USFS	
Clear Creek	70.15	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Zigzag River	69	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Bear Creek	68.6	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
WES (Hoodland STP) (39750)	66.6	Tributary	Flow	2016 Discharge Monitoring Report	
Salmon River	60.05	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Wildcat Creek	54.75	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Alder Creek	53.7	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Whiskey Creek	50.9	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Badger Creek	41.65	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Cedar Creek	34.45	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Bull Run (14140000 plus 14141500)	29.35	Tributary	Flow	Derived data. USGS	Derived by the sum of USGS 14140000 plus 14141500

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Walker Creek	28.55	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Spring on TIR image san0681	26	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Gordon Creek and Buck Creek	19.9	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	Gordon and Buck combined
Big Creek	15.45	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Smith Creek	10.85	Tributary	Flow	Derived data.	
Beaver Creek (14142800)	3.7	Tributary	Flow	USGS	
City Of Troutdale Water Pollution Control Facility (89941)	2.3	Tributary	Flow	2016 Discharge Monitoring Report	
Clear Creek (MHNF-024)	70.15	Tributary	Water Temperature	USFS	
Zigzag River (MHNF-099)	69	Tributary	Water Temperature	USFS	
Bear Creek	68.6	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	Constant temperature input of 12.0 deg-C. (same as DEQ 2005)
WES (Hoodland STP) (39750)	66.6	Tributary	Water Temperature	2016 Discharge Monitoring Report	
Salmon River (Salmon_0.5)	60.05	Tributary	Water Temperature	PSU	
Wildcat Creek	54.75	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	
Alder Creek	53.7	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	
Whiskey Creek	50.9	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	
Badger Creek	41.65	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
Cedar Creek	34.45	Tributary	Water Temperature	ODFW	Includes mixed temperature from Sandy River Fish Hatchery effluent and Cedar Creek above outfall.
Bull Run (PWB_BR_DO DG)	29.35	Tributary	Water Temperature	City of Portland Water Bureau	
Walker Creek	28.55	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data.	
Spring on TIR image san0681 (TIR)	26	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 15.4 deg-C.
Gordon Creek and Buck Creek (PWB_Gordon_Mouth)	19.9	Tributary	Water Temperature	City of Portland Water Bureau	Using the temperature of Gordon downstream of Buck
Big Creek (EMSWCD_Big_Black)	15.45	Tributary	Water Temperature	EMSWCD	
Smith Creek (EMSWCD_Smith_Murphy)	10.85	Tributary	Water Temperature	EMSWCD	
Beaver Creek (Beaver_0.0)	3.7	Tributary	Water Temperature	PSU	
City Of Troutdale Water Pollution Control Facility (89941)	2.3	Tributary	Water Temperature	2016 Discharge Monitoring Report	
10009634 - Portland Troutdale Airport	70.2	Meteorological	Cloudiness	NCDC	

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source	Note
D4118 - DW4118 Sandy	70.2	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed	MesoWest, APRSWXNET/CWOP	

Hourly meteorology inputs into the model include air temperature, cloudiness, relative humidity, and wind speed. Air temperature data may be modified using the dry adiabatic lapse rate to adjust for differences in elevation between the measurement location and the model input location. Wind speeds may be adjusted using a wind-sheltering coefficient to represent difference in wind speed between the measurement location and above the stream within the riparian area.

### 6.10.7 Model calibration

The expected model calibration sites and data sources are summarized in Table 35. The model location in the table below describes the distance of each input from the most downstream model node. Effective shade model calibrations sites are summarized in Table 6. The model inputs and parameters that are expected to be modified to improve model fit are described in Section 6.1.

**Table 35: Calibration sites and parameters used in the Sandy River (2016) Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (kilometers)	Calibration Parameter	Data Source
Sandy River Near Marmot (14137000)	47.60	Flow	USGS
Sandy River Below Bull Run River, Near Bull Run (14142500)	28.90	Flow	USGS
Sandy River upstream of Zigzag River (Sandy_42.5)	69.20	Water Temperature	PSU
Sandy River at Barlow Trail bridge below Salmon River (Sandy_36.1)	58.55	Water Temperature	PSU
Sandy River at Marmot Dam Site (Sandy_29.6)	47.80	Water Temperature	PSU
Sandy River below Marmot Dam (Sandy_29.4)	47.45	Water Temperature	PSU
Sandy River Above Beaver Creek (Sandy_3.0)	4.06	Water Temperature	PSU

## 6.11 Zigzag River

The Zigzag River model is a temperature model developed using Heat Source 6.5.1. The model was developed by DEQ.

### 6.11.1 Model domain

The extent of the model domain is the Zigzag River from the mouth to just upstream of Camp Creek at Highway 26. The model extent is shown in the HTML interactive map that accompanies this QAPP and is referenced in Appendix D.

### 6.11.2 Spatial and temporal resolution

The model input spatial resolution ( $dx$ ) is 30 meters. Outputs are generated every 100 meters. The model time step ( $dt$ ) is 1 minute and outputs are generated every hour.

A  $dx$  of 30 meters was chosen to capture the range of solar flux input caused by the varied vegetation conditions along the length of the stream. The high resolution  $dx$  will allow evaluation of multiple vegetation management scenarios for each designated management agency.

### 6.11.3 Source characteristics

The primary sources of thermal loading contributing to temperatures exceedances along the Zigzag River include increases in solar radiation loading from the disturbance or removal of near-stream vegetation and background sources (DEQ, 2005). Other potential sources include channel modification and widening, reductions to stream flow rate, and warming caused by climate change.

There are no permitted individual NPDES point sources along the model extent.

The majority land use along the Zigzag River is forestry accounting for about 80 percent of the near-stream area. Table 36 summarizes all the land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Zigzag River centerline. Land uses were summarized using the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018). Note that Shrub/Scrub and Herbaceous land uses can be areas where forest clearcuts have occurred and would be classified as forest after regrowth.

**Table 36: Summary of land uses within 100 meters of the digitized Zigzag River centerline based on the 2016 National Land Cover Database (Yang et al., 2018).**

2016 NLCD Land Cover	Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Evergreen Forest	269.5	74.3
Developed, Open Space	66.1	18.2
Deciduous Forest	7.3	2
Mixed Forest	5.6	1.5
Shrub/Scrub	4.9	1.4
Herbaceous	4.2	1.2
Developed, Low Intensity	2.9	0.8
Developed, Medium Intensity	2.2	0.6
Developed, High Intensity	0.2	0.1

Anthropogenic related stream warming caused by nonpoint sources is closely associated with the uses, the activities, and the condition of vegetation adjacent to the stream. How activities and uses are managed in these areas is partially determined by a variety of different rules and management plans established by the landowner and any agency with land use authority. To better understand the spatial distribution of

different agency rules or management plans along the model extent DEQ mapped known designated management agencies (Table 37).

A designated management agency is defined in OAR 340-042-0030(2) as a federal, state, or local governmental agency that has legal authority over a sector or source contributing pollutants. Typically, persons or designated management agencies that are identified in the TMDL Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) are responsible for developing TMDL implementation plans and implementing management strategies to reduce pollutant loading. Table 37 summarizes the potential designated management agencies and responsible persons along the Zigzag River model extent.

**Table 37: Summary of potential designated management agencies (DMAs) or responsible persons within 100 meters of the digitized Zigzag River centerline.**

<b>DMA or Responsible Person</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent of Total Acres</b>
U.S. Forest Service	316.8	68.2
Clackamas County	99.0	21.3
Oregon Department of State Lands - Waterway	20.4	4.4
Oregon Department of Transportation	17.8	3.8
Oregon Department of Forestry - Private Forestland	4.4	0.9
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	4.1	0.9
U.S. Government	2.1	0.5

#### **6.11.4 Time frame of simulation**

The model period is for a single day: August 09, 2001.

#### **6.11.5 Important assumptions**

The effort currently described in the QAPP includes use of existing models with no changes to the models since their previous calibration. Key calibration assumptions made during the model setup and calibration process were documented in the original TMDL (DEQ, 2005) and the Heat Source model user guide (Boyd and Kasper, 2003).

#### **6.11.6 Model inputs**

Table 38 summarizes the current configuration of the model input parameters and the source of these data. Temperature, flow, and meteorological input parameters are summarized to improve documentation of the TMDL approach.

**Table 38: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the existing Zigzag River Heat Source Model.**

<b>Model Location Name (Station ID)</b>	<b>Model Location (meters)</b>	<b>Input Type</b>	<b>Model Input</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Note</b>
Zigzag above Camp Creek/ HWY 26 (26420-ORDEQ)	0	Boundary Condition	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Spring at model meter 6187.44 (TIR)	6187.44	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.7 deg-C.
No Name Site at model meter 5943.6 (TIR)	5943.6	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 17.4 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 5882.64 (TIR)	5882.64	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 13.1 deg-C.
Spring at model meter 5547.36 (TIR)	5547.36	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 11.7 deg-C.
Henry/No Name (TIR)	4389.12	Tributary	Water Temperature	Derived data. Watershed Sciences (2001)	Derived from TIR. Constant temperature of 12.9 deg-C.
Still Creek (26417-ORDEQ)	3870.96	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
Camp Creek (26419-ORDEQ)	792.48	Tributary	Water Temperature	DEQ	Data not in AWQMS.
14140000	0, 3475, 7010	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed	USGS	

Hourly meteorology inputs into the model include air temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed. Air temperature data were modified using the dry adiabatic lapse rate to adjust for differences in elevation between the measurement location and the model input location. Wind speeds were adjusted using a wind-sheltering coefficient to represent difference in wind speed between the measurement location and above the stream within the riparian area.



### 6.11.7 Model calibration

The expected model calibration sites and data sources are summarized in Table 39. The model location in the table below describes the distance of each input from the most upstream model node. Effective shade model calibrations sites are summarized in Table 6. The model inputs and parameters that are expected to be modified to improve model fit are described in Section 6.1.

**Table 39: Calibration sites and parameters used in the existing Zigzag River Heat Source Model.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Model Location (meters)	Calibration Parameter	Data Source
Zigzag River at mouth/ Lolo Pass Road (26416-ORDEQ)	7010	Water Temperature	DEQ
Zigzag River above Still Creek (26418-ORDEQ)	3475	Water Temperature	DEQ
Model extent	Model extent	Water Temperature (TIR)	Watershed Sciences (2001)

## 7 Model evaluation and acceptance

### 7.1 Model uncertainty and sensitivity

Model uncertainty can arise from a number of sources including error associated with measuring field parameters used for model input or calibration, lack of knowledge on the appropriate value to use for model parameters or constants, or an imperfect mathematical formulation in the model of real world physical processes. A model’s sensitivity is the degree to which predictions are affected by changes in a single or multiple input parameters.

In many cases, the major source of uncertainty is due to uncertainty in spatial representation of the river channel and adjacent landcover (e.g., bathymetry, vegetation height and density) from lack of data or simplification, configuration of the boundary conditions (e.g., uncertainty in estimation of ungaged tributary flows or temperatures), and uncertainty from limited amount or spatial distribution of observed data used for calibration. These sources of uncertainty are largely unavoidable, but do not invalidate the use of the model for decision purposes.

During the calibration process, it is good practice to evaluate and minimize uncertainty associated with the model parameters to the greatest extent practical (Beck, 1987; EPA, 2009). During the model calibration process, the responsiveness of the model predictions to various assumptions and rate constants should be evaluated. The model setup should include parameters based on literature recommendations and best professional judgment.

Reducing uncertainty in measured field parameters used for model input and calibration is accomplished in the following ways:

- Data used for the TMDL must have been collected based on a project plan with quality assurance and quality control protocols for collecting and analyzing samples.
- The sampling and laboratory analysis must follow widely accepted scientific methods and protocols. These may include DEQ's Mode of Operations Manual (DEQ, 2020), USEPA's methods (EPA, 1983), USGS's published techniques of water-resources investigations, the USGS National Field Manual, or Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. All acceptable methods include applicable precision and accuracy checks.
- When possible, accuracy and precision should be evaluated using DEQ's data validation criteria as outlined in DEQ Data Quality Matrix for Field Parameters (DEQ, 2013). The TMDL program uses waterbody results that demonstrate a data quality level of A, B, or E with careful review (DEQ, 2021). For continuous temperature data a data quality of A or B corresponds to an absolute accuracy 1.0 deg-C and absolute precision 2.0 deg-C. Data of unknown quality lacking audit and pre and post accuracy checks may also be used following a careful review where it is determined the results appear reasonable and free of issues based on professional judgment.

Uncertainties in the mathematical formulation are addressed by using open source models that allow free and transparent inspection of model code, and models that have had their methodologies peer reviewed and evaluated.

It is not anticipated that any additional uncertainty or sensitivity analyses will be performed on the calibrated models originally developed for the 2005 Sandy Temperature TMDL (DEQ, 2005).

## 7.2 Model acceptance

This section identifies the model acceptance criteria. Model acceptance relies on satisfying seven (7) conditions:

- 1) Incorporation of all available field observations of the system (e.g., geometry, flow, boundary inputs/withdrawals, and meteorology) for the time period simulated.
- 2) Model parameters and unmeasured boundary conditions that are within literature-supported and physically defensible ranges.
- 3) Model predicted results have been compared with the associated observed measurements using graphical presentations. Visual comparisons are useful in evaluating model performance over the appropriate temporal or spatial scales.
- 4) Goodness of fit statistics have been calculated comparing the model predicted results to the associated observed measurements. The calibration goodness of fit statistics are shown in Equation 4 through Equation 8.
- 5) Goodness of fit statistics have been used to inform the appropriate use of the model. Where a model achieves an excellent or good fit it can generally assume a strong role in decision making about appropriate management options. Conversely, where a model achieves only a fair or poor fit it should assume a much less prominent role in decision making about appropriate management options. If a desired level of quality is not achieved on some or all measures, the model might still be useful; however, a detailed description of its potential range of applicability will be provided.

- 6) Written documentation of all important elements in the model, including model setup, model parameterization, key assumptions, and known areas of uncertainty.
- 7) Peer review as described in Section 9.

Equation 5 through Equation 8 are the goodness of fit statistics to be calculated for each calibrated temperature model. Equation 4 through Equation 7 are the goodness of fit statistics to be calculated for each calibrated shade model.

**Coefficient of Determination – R squared ( $R^2$ ):** A coefficient of determination, or  $R^2$ , of one indicates a perfect fit.  $R^2$  is a measure of how well predicted values fit the observed data. It compares the variations in the residuals to the variation of the observed data.

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum(X_{obs} - X_{mod})^2}{\sum(X_{obs} - \overline{X_{obs}})^2} \quad \text{Equation 4}$$

**Mean Error (ME):** A mean error of zero indicates a perfect fit. A positive value indicates on average the model predicted values are less than the observed data. A negative value indicates on average the model predicted values are greater than the observed data. The mean error statistic may give a false ideal value of zero (or near zero) if the average of the positive deviations between predictions and observations is about equal to the average of the negative deviations in a data set. Because of this, the mean absolute error (MAE) statistic should be used in conjunction with mean error to evaluate model performance.

$$ME = \frac{1}{n} \sum(X_{mod} - X_{obs}) \quad \text{Equation 5}$$

**Mean Absolute Error (MAE):** A mean absolute error of zero indicates a perfect fit. The magnitude of the mean absolute error indicates the average deviation between model predicted values and observed data. The mean absolute error cannot give a false zero.

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum |X_{mod} - X_{obs}| \quad \text{Equation 6}$$

**Root Mean Square Error (RMSE):** A root mean square error of zero indicates a perfect fit. Root mean square error is a measure of the magnitude of the difference between model predicted values and observed data.

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum (X_{mod} - X_{obs})^2} \quad \text{Equation 7}$$

**Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency coefficient (NS):** Nash-Sutcliffe efficiencies can range from  $-\infty$  to 1. An efficiency of 1 corresponds to a perfect match of modeled predicted value to the observed data. An efficiency of 0 indicates that the model predictions are as accurate as the mean of the observed data, whereas an efficiency less than zero occurs when the observed mean is a better predictor than the model.

$$NS = 1 - \frac{\sum(X_{mod} - X_{obs})^2}{\sum(X_{mod} - \overline{X_{obs}})^2} \quad \text{Equation 8}$$

where,

$X_{mod}$  = The model predicted results;

$X_{obs}$  = The observed or measured results;

$\bar{X}_{obs}$  = The mean of the observed or measured temperature;

$n$  = The sample size.

## 8 Documentation in model reports

Model documentation will consist of a series of TMDL technical appendices describing the model setup, model calibration results, model scenario setup, and model scenario results.

The model setup and calibration documentation will include details on the calibrated model domain and layout; spatial and temporal resolution; timeframe of simulation; summary of data used for model inputs; summary of methods used to fill data gaps; summary of data used for calibration; time series plots comparing observed and model predicted temperatures and other parameters as appropriate; goodness-of-fit statistics, and plots and tables summarizing temperature and effective shade model results.

The model scenario setup and scenario results documentation will include a description of the scenario, what model elements were modified for the scenario; tables, plots, or narrative summarizing the final values for any modified inputs or parameters; methods or data sources used to setup the scenario; and plots and tables that summarize the scenario results.

When no changes or minor changes are made to the existing TMDL models, the existing TMDL technical appendices will be amended as necessary to document any changes to the existing calibration or management scenarios. For more extensive changes or entirely new models new technical appendices may need to be developed to document the models and results.

## 9 Peer review

Peer review of the models and model results will be conducted in the following ways:

DEQ will conduct internal peer review during the modeling process with input from USEPA Region 10 as needed. For models being developed by USEPA's contractor, Tetra Tech, USEPA and DEQ will peer review all contractor developed models and model documentation.

DEQ will consider feedback on model scenarios and results from the TMDL advisory group and make changes as appropriate.

DEQ will review and respond to any public comments received on the model and model results, and make changes as appropriate.

# 10 Management scenarios

Management scenarios described in this section summarize the means by which the current conditions and other alternatives will be evaluated. Some of these model scenarios may not be developed due to lack of sufficient data and information or because the management scenario is not applicable to the specific waterbody. DEQ will review all available data and information during model development and document final model scenario decisions, setup, and results in the TMDL technical appendix.

## 10.1 Background

This scenario evaluates the stream temperature response from background sources only. Background sources include all sources of pollution or pollutants not originating from human activities. Background sources may also include anthropogenic sources of a pollutant that DEQ or another Oregon state agency does not have authority to regulate, such as pollutants emanating from another state, tribal lands, or sources otherwise beyond the jurisdiction of the state (OAR 340-042-0030(1)). This scenario essentially combines the following model scenarios: restored vegetation, restored stream flow, improvements to channel morphology, and potentially elements of the climate scenario. On the Bull Run River, the background scenario will incorporate the elements of the no dam scenario. The background scenario will be compared to the current conditions model scenario to determine the point of maximum impact, and the amount of cumulative warming originating from human activities that DEQ or another Oregon state agency have authority to regulate.

## 10.2 Restored vegetation

This scenario evaluates the stream temperature response with streamside vegetation at restored conditions. The stream temperature warming or cooling contributed by removal of streamside vegetation is evaluated by comparing this scenario to the current condition model. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Restoring streamside vegetation in areas along the model extent that are currently characterized as lacking streamside vegetation because of anthropogenic disturbance. The restored vegetation type, height, density, and overhang values will be determined during the TMDL process and will likely be the same or similar to the values presented in the Sandy River Basin TMDL (DEQ, 2005).
- Model inputs for land cover height, canopy density, and overhang will be modified to reflect the restored conditions.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current condition model.

## 10.3 Protected vegetation

This scenario evaluates the stream temperature response from only streamside vegetation along the stream that is currently protected by statute, rule, ordinance, or some other approved management plan (voluntary or regulatory). The purpose of this scenario is to determine the stream temperature warming or cooling contributed by removal of streamside vegetation in unprotected areas and if existing management strategies are sufficient to achieve allocations and surrogate measure effective shade targets. This scenario may be a subset of the TMDL implementation scenario. The stream temperature warming or cooling is

evaluated by comparing this scenario to the current condition model. Attainment of the effective shade targets and allocations assigned to riparian management nonpoint sources are evaluated by comparing this scenario to the background model scenario. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Identifying streamside vegetation areas along the model extent that are protected and will not be removed. The exact definition of a protected area will be determined during the TMDL process.
- Model inputs for land cover height, density, and overhang outside protected areas will be set to zero.
- Model inputs for land cover height, density, and overhang inside protected areas will be set to current conditions.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current condition model.

## 10.4 Restored stream flow

This scenario evaluates stream temperature response by changing permitted water withdrawals to instream flow. The stream temperature warming or cooling from keeping permitted water withdrawals as instream flow is evaluated by comparing this scenario to the current conditions model scenario. Assumptions and methods used to estimate restored stream flow will be documented in the TMDL. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Maintaining all currently permitted water withdrawals as instream flow in order to increase the thermal loading capacity and reduce stream warming.
- Model boundary and tributary flows will be set to reflect the additional instream flows.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current condition model.

## 10.5 Tributary temperatures

This scenario evaluates the stream temperature response from restoration actions on tributaries. The stream temperature warming or cooling contributed by removal of streamside vegetation on tributaries is evaluated by comparing this scenario to the current condition model. Assumptions and methods used to estimate restored tributary conditions will be documented in the TMDL. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Tributary inputs will be set to reflect restored temperature and flow conditions. The tributary flow will reflect maintaining all currently permitted water withdrawals as instream flow.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current condition model.

## 10.6 Climate

This scenario evaluates the stream temperature response from changes in air temperature and relative humidity connected to human caused changes to global or micro climate conditions. Warming or cooling from climate related impacts will be evaluated by comparing this scenario to the current conditions model scenario. Assumptions and methods used to develop this scenario will be documented in the TMDL. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Model inputs for air temperature and relative humidity may be modified to reflect potential conditions or conditions without climate change impacts assuming enough information exists that would allow downscaling to the site specific conditions in model extent.
- Model inputs for groundwater or stream flow may also be modified if sufficient information exists that would allow downscaling to the site specific conditions in model extent.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current condition model.

## 10.7 Channel morphology

This scenario evaluates stream temperature response from improvements to channel morphology, including projects to restore cold water refuges. The warming or cooling from channel morphology improvements is evaluated by comparing this scenario to the current conditions model scenario. Assumptions and methods used to develop this scenario will be documented in the TMDL. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Modifying channel width and/or depth to reflect locations where improvements to channel morphology are needed. The location of channel morphology projects will be determined during the TMDL process.
- Model configurations for channel width, bank angle, channel position, Manning's  $n$ , gradient, elevation, porosity, percent hyporheic flow, hyporheic zone thickness, land cover height, density, and overhang may be modified in areas with improved channel morphology.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current condition model.

## 10.8 No point sources

This scenario evaluates the stream temperature response from removing point source heat load. The stream temperature warming or cooling from permitted NPDES point sources is evaluated by comparing this scenario to the current conditions model scenario. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Removal of all point sources from the Sandy River model including adjustments to the Cedar Creek tributary temperatures to remove the ODFW Sandy River Fish Hatchery.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current condition model.

## 10.9 TMDL wasteload allocations

This scenario evaluates stream temperature warming or cooling from the TMDL wasteload allocations. These scenarios will be compared to the background model scenario to evaluate attainment of the human use allowance allocations. Numeric or narrative wasteload allocations will be developed for all NPDES permittees but some of the permittees may not be included in this model scenario due to availability of effluent data, lack of discharge, or because the discharge is not a significant source or thermal loading. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Modifying point source discharges to reflect proposed or existing TMDL wasteload allocations.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current condition model.

## 10.10 TMDL implementation plans

This set of scenarios evaluate the stream temperature response from proposed or existing DMA and responsible person management plans, TMDL implementation plans, or rules. These scenarios will be compared to the background model scenario to evaluate attainment of the human use allowance allocations or surrogate measures. It is likely that multiple model scenarios will be developed evaluating a single implementation plan or multiple implementation plans together. Assumptions and methods used to develop this scenario will be documented in the TMDL. Elements of this scenario or scenarios may include:

- Modifying streamside vegetation, instream flow, and/or channel morphology to reflect the proposed or existing implementation plan. Translating the plan elements to the modeled landscape conditions will be determined during the TMDL process.
- Modifying the temperature and outflow from Bull Run Dam One to evaluate different management options and the temperature response in the Bull Run River.
- Model inputs for land cover height, density, overhang, boundary condition flow and temperature, channel width, bank angle, Manning's  $n$ , porosity, percent hyporheic flow, and hyporheic zone thickness, may be modified.
- All other model inputs will be the same as the current calibrated model.

DEQ may also rely upon the results of relevant studies, reports, or published articles to supplement the model scenario; or as the primary source of information for locations or situations where the model results are not applicable.

## 10.11 No dams

This scenario is specific to the Bull Run River and Sandy River. This scenario estimates the stream temperatures on the Bull Run River without Bull Run Dam and Reservoir Number One and Bull Run Dam and Reservoir Number Two. The model extent will be from the Bull Run River mouth to just upstream of Bull Run Reservoir Number One at USGS Gage 14138850. No changes are proposed on the Sandy River model except for setting the Bull Run River input to the no dam temperature outputs. The stream temperature warming or cooling caused by the dams is evaluated by comparing the results of this scenario to the current condition model run.

This scenario will also be used to estimate the background rate of warming that occurs within the reaches where the reservoirs and dams are currently located. This warming rate may be used, in conjunction with data collected at the various gages in the Bull Run and Little Sandy Rivers to develop management targets for the Bull Run Reservoirs similar to the current temperature target surrogate measures in the 2005 Sandy TMDL (DEQ, 2005).

To complete this scenario, DEQ anticipates extending the 2016 current condition Heat Source model upstream through the reservoir reaches but may also consider using a CE-QUAL-W2 model developed by Portland State University for The City of Portland (Annear, et al., 1999, City of Portland, 2004). The CE-QUAL-W2 model was developed as a no dam scenario for the 2001 model year. Use of this model at minimum would require updates to the boundary conditions and meteorological inputs. At the current time the CE-QUAL-W2 model is not available to DEQ. Should this model become available DEQ will



review the model to make a determination on its use considering the current model setup, data availability, and the amount of time and work required to update the model.

Development of a riverine model in place of the Bull Run Reservoirs will require information about channel position, width, slope, substrate, and Manning’s roughness coefficients. Existing bathymetry and any pre-dam channel measurements, if available, will be used to develop the model setup. Table 40 summarizes the various data sources to be used for the boundary conditions, tributary, and meteorological inputs for the no dam scenario. All other inputs downstream of Bull Run Dam Number Two will be the same as the current condition model.

**Table 40: Boundary condition and tributary inputs to the no dam scenario on the Bull Run River.**

Model Location Name (Station ID)	Input Type	Model Input	Data Source
Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR (14138850)	Boundary Condition	Flow, Water Temperature	USGS
Fir Creek (14138870)	Tributary	Flow, Water Temperature	USGS
North Fork Bull Run River (14138900)	Tributary	Flow, Water Temperature	USGS
South Fork Bull Run River (14139800)	Tributary	Flow, Water Temperature	USGS
Bull Run Headworks or Log Creek (LFG03)	Meteorological	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed, Solar Radiation	City of Portland, MesoWest, and USFS/BLM

# 11 Project organization

## 11.1 Project team/roles

Project roles and responsibilities are described in Table 41.

**Table 41: The roles and responsibilities of each team member involved in the temperature TMDL replacement project.**

Name	Position	Role and Responsibilities
Jennifer Wigal	Deputy Water Quality Administrator, Oregon DEQ	Sponsor 1. Provide guidance to team and project manager 2. Approve project plan and changes to the project, scope, budget, and schedule (pending manager elevation as necessary) 3. Sustain support of decision makers at their level, all stakeholders 4. Remove roadblocks 5. Communicate progress to other managers

Name	Position	Role and Responsibilities
		and WQ Director 6. Review project status 7. Manage resistance 8. Ensure communication with employees affected by changes 9. Provide forum to listen to concerns
Gene Foster	Manager, Watershed Management, Oregon DEQ	Manager 1. Review and approve team work products 2. Communicate progress to other managers 3. Approve project plan, changes to the project, and any changes that affect scope and schedule 4. Approve development and finalization of solutions to issues that occur during the project 5. Decide measures of project success
Michele Martin	Project Manager, Water Quality, Oregon DEQ	Project Manager 1. Facilitate meetings, effective meeting management 2. Provide feedback and leadership in the development of meeting agendas, activities during meetings, and tasks. 3. Provide feedback on project planning and design 4. Keep sponsor informed 5. Develop project charter 6. Develop project plan (including major tasks, milestones, project schedule, communication plan, risk analysis, etc.) 7. Develop team meeting agendas 8. Keep track of meeting decisions and notes (very brief), and team ideas 9. Ensure team's work drives towards outcomes and deliverables 10. Sustain engagement of team members and team performance 11. Control project scope (with Technical Lead) 12. Coordinate team communication: Emails, SharePoint, shared drives 13. Closeout project and document lessons learned
Ryan Michie	Senior Water Quality Analyst, Watershed Management, Oregon DEQ	Project Technical Lead 1. Lead, oversee, and direct development of the project QAPP 2. Lead, oversee, and direct the public data solicitation process 3. Coordination with EPA and Contractor

Name	Position	Role and Responsibilities
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Lead, oversee, and direct DEQ technical staff</li> <li>5. Perform model calibration/evaluation</li> <li>6. Run model scenarios</li> <li>7. Analyze and interpret model results</li> <li>8. Lead, oversee, and direct TMDL document writing</li> <li>9. Participate and present at TMDL public meetings</li> <li>10. Respond to public comments</li> </ol>
Jim Bloom	Senior Water Quality Analyst, Watershed Management, Oregon DEQ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and configure models</li> <li>2. Perform model calibration/evaluation</li> <li>3. Run model scenarios</li> <li>4. Analyze and interpret model results</li> <li>5. Write TMDL</li> <li>6. Participate and present at TMDL public meetings</li> <li>7. Respond to public comments</li> </ol>
Erin Costello	Water Quality Analyst, Watershed Management, Oregon DEQ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write QAPP</li> <li>2. Develop and configure models</li> <li>3. Perform model calibration/evaluation</li> <li>4. Run model scenarios</li> <li>5. Analyze and interpret model results</li> <li>6. Write TMDL</li> <li>7. Participate and present at TMDL public meetings</li> <li>8. Respond to public comments</li> </ol>
David Fairbarin	Water Quality Analyst, Watershed Management, Oregon DEQ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write QAPP</li> <li>2. Develop and configure models</li> <li>3. Perform model calibration/evaluation</li> <li>4. Run model scenarios</li> <li>5. Analyze and interpret model results</li> <li>6. Write TMDL</li> <li>7. Participate and present at TMDL public meetings</li> <li>8. Respond to public comments</li> </ol>
Yuan Grund	Water Quality Analyst, Watershed Management, Oregon DEQ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write QAPP</li> <li>2. Perform data evaluation</li> <li>3. Run model scenarios</li> <li>4. Analyze and interpret model results</li> </ol>
Roxy Nayar	Basin Coordinator, Oregon DEQ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review QAPP and TMDL</li> <li>2. Write WQMP</li> <li>3. TMDL Advisory Committee coordinator</li> <li>4. Participate and present at TMDL public</li> </ol>

Name	Position	Role and Responsibilities
		meetings 5. Respond to public comments
Chris Moore	DEQ QAPP Officer, Oregon DEQ	Review QAPP
Dianne Lloyd	Oregon Department of Justice	Legal Counsel
Rob Burkhardt	Water Quality Specialist, Oregon DEQ	Project team point of contact to NPDES permit program and permittees Review wasteload allocations
Tetra Tech	Contractor	TMDL development support
Claire Schary	EPA Region 10	Non-technical TMDL reviewer
Ben Cope	EPA Region 10 QAPP Officer for Modeling Projects	EPA Modeling Lead 1. Review QAPPs 2. Review EPA Contractor work products
Jayshika Ramrakha	EPA Region 10 EPA Task Order Manager	Direct EPA Contractor
TMDL Advisory Committee	Each TMDL will have a local, public advisory committee	1. Participate in TMDL Advisory Committee Meetings 2. Provide input to DEQ on TMDL and WQMP elements

## 11.2 Expertise and special training requirements

Additional expertise or special training is not necessary at this time.

DEQ staff involved in developing and configuring models, performing model calibration, running model scenarios, and analyzing and interpreting model results have experience in these tasks from numerous other modeling projects. The Project Manager has extensive experience managing large complex projects and will ensure strict adherence to the project protocols.

## 11.3 Reports to management

The DEQ Project Manager (or designee) will provide progress reports to DEQ Management and USEPA as needed based on new project information. As appropriate, these reports will provide information on the following:

- Adherence to project schedule and/or budget.
- Deviations from approved QAPP, as determined from project assessment and oversight activities.
- The impact of any deviations on model application quality and uncertainty.
- The need for and results of response actions to correct any deviations.

- Potential uncertainties in decisions based on model predictions and data.
- Data quality assessment findings regarding model input data and model outputs.

## 11.4 Project schedule

The project schedule for the Sandy Subbasin TMDL is scheduled to occur in two phases. The pre TMDL project phase, and the TMDL and WQMP development phase.

### Pre TMDL project phase

The pre TMDL project phase will generally occur between January 2020 through the end of August 2022. In this phase most of the planning and technical work occurs. Specific tasks include:

**Task P1** Data gathering and project organization.

**P1.1** Organize and gather effluent data from all active NPDES permittees in the temperature TMDL replacement project area.

**P1.2** Organize and gather all available and relevant river temperature, stream flow, habitat, effective shade, and channel morphology.

**P1.3** Complete an open data solicitation. During the solicitation period, the public may submit continuous stream temperature data and NPDES effluent data to DEQ in the watersheds subject to the temperature TMDL replacements.

**P1.4** Review data collected. Data submitted to DEQ will be screened for completeness and quality, and whether the results are within the typical range expected for that season and time of day.

**P1.5** Stream temperature data will be made available in DEQ's Ambient Water Quality Monitoring System database (AWQMS).

**Task P2** Develop modeling Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs). The modeling QAPPs will identify the available data and overall technical approach to be taken for each TMDL project.

**Task P3** Mapping of Designated Management Agencies (DMAs) and Responsible Persons for counties that are within the project area. All Oregon counties are within the project area except Tillamook, Clatsop, and Deschutes counties.

**Task P4** Development of computer code to streamline analysis tasks and TMDL document production.

**Task P5** Development of template TMDL and WQMP section outlines and language.

**Task P6** Implement Modeling QAPPs. This task is a follow-up to Task P2. Gathering of new data and completion of new technical work described in the modeling QAPPs.

### TMDL and WQMP development phase

The TMDL and WQMP development phase is scheduled to begin in 2022 with USEPA's final agency action approving or disapproving of the TMDL no later than January 15, 2024. In this phase, the draft TMDL and WQMP documents will be written; a TMDL advisory committee will be convened to discuss the updated TMDL allocations, any revisions to the WQMP, and potential fiscal impacts in the case of a

rulemaking process; and finally DEQ will conduct a public comment period. DEQ will respond to all public comments received, revise the TMDL and WQMP as necessary, and issue the final TMDL to USEPA for their action.

## 12 Data management

DEQ does not anticipate collecting additional field samples. Water quality data gathered and used for this project will be managed in DEQ's AWQMS database or the project files.

The modeling software to be used for this project is available on DEQ's TMDL program website (<https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/tmdls/Pages/TMDLs-Tools.aspx>).

Model-generated data resulting from testing, calibration, and scenarios will be stored in spreadsheets and text files by DEQ in the TMDL project directory. Metadata describing the content, date, and personnel involved in modeling will be documented alongside raw and summarized data.

Secondary data developed as part of this task will be maintained as hardcopy only, both hardcopy and electronic, or electronic only, depending on their nature.

All electronic data will be maintained on DEQ's computers and servers. DEQ's computers are serviced by in-house specialists. When a problem with DEQ's computers and servers occurs, in-house computer specialists diagnose the problem and correct it if possible. When outside assistance is necessary, the computer specialists call the appropriate vendor. For other computer equipment requiring outside repair and not covered by a service contract, local computer service companies are used on a time-and-materials basis.

Routine maintenance of DEQ's computers and servers is performed by in-house computer specialists. Electric power to each computer flows through a surge suppressor to protect electronic components from potentially damaging voltage spikes. All computer users have been instructed on the importance of routinely archiving work assignment data files from hard drive to server storage. The office network server is backed up on tape nightly during the week. Screening for viruses on electronic files loaded on DEQ's computers or the network is standard policy. Automated screening systems have been placed on all computer systems and are updated regularly to ensure that viruses are identified and destroyed. Annual maintenance of software is performed to keep up with evolutionary changes in computer storage, media, and programs.

## 13 Recordkeeping and archiving

All data and documents generated during the course of the TMDL project will be archived according to the current Oregon State Archives Records Retention Schedules. Generally TMDL documents will be retained until 15 years after the TMDL is no longer operational.

Records that are stored in electronic format will be located in either the TMDL project folder or Master TMDL folder located on DEQ's TMDL server. The TMDL project folder will contain at minimum the following subfolders: "Project Plans", "Data", "Models", and "Meetings". Alternative names and additional subfolders can be used as appropriate. The Master TMDL folder will contain the written

TMDL documents (Word, PDF) along with supporting written documents that support the public comment period and TMDL issuance. The contents and organization of these subfolders is described below.

**Project Plans:** All documents related to project planning, project proposals, project schedules, and the modeling QAPPs. Each will reside in their relevant subfolders. The final versions of documents will be clearly identified from drafts and ideally located in separate folders.

**Data:** All field data organized or collected in support of the TMDL project. This may include water quality samples, NPDES effluent data, field sheets, photos, monitoring metadata, sampling project plans, or other documentation. The data should be organized by parameter and data source if possible.

**Models:** All models used for the TMDL project including calibration and scenario models. The models should be organized into subfolders for each model domain and model scenario. Draft models and the final TMDL models will be clearly identified and ideally saved in separate folders. The model folders should include:

- The model with all input and output files and any executable code used;
- Copy of all raw and summarized data (including GIS files) used for model input with data source and location metadata included;
- Scripts or spreadsheets used to transform raw data or used to derive model inputs;
- Key assumptions and documentation for the model setup and parameterization;
- Documentation of newly developed model code or modifications to the existing model; and
- Identification of staff that completed the model.

**Meetings:** All documents produced for external meetings including agendas, presentations, posters, and meeting handouts. Material for each meeting will be saved in a subfolder organized by date and meeting type. For example the folder name for the first meeting of the TMDL advisory group would be “2022-08-15 Temperature AG 1”. Draft documents and final documents will be clearly identified and ideally saved in separate folders.

**TMDL documents:** At each key stage of TMDL and WQMP development copies of the following documents will be saved in separate subfolders within the project folder on the Master TMDL directory. The final versions of documents will be clearly identified from drafts and ideally saved in separate folders.

- **Public Comment Draft:**
  - Briefing memo to DEQ Water Quality Division Administrator or Director on public comment draft
  - Draft TMDL and WQMP Report (Both Word and PDF)
  - Draft TMDL Appendices (Both Word and PDF)
  - Public Notice document
  - TMDL Summary Fact Sheet
  - News release
  - GovDelivery Notice and email

- Other public notification emails
- Mailing List (if used)
- Public Comments Errata
  
- Public Comments Received: Copy of all public comments received
  
- Final TMDL and WQMP documents:
  - Briefing memo to DEQ Water Quality Division Administrator or Director on final TMDL
  - Signed TMDL order (both Word and PDF)
  - TMDL issuance letter to USEPA (both Word and PDF)
  - USEPA approval letter (USEPA)
  - Response to Comment Document (both Word and PDF)
  - TMDL and WQMP Report (both Word and PDF)
  - TMDL Appendices (both Word and PDF)
  - TMDL Summary Fact Sheet
  - News release
  - GovDelivery Notice and email
  - Other public notification emails
  - Relevant EQC agenda documents
  - Designated Management Agency/Responsible Person notification letters (both Word and PDF)
  - Addendums
  - Errata
  - Petitions
  - Director’s Petition Action (acceptance or rejection of petition)
  - Response to Petition
  - ATTAINS upload files

## 14 QAPP review and approval

The DEQ Project Technical Lead will distribute the draft QAPP to the respective DEQ and USEPA project team members for review. Comments will be provided to the Project Technical Lead for further discussion. When possible, revision and submittal of the final plan will be made within 10 business days of receipt of comments. Following approval, the Project Technical Lead will distribute the final, signed copy to the respective DEQ and USEPA project team members.

USEPA has an independent responsibility for this QAPP and must complete a separate approval protocol. USEPA approval is necessary for USEPA contractors to begin any modeling work.

Official copies of the final, approved QAPP will be retained in DEQ’s document control system. If any change(s) to the QAPP are required during the project, they must be described in a memorandum and approved by the signatories to this QAPP and attached to the QAPP.



# 15 Implementation and adaptive management

DEQ plans to develop a Risk Management Plan to identify project constraints, the risks that may arise during project implementation, and potential solutions. Identified project constraints include the abbreviated project schedule with hard deadlines established via court order, limited resources, uncertain funding from USEPA, and a complex TMDL technical effort which may require additional time and public process. Projects risks from these constraints and proposed solutions are described in Table 42.

**Table 42: Projects risks and proposed solutions.**

Risk Description	Solution
Extended public process for complex TMDLs	Communication to DEQ manager and external contacts as deemed necessary by the manager
Team member availability: Inadequate resources to effectively produce the TMDL	Dedicate additional resources to support the effort from internal staff
Delivery commitment	Designate the projects as priority and dedicate additional resources to support the effort from internal staff or contractor (depending on contractor funding)
Scope creep: Working on the TMDLs could be an opportunity for attempts to add additional technical work that are outside the project scope	Sponsor and Manager to address scope creep with stakeholders as necessary

Should a situation arise that requires a significant change in the technical approach, the project team will update the QAPP as needed through revisions or addenda.

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## 17 Revision history

Table 43: QAPP revision history.

Revision	Date	Changes	Editor
1.0	7/12/2021	New QAPP	R. Michie
1.1	12/09/2021	Approval Sheet: Add additional signatories. Chapters 1-4, 8-15: Improve narrative for clarity. Fix grammar and spelling errors. Chapter 5: Move long list of station tables to appendix. Improve narrative for clarity. Fix grammar and spelling errors. Add improved description of quality and field methods. Update or add method references. Chapter 6: Add improved description of Bull Run River (2016) CE-QUAL-W2 model and effective shade curves. Improve narrative for clarity. Fix grammar and spelling errors. Fix a few station source reference errors. Chapter 7: Update DEQ MOMs and add TMDL QAPP references. Add coefficient of determination as a goodness of fit statistic. Chapter 16: Add new cited references, remove old references, fix minor errors. Appendix A – D: Add long station tables previously in Chapter 4. Update tables with most recent information retrieved from the water quality databases	R. Michie



# Appendix A Meteorology data summary

**Table 44: Meteorological stations and data available in the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) database in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude
10009634	PORTLAND TROUTDALE AIRPORT	45.5511/-122.409
20016316	GOVERNMENT CAMP	45.3014/-121.741
20016332	BRIGHTWOOD 1 WNW	45.3853/-122.046
20016363	HEADWORKS PTLD WTR BUR	45.45/-122.154
20016388	TROUTDALE 1 ESE	45.5378/-122.377
20016413	ROOSTER ROCK STATE PARK	45.545/-122.247
20016427	BONNEVILLE DAM	45.6354/-121.952
20016529	MULTNOMAH FALLS	45.5794/-122.116
30026907	SANDY 6.6 NNE	45.4838/-122.203
30027866	RHODODENDRON 3.8NW	45.3596/-121.974
30033463	TROUTDALE 4.2 ESE	45.5109/-122.313
30035145	TROUTDALE 5.0 E	45.5276/-122.288
30075019	MT HOOD TEST SITE	45.32/-121.72
30075286	LOG CREEK OREGON	45.51/-121.903
30075862	BLAZED ALDER	45.43/-121.86
30075946	SOUTH FORK BULL RUN	45.45/-122.03
30076096	MUD RIDGE	45.25/-121.74
30076424	NORTH FORK	45.55/-122
30085287	MOUNT HOOD VILLAGE 1.7 ESE	45.3483/-121.947
30109665	SANDY 1.4 NE	45.4142/-122.245
30121133	MOUNT HOOD VILLAGE 0.6 NNE	45.3639/-121.976

**Table 45: Meteorological stations and data, including air temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, wind speed and wind direction, available in the MesoWest database in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude
2021P	CORBETT	45.5253/-122.23
2024P	REVENUE BRIDGE	45.4071/-122.233
3691P	SANDEE PALISADES - TROUTDALE	45.527/-122.378
AR969	KB7PGV GRESHAM	45.4787/-122.387
AT638	KK7N TROUTDALE	45.5243/-122.375
AU658	N7CVZ CORBETT	45.5295/-122.271

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude
C2654	CW2654 CORBETT	45.5/-122.2
C2664	CW2664 CORBETT	45.5313/-122.292
C6318	CW6318 WELCHES	45.3558/-121.968
C8562	CW8562 SANDY	45.3637/-122.161
C9149	CW9149 CORBETT	45.5145/-122.3
C9303	CW9303 RHODODENDRON	45.3414/-121.932
COOPHDWO3	HEADWORKS PORTLAND WATER BUREAU	45.45/-122.15
COOPTTDO3	SANDY RIVER NR TROUTDALE	45.54/-122.38
D3605	DW3605 CORBETT	45.5211/-122.161
D4118	DW4118 SANDY	45.3915/-122.108
D6006	DW6006 TROUTDALE	45.5277/-122.39
D6193	DW6193 CROWN POINT	45.5388/-122.244
D9126	DW9126 BRIGHTWOOD	45.3641/-121.978
D9403	DW9403 CORBETT	45.504/-122.27
DSRO3	NRAWS 3 (DODSON)	45.6043/-122.043
E6654	EW6654 RHODODENDRON	45.3463/-121.951
E8038	EW8038 CORBETT AIMS	45.4745/-122.271
F0409	FW0409 TROUTDALE	45.5275/-122.384
F1967	FW1967 CORBETT MENUCHA RETREAT	45.5372/-122.266
F4477	FW4477 CORBETT	45.48/-122.268
F6341	FW6341 GRESHAM	45.4907/-122.388
F8434	FW8434 CORBETT	45.5095/-122.297
GVT36	SKIBOWL BASE	45.3016/-121.772
GVT50	SKIBOWL SUMMIT	45.2886/-121.783
LGFO3	LOG CREEK	45.4967/-121.895
OD155	US26 WB AT RUN AWAY TRUCK RAMP MP49.95	45.305/-121.817
OD160	US26 WB AT GOVERNMENT CAMP LOOP RD EAST END MP53.93	45.3022/-121.748
OD161	US26 EB AT USFS RD 35 (KIWANIS) MP47.83	45.3069/-121.854
OD162	US26 EB AT SKI BOWL WEST MP52.44	45.3029/-121.779
OD165	US26 AT ZIGZAG - HOODLAND FIRE MP41.43	45.3446/-121.948
ODE02	MT. HOOD VISIBILITY	45.2884/-121.783
ODT15	US26 EB AT BRIGHTWOOD SCALES MP36.51	45.3763/-122.035
ODT29	I84 WB AT SANDY RIVER MP17.5	45.5448/-122.388
ODT75	US26 EB AT GOVERNMENT CAMP MAINT MP54.13	45.3018/-121.744
ODT83	US26 EB AT FIRWOOD RD MP27.04	45.3761/-122.223
ODT84	US26 EB AT CHERRYVILLE DR MP31	45.3669/-122.143



Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude
ODT85	US26 WB AT E ARLIE MITCHELL RD MP44	45.3313/-121.913
ODT88	US26 NB AT FROG LAKE MP61.96	45.2288/-121.7
ODT91	US26 EB AT TRILLIUM LAKE MP55.99	45.2841/-121.725
RDSPN	RHODODENDRON SUBSTATION	45.3128/-121.892
RRWO3	ROOSTER ROCK	45.5422/-122.291
SRMO3	SANDY RIVER BELOW MARMOT DAM NEAR MARMOT NEAR SANDY	45.3997/-122.136
TARO3	NRAWS 4 (TANNER)	45.6126/-121.943
TIM59	TIMBERLINE LODGE	45.33/-121.711
TIM70	TIMBERLINE - MAGIC MILE	45.3454/-121.712
TR320	ZIGZAG PORTABLE	45.3453/-121.939
UP112	BRIDAL	45.5414/-122.238
UP220	DODSON	45.6294/-121.966
WRNO3	WARRENDALE WATER QUALITY STATION	45.6/-122.053

**Table 46: Meteorological data provided to DEQ from the various sources for the Sandy Subbasin.**

Source	Latitude/Longitude	Available Data
14140000, USGS	45.4373/-122.18	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed
BULL RUN HEADWORKS, CITY OF PORTLAND	45.4484/-122.154	Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed

# Appendix B Continuous stream temperature data summary

Table 47: Continuous temperature monitoring stations in the Sandy Subbasin currently available in public databases and DEQ files.

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Organization
10676-ORDEQ	Sandy River Above Salmon River	45.3786/-122.013	DEQ
10677-ORDEQ	Salmon River at Mouth/HWY 26	45.3725/-122.021	DEQ
11021-ORDEQ	Beaver Creek	45.5414/-122.383	DEQ
11024-ORDEQ	Buck Creek	45.4971/-122.277	DEQ
11025-ORDEQ	Gordon Creek	45.4933/-122.277	DEQ
11780-ORDEQ	Sandy River at Dabney Bridge	45.5157/-122.36	DEQ
11782-ORDEQ	Sandy River at Oxbow Park	45.497/-122.28	DEQ
21854-ORDEQ	Zigzag River	45.3384/-121.922	DEQ
26390-ORDEQ	Little Sandy above Diversion	45.4153/-122.171	DEQ
26391-ORDEQ	Little Sandy at Road 14	45.4037/-122.172	DEQ
26404-ORDEQ	Sandy River Above Bull Run	45.4456/-122.25	DEQ
26405-ORDEQ	Cedar Creek	45.3991/-122.246	DEQ
26407-ORDEQ	Badger Creek	45.3746/-122.152	DEQ
26408-ORDEQ	Sandy River at Marmot Gage	45.3986/-122.128	DEQ
26409-ORDEQ	Alder Creek	45.3773/-122.101	DEQ
26410-ORDEQ	Wildcat Creek	45.3758/-122.083	DEQ
26411-ORDEQ	Boulder Creek at mouth (Salmon River, Sandy River tributary)	45.3687/-122.023	DEQ

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Organization
26412-ORDEQ	Salmon River at East Bridge Road	45.3207/-121.955	DEQ
26413-ORDEQ	South Fork Salmon River	45.2723/-121.938	DEQ
26414-ORDEQ	Salmon River above the South Fork	45.2725/-121.938	DEQ
26415-ORDEQ	Salmon River at HWY 26/35	45.2665/-121.719	DEQ
26416-ORDEQ	Zigzag River at mouth/ Lolo Pass Road	45.3471/-121.942	DEQ
26417-ORDEQ	Still Creek	45.3302/-121.916	DEQ
26418-ORDEQ	Zigzag River above Still Creek	45.3297/-121.912	DEQ
26419-ORDEQ	Camp Creek	45.3035/-121.87	DEQ
26420-ORDEQ	Zigzag above Camp Creek/ HWY 26	45.311/-121.89	DEQ
26421-ORDEQ	Clear Creek	45.3595/-121.937	DEQ
26422-ORDEQ	Sandy River Above Clear Creek	45.3565/-121.938	DEQ
26423-ORDEQ	Sandy River Above Lost Creek	45.385/-121.871	DEQ
30354-ORDEQ	Little Sandy Creek	45.411/-121.948	DEQ
30362-ORDEQ	Lost Creek	45.385/-121.848	DEQ
30628-ORDEQ	Tanner Creek	45.622/-121.952	DEQ
31358-ORDEQ	Alder Creek tributary near Cherryville	45.3316/-122.04	DEQ
31359-ORDEQ	Hickman Creek tributary by Thunder Rock	45.4394/-121.884	DEQ
31377-ORDEQ	Big Creek	45.5106/-122.285	DEQ
31389-ORDEQ	Gordon Creek	45.5108/-122.135	DEQ
31393-ORDEQ	Cedar Creek	45.3936/-122.228	DEQ
31396-ORDEQ	Salmon River	45.2683/-121.931	DEQ
31408-ORDEQ	Bull Run River	45.5042/-121.929	DEQ

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Organization
31480-ORDEQ	Rushing Water Creek, LC reference site	45.3718/-121.778	DEQ
31481-ORDEQ	Muddy Fork Sandy River, LC reference site	45.3962/-121.792	DEQ
39750	WES (Hoodland STP)	45.3464/-121.969	2016 Discharge Monitoring Report
89941	City Of Troutdale Water Pollution Control Facility	45.5535/-122.387	2016 Discharge Monitoring Report
COG_ArrowMouth	Arrow Creek at mouth at Division	45.4972/-122.378	City of Gresham
COG_BCI1	Beaver Creek at Canyon footbridge	45.5312/-122.381	City of Gresham
COG_BCI2	Beaver Creek at Division Street and Troutdale Road	45.4973/-122.378	City of Gresham
COG_BeaveratCoch	Beaver Creek at Cochran Road	45.5101/-122.39	City of Gresham
COG_BeaveratGlenO	Beaver Creek at Glen Otto park	45.5374/-122.379	City of Gresham
COG_BeaveratStark	Beaver Creek at Stark Street	45.5187/-122.389	City of Gresham
COG_BeaverDSKelly	Beaver Creek downstream of confluence with Kelly Creek	45.5143/-122.391	City of Gresham
COG_BeaverUSKelly	Beaver Creek upstream of confluence with Kelly Creek	45.5136/-122.391	City of Gresham
COG_BeDSBeavDamA	Beaver Creek on MHCC campus downstream of beaver dam	45.5157/-122.391	City of Gresham
COG_BeUSBeavDamA	Beaver Creek on MHCC campus upstream of beaver dam	45.5154/-122.391	City of Gresham
COG_Burl@Culvert	Burlingame Creek at ditch from culvert on Hogan	45.5077/-122.414	City of Gresham
COG_Burl@Golf	Burlingame Creek on Gresham Golf Course upstream of Kelly Creek	45.5111/-122.403	City of Gresham

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Organization
COG_Burl@Hogan	Burlingame Creek at Hogan Road	45.509/-122.414	City of Gresham
COG_BurlatHogan	Burlingame Creek at Hogan Road	45.509/-122.414	City of Gresham
COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond	45.5135/-122.395	City of Gresham
COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond	45.5124/-122.399	City of Gresham
COG_KCI3	Kelly Creek downstream of Kelley Creek detention pond	45.4868/-122.383	City of Gresham
COG_KCI4	Kelly Creek at Ironwood Drive	45.4846/-122.378	City of Gresham
COG_KellyatKane	Kelly Creek at Kane Drive	45.5121/-122.401	City of Gresham
COG_KellyUSGolf	Kelly Creek upstream of Gresham Golf Course	45.5094/-122.402	City of Gresham
26387-ORDEQ	Bull Run River at County Bridge	45.4284/-122.233	City of Portland
26388-ORDEQ	Bull Run River below Little Sandy River	45.4252/-122.217	City of Portland
26389-ORDEQ	Little Sandy River	45.4261/-122.207	City of Portland
26389-ORDEQ	Little Sandy at Mouth	45.4261/-122.207	City of Portland
26392-ORDEQ	Bull Run River above Little Sandy River	45.4273/-122.207	City of Portland
26393-ORDEQ	Bull Run River at Larsons Bridge	45.4318/-122.194	City of Portland
26394-ORDEQ	Bull Run River at lower Bull Run Gage	45.4375/-122.18	City of Portland
26395-ORDEQ	Bull Run River below Plunge Pool	45.4444/-122.16	City of Portland
26396-ORDEQ	Bull Run River at Headworks	45.4464/-122.156	City of Portland
PWB_BR_DODG	Bull Run	45.4444/-122.248	City of Portland Water Bureau
No Station ID	Bull Run Power House inflow	45.4289/-122.233	DEQ File

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Organization
EMSWCD_BCB	Beaver Creek North Fork at 302nd Ave	45.4972/-122.353	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_BCC	Beaver Creek South Fork at 302nd Ave	45.4888/-122.353	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Beaver_Cory	Beaver Creek at confluence of North and South Forks	45.4958/-122.366	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Beaver_Freuler	Beaver Creek South Fork downstream of BCC	45.4895/-122.357	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Big_Black	Big Creek at Hurlburt Rd.	45.5084/-122.287	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Big_Fishel_Howard	Howard Creek upstream up Littlepage Rd.	45.5135/-122.282	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Big_Fishel_Main	Big Creek downstream of confluence of all major tributaries.	45.5124/-122.284	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Big_Fishel_Pounder	Pounder Creek at Pounder Rd.	45.5139/-122.283	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Smith_Guebert	Smith Creek by Hurlburt Rd.	45.5101/-122.313	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Smith_Murphy	Smith Creek downstream of Christensen Rd.	45.5154/-122.326	EMSWCD
EMSWCD_Smith_Spencer	Smith Creek downstream of Northway Rd.	45.515/-122.333	EMSWCD
Beaver_0.0	Beaver Creek at Mouth	45.541/-122.383	Portland State University
Salmon_0.5	Salmon River above Sandy Brightwood Bridge	45.373/-122.021	Portland State University
Salmon_27.8	Salmon River near Government Camp	45.265/-121.717	Portland State University
Sandy_29.4	Sandy River below Marmot Dam	45.3988/-122.139	Portland State University
Sandy_29.6	Sandy River at Marmot Dam Site	45.399/-122.135	Portland State University
Sandy_3.0	Sandy River Above Beaver Creek	45.5398/-122.379	Portland State University
Sandy_36.1	Sandy River at Barlow Trail bridge below Salmon River	45.3839/-122.046	Portland State University

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Organization
Sandy_42.5	Sandy River upstream of Zigzag River	45.3497/-121.944	Portland State University
Sandy_43.4	Sandy River upstream of Clear Creek	45.3576/-121.937	Portland State University
PWB_Beavr_Cany	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge	45.5289/-122.378	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_BR_BWMN_BR	20 feet downstream of Bowman's Bridge	45.4252/-122.217	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_BR_DNSTM_PP	Approximately 600 feet downstream of Bull Run Dam 2 spillway plunge pool	45.4444/-122.159	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_BR_DODGE	Approximately 500 feet upstream of Sandy River confluence	45.4444/-122.248	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_BR_SS_BR	Approximately 60 feet upstream of Rd 14 (Southside) bridge	45.4379/-122.179	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_D2_LampB	Immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier	45.449/-122.155	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_Gordon_Bonner	Downstream edge of Bonner property	45.4939/-122.218	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_Gordon_LoggingBridge	Under logging bridge on Frank Timber property	45.5037/-122.174	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge	45.4915/-122.274	Portland Water Bureau
PWB_SR_US_BR	Approximately 1,900 ft upstream of Bull Run River confluence	45.4444/-122.254	Portland Water Bureau
CRGNSA-001	Benson Lake_be20_LTWT	45.5779/-122.127	USFS
CRGNSA-002	Bridal Veil Temp Monitor	45.5561/-122.183	USFS
CRGNSA-007	Horsetail Water Temp Probe	45.5905/-122.069	USFS
CRGNSA-008	McCord Water Temp Monitor	45.6144/-121.997	USFS
CRGNSA-009	Moffett Water Temperature Monitor	45.623/-121.977	USFS

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Organization
CRGNSA-011	Multnomah Creek mu15_LTWT	45.5787/-122.13	USFS
CRGNSA-012	Multnomah Creek Upper mu40_LTWT	45.5778/-122.12	USFS
CRGNSA-013	Oneonta Water Temp Probe	45.5899/- 122.075	USFS
CRGNSA-015	Wahkeena Creek wa20_LTWT	45.5779/-122.13	USFS
MHNF-010	Alder Cr. Water Temp Probe #1	45.377/-122.101	USFS
MHNF-015	Camp Creek Temp. Monitor	45.3112/- 121.896	USFS
MHNF-016	Cedar Cr. Water Temp Probe #1	45.399/-122.246	USFS
MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site	45.3581/- 121.938	USFS
MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT	45.3942/- 121.859	USFS
MHNF-042	Goodfellows outlet WT site	45.4219/- 121.966	USFS
MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT	45.5189/- 122.116	USFS
MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT	45.2189/- 121.859	USFS
MHNF-049	Little Sandy at waterfall WT site	45.4171/- 121.968	USFS
MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT	45.426/-122.207	USFS
MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT	45.4186/- 121.961	USFS
MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT	45.4036/- 122.022	USFS
MHNF-053	Little Sandy Water Temp Monitor	45.4234/- 122.212	USFS
MHNF-054	Lost Creek Trap Site WT	45.3794/- 121.866	USFS
MHNF-062	Mud Creek WT site	45.2618/- 121.751	USFS
MHNF-074	Ramona Cr. R6 Water Temp Monitor	45.3919/- 121.807	USFS
MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT	45.3072/- 121.944	USFS



Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude	Organization
MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site	45.3623/-122.011	USFS
MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT	45.2209/-121.859	USFS
MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT	45.3563/-121.938	USFS
MHNF-084	Still Creek 20 Bridge WT	45.3156/-121.908	USFS
MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	45.3273/-121.913	USFS
MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT	45.3388/-121.923	USFS
MHNF-100	Zigzag River trap site HOBO	45.3119/-121.896	USFS
14133400	Bear Creek Near Rhododendron, OR.	45.3401/-121.931	USGS
14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR	45.3996/-122.137	USGS
14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	45.471/-121.865	USGS
14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	45.4982/-122.012	USGS
14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	45.4801/-122.026	USGS
14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	45.4943/-122.036	USGS
14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	45.4446/-122.11	USGS
14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	45.4373/-122.18	USGS
14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	45.4318/-122.195	USGS
14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	45.4154/-122.171	USGS

**Table 48: Summary of existing temperature data in the Sandy Subbasin. Columns Jan – Dec indicate the number of daily maximum temperature results in each month. Data from the DEQ files that are not in the databases were not summarized in the table.**

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	7	31	30	31	31	30			
1990	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	13	30	30	31	30	26	23	29	31	30	31
1990	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	29	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	25	31	30	29	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR										31	30	31
1991	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	31	23	31
1991	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	27	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	19	24		19	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	26	26	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	12	31	22	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	29	30	31
1993	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	30	30	31	30	31
1993	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	26		17	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	16	30	24	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	24	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
1994	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	28	26
1995	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR									1	31	30	31
1995	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	24	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	31	27	31
1995	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	30	29	31	31	30	31	28	8
1995	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	29	27	31	30	29	11	31	31	30	31	29	31
1996	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	24	31	31	30	25	30	31
1996	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	6	7	30	29	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	27	31	30	31	31	30	26	30	31
1996	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	27	18	31
1997	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	29	5	8
1997	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	30	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	29



Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	24	31	30	27	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	26411-ORDEQ	Boulder Creek at mouth (Salmon River, Sandy River tributary)						29	31	20	22	1		
2002	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	25	31
2002	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	28	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	30362-ORDEQ	Lost Creek						6	31	25				
2003	30628-ORDEQ	Tanner Creek								29				
2004	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	24	26	30	28	27	31	30	30	31	30	31
2004	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	30354-ORDEQ	Little Sandy Creek							24	31	28			
2004	30628-ORDEQ	Tanner Creek						23	31	31	20			
2004	31358-ORDEQ	Alder Creek tributary near Cherryville							7					
2004	31359-ORDEQ	Hickman Creek tributary by Thunder Rock							23	31	23			
2004	31377-ORDEQ	Big Creek						8	31	31	26			
2004	31389-ORDEQ	Gordon Creek						19	31	31	26			
2004	31393-ORDEQ	Cedar Creek							25	31	30	14		
2004	31396-ORDEQ	Salmon River							24	31	27			
2004	31408-ORDEQ	Bull Run River							24	31	22			
2004	31480-ORDEQ	Rushing Water Creek, LC reference site									30	8		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004	31481-ORDEQ	Muddy Fork Sandy River, LC reference site						24	31	31	30	4		
2004	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT							11	31	30	19		
2004	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT							14	31	30	17		
2004	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT							29	31	22	19		
2004	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT							30	31	30	19		
2004	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT							31	31	30	19		
2004	MHNF-062	Mud Creek WT site							21	31	30	17		
2004	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT							20	31	30	18		
2004	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT							14	31	30	17		
2004	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT							21	31	30	25		
2005	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	27	31
2006	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	21	20
2006	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30			
2006	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR					7	27	31	31	30	31	14	31
2006	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR					6	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT							24	31	30	5		
2006	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT						9	31	31	30	1		
2006	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT						9	31	31	30	1		
2006	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					21	30	31	31	20			
2006	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						8	31	31	30	1		
2006	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					21	30	31	31	30	15		
2006	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT					21	30	31	31	30	15		
2007	14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR						29	31	31	30	1		
2007	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30			29	31	30	25
2007	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	20	14	31	25	23	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						7	31	31	30	16		
2007	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						4	31	31	30	10		
2007	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						9	31	31	30	16		
2007	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT						9	31	31	30	16		



Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT						9	31	31	30	16		
2007	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						17	31	31	30	16		
2007	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						4	31	31	30	10		
2007	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						21	31	31	30	16		
2007	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT						21	31	31	30	14		
2008	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	28	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	29	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	27	31
2008	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond							16	31	29			
2008	COG_KCI4	Kelly Creek at Ironwood Drive							16	31	29			
2008	CRGNSA-001	Benson Lake_be20_LTWT						6	31	5				
2008	CRGNSA-011	Multnomah Creek mu15_LTWT						6	31	31	30	5		
2008	CRGNSA-012	Multnomah Creek Upper mu40_LTWT					3	30	31	31	30	5		
2008	CRGNSA-015	Wahkeena Creek wa20_LTWT						6	31	31	30	5		
2008	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						14	31	31	29			
2008	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT							23	31	23			
2008	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT							17	31	30	1		
2008	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT							21	31	30			
2008	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT						27	31	31	30			

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						27	31	31	30	12		
2008	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT							23	31	23			
2008	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						28	31	31	28			
2008	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT					23	30	31	31	30	31	11	
2008	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT						28	31	31	29			
2009	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	26	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	2	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	14	17	31	30	31	18	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	COG_BCI2	Beaver Creek at Division Street and Troutdale Road					12	30	31	31	30	31	2	
2009	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond					12	19		25	30	31	2	
2009	COG_KCI4	Kelly Creek at Ironwood Drive					12	30	31	31	30	31	2	
2009	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						12	31	31	28			
2009	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						15	31	31	30	13		
2009	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT						27	31	31	23			
2009	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT						27	31	31	23			
2009	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						27	31	31	30	13		
2009	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						25	31	31	30	13		
2009	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT					17	30	31	31	30	19		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2009	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT						26	31	31	30	6		
2010	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	CRGNSA-002	Bridal Veil Temp Monitor						7	31	31	22			
2010	CRGNSA-011	Multnomah Creek mu15_LTWT					3	30	31	31	30	19		
2010	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT				3	31	30	31	31	19	10	29	31
2010	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						14	31	31	23			
2010	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						15	31	31	30	3		
2010	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						14	31	31	30	6		
2010	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT						23	31	30	20	12	30	31
2010	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT						23	31	31	20	12	30	31
2010	MHNF-053	Little Sandy Water Temp Monitor							30	31	22			
2010	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						23	31	31	29			
2010	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						15	31	31	30	3		
2010	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						24	31	31	30	12		
2010	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT				3	31	30	31	31	19	11	30	31
2010	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT						24	31	31	29			
2010	MHNF-100	Zigzag River trap site HOBO				3	31	30	31	31	19			

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	30	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2011	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	22	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	COG_BCI1	Beaver Creek at Canyon footbridge					6	30	31	31	30	19		
2011	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond					6	30	14	27	30	14		
2011	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond					6	30	31	31	30	24		
2011	COG_KCI3	Kelly Creek downstream of Kelley Creek detention pond					6	30	31	31	30	24		
2011	CRGNSA-011	Multnomah Creek mu15_LTWT							18	30	30	24		
2011	CRGNSA-015	Wahkeena Creek wa20_LTWT							18	30	30	24		
2011	MHNF-015	Camp Creek Temp. Monitor						8	31	31	30	3		
2011	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	29	29	31
2011	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						1	31	31	30	11		
2011	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						1	31	31	30	10		
2011	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						30	31	31	30	16		
2011	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	12		
2011	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT	31	28	31	30	31	30	35*	60*	60*	39*	29	31
2011	MHNF-074	Ramona Cr. R6 Water Temp Monitor						7	31	31	30	3		
2011	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					5	30	31	31	30	10		
2011	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site										12	29	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						2	31	31	30	10		
2011	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					5	30	31	31	30	10		
2011	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT					5	30	31	31	30	10		
2011	PWB_Beavr_Canyn	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge										18	29	31
2012	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	COG_BCI1	Beaver Creek at Canyon footbridge						23	31	31	30	31	3	
2012	COG_BCI2	Beaver Creek at Division Street and Troutdale Road						23	31	31	30	31	3	
2012	COG_BurlatHogan	Burlingame Creek at Hogan Road						23	31	31	30	31	3	
2012	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond						23	31	31	30	31	3	
2012	CRGNSA-007	Horsetail Water Temp Probe						18	31	31	30	1		
2012	CRGNSA-013	Oneonta Water Temp Probe						18	31	31	30	1		
2012	MHNF-010	Alder Cr. Water Temp Probe #1						4	31	31	30	3		
2012	MHNF-016	Cedar Cr. Water Temp Probe #1						4	31	31	30	3		
2012	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT	31	29	30	30	13	28	31	31	28	31	29	31
2012	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						9	31	31	11			
2012	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						18	31	31	12			

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						4	31	31	11			
2012	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT	31	29	30	30	13	28	31	10		29	29	31
2012	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						17	31	31	11			
2012	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site	31	29	30	30	15		17	31	30	31	29	6
2012	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						18	31	31	12			
2012	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					1	30	31	31	11			
2012	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	31	29	31	30	29	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT					1	30	31	31	11			
2012	PWB_Beavr_Canyn	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge	31	29	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2012	PWB_Gordon_Bonner	Downstream edge of Bonner property						3	31	31	30	26		
2012	PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge							30	31	30	26		
2013	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	24	14	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	26
2013	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	24	28	31	30	31	30	31	30	30	31	30	29
2013	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	29	30	31
2013	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	30
2013	COG_BeaveratGlenO	Beaver Creek at Glen Otto park						26	4	31	6	23		
2013	COG_BurlatHogan	Burlingame Creek at Hogan Road						29	31	31	20			
2013	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond						29	24					
2013	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond						29	31	31	30	24		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	COG_KCI3	Kelly Creek downstream of Kelley Creek detention pond			5	30	31	30	31	31	30	19		
2013	COG_KCI4	Kelly Creek at Ironwood Drive			5	30	31	30	31	31	30	19		
2013	COG_KellyatKane	Kelly Creek at Kane Drive						29	31	31	30	24		
2013	EMSWCD_BCB	Beaver Creek North Fork at 302nd Ave						17	31	31	30	16		
2013	MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site										30	29	31
2013	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT	31	28	30	30	12		21	8				
2013	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						19	31	31	24			
2013	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						20	31	31	18			
2013	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						19	31	31	24			
2013	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT	31	28	30	30	13	12	19	31	17			
2013	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					16	30	31	31	24			
2013	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site							28	31	24			
2013	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					17	30	31	31	24			
2013	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	31	28	31	30	29	30	31	31	24	31	30	31
2013	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT										31	30	31
2013	PWB_Beavr_Canyn	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2013	PWB_Gordon_Bonner	Downstream edge of Bonner property						24	31	31	30	4		
2013	PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge				11	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2014	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	21	31	30	31	22	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	28	29	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	COG_ArrowMouth	Arrow Creek at mouth at Division					3	30	31	31	30	26		
2014	COG_BCI2	Beaver Creek at Division Street and Troutdale Road					21	30	31	31	30	26		
2014	COG_BeaveratCoch	Beaver Creek at Cochran Road					3	30	31	31	30	26		
2014	COG_BeaveratStark	Beaver Creek at Stark Street					21	30	31	31	30	26		
2014	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond					21	30	31	31	30	26		
2014	COG_KellyatKane	Kelly Creek at Kane Drive					21	30	31	31	30	26		
2014	CRGNSA-008	McCord Water Temp Monitor							15	31	30	15		
2014	CRGNSA-009	Moffett Water Temperature Monitor							15	31	30	15		
2014	EMSWCD_BCB	Beaver Creek North Fork at 302nd Ave					8	30	31	31	30	8		
2014	EMSWCD_BCC	Beaver Creek South Fork at 302nd Ave					8	30	10					
2014	EMSWCD_Beaver_Cory	Beaver Creek at confluence of North and South Forks					8	30	31	31	30	8		
2014	MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site	31	28	30	27	31	30	31	31	21			
2014	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT									8	31	30	31
2014	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						21	31	31	30	2		
2014	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT					3	30	31	31	14			
2014	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						21	31	31	28			
2014	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT				6	31	30	31	31	25			
2014	MHNF-054	Lost Creek Trap Site WT										21	30	31
2014	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT				9	31	30	31	31	17			
2014	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site				1	31	30	31	31	23			



Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT					3	30	31	31	14			
2014	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT							22	31	21			
2014	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	31	28	31	28	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT	31	28	31	28	31	30	31	31	14			
2014	PWB_Beavr_Canyn	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2014	PWB_BR_DNSTM_PP	Approximately 600 feet downstream of Bull Run Dam 2 spillway plunge pool							21	31	30	8		
2014	PWB_BR_SS_BR	Aproximately 60 feet upstream of Rd 14 (Southside) bridge							21	31	30	8		
2014	PWB_D2_LampB	Immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier		9	30	21	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2014	PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2015	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	23	31	30	31
2015	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	26	24	30	31	30	31	31	30	29	30	31
2015	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	24	27	31	30	31
2015	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	20
2015	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	COG_ArrowMouth	Arrow Creek at mouth at Division					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_BCI2	Beaver Creek at Division Street and Troutdale Road					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_BeaveratCoch	Beaver Creek at Cochran Road					9	30	31	31	30	19		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2015	COG_BeaveratGlenO	Beaver Creek at Glen Otto park					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_BeaveratStark	Beaver Creek at Stark Street					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_BeaverDSKelly	Beaver Creek downstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_BeaverUSKelly	Beaver Creek upstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_BurlatHogan	Burlingame Creek at Hogan Road					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	COG_KellyatKane	Kelly Creek at Kane Drive					9	30	31	31	30	19		
2015	EMSWCD_BCB	Beaver Creek North Fork at 302nd Ave					12	30	31	31	30	12		
2015	EMSWCD_BCC	Beaver Creek South Fork at 302nd Ave					12	30	31	31	30	12		
2015	EMSWCD_Beaver_Cory	Beaver Creek at confluence of North and South Forks					3	30	31	31	30	31	23	
2015	MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site									6	31	30	31
2015	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	2			
2015	MHNF-042	Goodfellows outlet WT site							11	31	20			
2015	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						17	31	31	20			
2015	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						19	31	31	7			
2015	MHNF-049	Little Sandy at waterfall WT site							11	31	23			
2015	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT							31	31	20			
2015	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT						26	31	31	20			
2015	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT						26	31	31	23			
2015	MHNF-054	Lost Creek Trap Site WT	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	7			
2015	MHNF-062	Mud Creek WT site						18	31	31	7			
2015	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						25	31	31	23			

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2015	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site									6	31	30	31
2015	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						19	31	31	7			
2015	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	31	28	31	30	31	3		25	30	31	30	31
2015	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT						27	31	31	7			
2015	PWB_Beavr_Canyn	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	29		
2015	PWB_BR_BWMN_BR	20 feet downstream of Bowman's Bridge						8	31	31	23			
2015	PWB_BR_DNSTM_PP	Approximately 600 feet downstream of Bull Run Dam 2 spillway plunge pool						7	31	31	30	20		
2015	PWB_BR_DODGE	Approximately 500 feet upstream of Sandy River confluence								20	30	16		
2015	PWB_BR_SS_BR	Aproximately 60 feet upstream of Rd 14 (Southside) bridge						8	31	31	30	20		
2015	PWB_D2_LampB	Immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier	30	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	27	30
2015	PWB_Gordon_Bonner	Downstream edge of Bonner property						5	31	31	30	21		
2015	PWB_Gordon_LoggingBridge	Under logging bridge on Frank Timber property						3	31	31	30	20		
2015	PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge						14	31	31	30	31	29	31
2015	PWB_SR_US_BR	Approximately 1,900 ft upstream of Bull Run River confluence								20	30	19		
2016	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	25	29	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	28	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	27	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	Beaver_0.0	Beaver Creek at Mouth							24	31	21			
2016	COG_BeaveratGlenO	Beaver Creek at Glen Otto park					24	30	31	31	30	31	3	
2016	COG_BeaverDSKelly	Beaver Creek downstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					24	30	31	31	30	31	3	
2016	COG_BeaverUSKelly	Beaver Creek upstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					24	30	31	31	30	31	3	
2016	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond					24	30	31	31	30	31	3	
2016	COG_KellyUSGolf	Kelly Creek upstream of Gresham Golf Course					24	30	31	31	30	31	3	
2016	EMSWCD_Beaver_Cory	Beaver Creek at confluence of North and South Forks					19	30	31	31	30	24		
2016	EMSWCD_Beaver_Freuler	Beaver Creek South Fork downstream of BCC					19	28	31	31	30	11		
2016	EMSWCD_Big_Black	Big Creek at Hurlburt Rd.					19	30	31	31	30	10		
2016	EMSWCD_Big_Fishel_Howard	Howard Creek upstream up Littlepage Rd.					19	30	31	31	30	10		
2016	EMSWCD_Big_Fishel_Main	Big Creek downstream of confluence of all major tributaries.					19	30	31	31	30	10		
2016	EMSWCD_Big_Fishel_Pounder	Pounder Creek at Pounder Rd.					19	30	31	31	30	10		
2016	EMSWCD_Smith_Murphy	Smith Creek downstream of Christensen Rd.					19	30	31	31	30	6		
2016	MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site	31	29	31	28	31	30	31	31	29	31	30	31
2016	MHNF-042	Goodfellows outlet WT site						22	31	31	8			
2016	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT						29	31	31	8			
2016	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						22	31	31				

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	MHNF-049	Little Sandy at waterfall WT site						22	31	31	8			
2016	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						23	31	31	8			
2016	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT						22	31	31	8			
2016	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT						23	31	31	8			
2016	MHNF-054	Lost Creek Trap Site WT										31	30	31
2016	MHNF-062	Mud Creek WT site				5	31	30	31	31	7			
2016	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT				5	31	30	31	31	7			
2016	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site	31	29	31	28	31	30	31	31	29	31	30	31
2016	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						22	31	31				
2016	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT				18	31	30	31	31	7			
2016	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	31	29	31	28	31	30	31	31	29	31	30	31
2016	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT				18	31	30	31	31	7			
2016	MHNF-100	Zigzag River trap site HOBO										31	30	31
2016	PWB_Beavr_Canyn	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge				29	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2016	PWB_BR_BWMN_BR	20 feet downstream of Bowman's Bridge						8	31	31	29			
2016	PWB_BR_DNSTM_PP	Approximately 600 feet downstream of Bull Run Dam 2 spillway plunge pool						8	31	31	28			
2016	PWB_BR_DODGE	Approximately 500 feet upstream of Sandy River confluence						8	31	31	29			
2016	PWB_BR_SS_BR	Aproximately 60 feet upstream of Rd 14 (Southside) bridge						8	31	31	28			
2016	PWB_D2_LampB	Immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier	31	29	30	30	31	30	22	31	30	31	29	20
2016	PWB_Gordon_Bonner	Downstream edge of Bonner property					11	30	31	31	30	12		
2016	PWB_Gordon_LoggingBridge	Under logging bridge on Frank Timber property					6	30	31	31	30	18		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge	31	29	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2016	PWB_SR_US_BR	Approximately 1,900 ft upstream of Bull Run River confluence						8	31	31	29			
2016	Salmon_0.5	Salmon River above Sandy Brightwood Bridge							27	31	22			
2016	Salmon_27.8	Salmon River near Government Camp							27	31	23			
2016	Sandy_29.4	Sandy River below Marmot Dam							19	31	21			
2016	Sandy_29.6	Sandy River at Marmot Dam Site							18	31	21			
2016	Sandy_3.0	Sandy River Above Beaver Creek							22	31	21			
2016	Sandy_36.1	Sandy River at Barlow Trail bridge below Salmon River							27	31	22			
2016	Sandy_42.5	Sandy River upstream of Zigzag River							20	31	22			
2016	Sandy_43.4	Sandy River upstream of Clear Creek							20	31	22			
2017	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	8	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	28
2017	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	COG_BCI2	Beaver Creek at Division Street and Troutdale Road					18	30	31	31	30	3		
2017	COG_BeaveratGlenO	Beaver Creek at Glen Otto park					18	30	31	31	30	3		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	COG_BeaverDSKelly	Beaver Creek downstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					18	30	31	31	30	3		
2017	COG_BeaverUSKelly	Beaver Creek upstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					18	30	31	31	30	3		
2017	COG_BurlatHogan	Burlingame Creek at Hogan Road					18	30	31	31	30	3		
2017	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond					18	30	31	31	30	3		
2017	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond					18	30	31	31	30	3		
2017	COG_KellyUSGolf	Kelly Creek upstream of Gresham Golf Course					18	30	31	31	30	3		
2017	CRGNSA-012	Multnomah Creek Upper mu40_LTWT						22	31	29				
2017	EMSWCD_Beaver_Cory	Beaver Creek at confluence of North and South Forks					7	30	31	31	30	29		
2017	EMSWCD_Beaver_Freuler	Beaver Creek South Fork downstream of BCC					8	30	31	31	30	10		
2017	EMSWCD_Big_Black	Big Creek at Hurlburt Rd.					8	30	31	31	30	10		
2017	EMSWCD_Smith_Guebert	Smith Creek by Hurlburt Rd.					8	30	31	31	30	10		
2017	EMSWCD_Smith_Murphy	Smith Creek downstream of Christensen Rd.					7	30	31	31	30	10		
2017	EMSWCD_Smith_Spencer	Smith Creek downstream of Northway Rd.					8	30	31	31	30	10		
2017	MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site	31	28	31	30	36*	42*	42*	47*	31	31	29	31
2017	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT					19	41*	42*	42*	29	31	29	31
2017	MHNF-042	Goodfellows outlet WT site					12	30	31	31	20			
2017	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT					3	30	31	31	26			
2017	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						25	31	31	20			
2017	MHNF-049	Little Sandy at waterfall WT site					12	30	31	31	30	3		
2017	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT					3	30	31	31	30	9		
2017	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT					12	30	31	31	30	3		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT					12	30	31	31	24			
2017	MHNF-054	Lost Creek Trap Site WT	31	28	31	30	29	30	31	31	28	31	29	27
2017	MHNF-062	Mud Creek WT site						24	31	31	20			
2017	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					17	30	31	31	18			
2017	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site	31	28	31	30	6				24	31	29	31
2017	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						25	31	31	20			
2017	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					19	30	31	31	17			
2017	MHNF-084	Still Creek 20 Bridge WT					17	30	31	31	4			
2017	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	31	28	31	30	29	30	31	31	4			
2017	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT					17	30	31	31	4			
2017	MHNF-100	Zigzag River trap site HOBO	31	28	31	30	30	30	31	31	28	31	29	31
2017	PWB_Beavr_Canyn	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2017	PWB_BR_BWMN_BR	20 feet downstream of Bowman's Bridge								29	30	9		
2017	PWB_BR_DNSTM_PP	Approximately 600 feet downstream of Bull Run Dam 2 spillway plunge pool								29	30			
2017	PWB_BR_DODGE	Approximately 500 feet upstream of Sandy River confluence								29	30	18		
2017	PWB_BR_SS_BR	Aproximately 60 feet upstream of Rd 14 (Southside) bridge								29	30	2		
2017	PWB_D2_LampB	Immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier	15	27	30	28	31	29	31	31	30	21	2	
2017	PWB_Gordon_Bonner	Downstream edge of Bonner property					20	30	31	31	30	26		
2017	PWB_Gordon_LoggingBridge	Under logging bridge on Frank Timber property						10	31	31	30	30		
2017	PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31



Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	PWB_SR_US_BR	Approximately 1,900 ft upstream of Bull Run River confluence								29	30	18		
2018	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	26	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	COG_BeaverDSKelly	Beaver Creek downstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					23	30	31	31	30	8		
2018	COG_BeaverUSKelly	Beaver Creek upstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					23	30	31	31	30	8		
2018	COG_BeDSBeavDamA	Beaver Creek on MHCC campus downstream of beaver dam							10	31	30	8		
2018	COG_BeUSBeavDamA	Beaver Creek on MHCC campus upstream of beaver dam							10	31	30	8		
2018	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond				9	31	30	31	31	30	8		
2018	EMSWCD_Beaver_Cory	Beaver Creek at confluence of North and South Forks				2	31	30	31	31	30	16		
2018	EMSWCD_Smith_Guebert	Smith Creek by Hurlburt Rd.				5	31	30	31	31	30	14		
2018	EMSWCD_Smith_Murphy	Smith Creek downstream of Christensen Rd.				5	31	30	31	31	30	14		
2018	EMSWCD_Smith_Spencer	Smith Creek downstream of Northway Rd.				5	31	30	31	31	30	14		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site	31	28	30	30	29	30	31	31	20			
2018	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT	31	28	30	30	27	30	31	31	29	31	29	31
2018	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT						15	31	31	12			
2018	MHNF-049	Little Sandy at waterfall WT site						23	31	31	23			
2018	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT					7	30	31	31	26			
2018	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT						23	31	31	29	31	29	31
2018	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT						23	31	31	27	31	29	31
2018	MHNF-054	Lost Creek Trap Site WT	19	28	30	30	28	30	31	31	29	31	29	31
2018	MHNF-062	Mud Creek WT site						22	31	31	12			
2018	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						28	31	31	10			
2018	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site	31	28	30	30	31	28	31	31	29	31	29	31
2018	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT						15	31	31	12			
2018	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					6	30	31	31	20			
2018	MHNF-084	Still Creek 20 Bridge WT					8	30	31	31	11			
2018	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT					17	30	31	31	11			
2018	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT						28	31	31	17			
2018	MHNF-100	Zigzag River trap site HOBO	31	28	30	30	29	30	31	31	29	31	29	31
2018	PWB_Beavr_Canyn	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2018	PWB_BR_BWMN_BR	20 feet downstream of Bowman's Bridge							25	31	30	27		
2018	PWB_BR_DNSTM_PP	Approximately 600 feet downstream of Bull Run Dam 2 spillway plunge pool							25	31	30	25		
2018	PWB_BR_SS_BR	Aproximately 60 feet upstream of Rd 14 (Southside) bridge							25	31	30	25		
2018	PWB_D2_LampB	Immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier				1	1			16	30	31	29	30
2018	PWB_Gordon_Bonner	Downstream edge of Bonner property						22	30	31	31	30	28	

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	PWB_Gordon_LoggingBridge	Under logging bridge on Frank Timber property					6	30	31	31	30	29		
2018	PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2018	PWB_SR_US_BR	Approximately 1,900 ft upstream of Bull Run River confluence							25	31	30	24		
2019	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	29	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	27	31	30	31	28	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	COG_BeaveratGlenO	Beaver Creek at Glen Otto park					30	30	31	31	30			
2019	COG_BeaverDSKelly	Beaver Creek downstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					30	30	31	31	30			
2019	COG_BeaverUSKelly	Beaver Creek upstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					30	30	31	31	30			
2019	COG_BurlatHogan	Burlingame Creek at Hogan Road					30	30	31	31	30			
2019	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond				12	31	30	31	31	30			
2019	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond				12	31	30	31	31	30			
2019	COG_KellyUSGolf	Kelly Creek upstream of Gresham Golf Course					30	30	31	31	30			
2019	EMSWCD_BCB	Beaver Creek North Fork at 302nd Ave				7	31	30	31	31	30	9		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	EMSWCD_Beaver_Cory	Beaver Creek at confluence of North and South Forks				6	31	30	31	31	30	9		
2019	EMSWCD_Beaver_Freuler	Beaver Creek South Fork downstream of BCC				6	31	30	31	31	30	9		
2019	EMSWCD_Big_Black	Big Creek at Hurlburt Rd.				7	31	30	31	31	30	9		
2019	EMSWCD_Smith_Guebert	Smith Creek by Hurlburt Rd.				7	31	30	31	31	30	9		
2019	EMSWCD_Smith_Murphy	Smith Creek downstream of Christensen Rd.				7	31	30	31	31	30	9		
2019	MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site						24	31	31	28	31	29	31
2019	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT	31	28	30	29	31	30	31	31	17	31	29	31
2019	MHNF-043	Gordon Cr_LTWT					11	30	31	31	21			
2019	MHNF-048	LinneyCr_LTWT					7	30	31	31	20			
2019	MHNF-049	Little Sandy at waterfall WT site					11	30	31	31	20			
2019	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT					10	30	31	31	24			
2019	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT	31	28	30	30	29	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2019	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT	31	28	30	30	29	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2019	MHNF-054	Lost Creek Trap Site WT	31	28	30	7		24	31	31	29	31	29	31
2019	MHNF-062	Mud Creek WT site						29	31	31	21			
2019	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT					16	30	31	31	13			
2019	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	29	31	29	31
2019	MHNF-079	SalmonRatLinneyCr_LTWT					7	30	31	31	20			
2019	MHNF-080	Sandy R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						30	31	31	12			
2019	MHNF-084	Still Creek 20 Bridge WT					16	30	31	31	12			
2019	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT						30	31	31	29	31	29	31
2019	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT					16	30	31	31	12			
2019	MHNF-100	Zigzag River trap site HOBO	31	28	30	30	30	30	31	31	29	31	29	31
2019	PWB_Beavr_Cany	In Beaver Creek Canyon near site of old upstream footbridge	31	28	30	30	5							

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	PWB_D2_LampB	Immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier	31	27	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	31
2019	PWB_Gordon_Bonner	Downstream edge of Bonner property				17	27	30	31	31	30	26		
2019	PWB_Gordon_LoggingBridge	Under logging bridge on Frank Timber property				28	31	16						
2019	PWB_Gordon_Mouth	Approximately 600 feet upstream of Gordon Creek Rd bridge	31	28	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	6	
2020	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14140020	Bull Run R At Larson's Bridge, Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	30	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	29
2020	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	30	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	COG_BCI2	Beaver Creek at Division Street and Troutdale Road					31	29	31	31	30	20		
2020	COG_BeaverDSKelly	Beaver Creek downstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					31	29	31	31	30	20		
2020	COG_BeaverUSKelly	Beaver Creek upstream of confluence with Kelly Creek					31	29	31	31	30	20		
2020	COG_Burl@Culvert	Burlingame Creek at ditch from culvert on Hogan					31	29	31	31	30	20		
2020	COG_Burl@Golf	Burlingame Creek on Gresham Golf Course upstream of Kelly Creek					31	29	31	31	30	20		
2020	COG_Burl@Hogan	Burlingame Creek at Hogan Road					31	29	31	31	30	20		
2020	COG_KCI1	Kelly Creek downstream of MHCC pond					31	29	31	31	30	20		

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020	COG_KCI2	Kelly Creek upstream MHCC pond					31	29	31	25	19	20		
2020	COG_KellyUSGolf	Kelly Creek upstream of Gresham Golf Course					31	29	31	29	19	20		
2020	MHNF-024	Clear Creek trap HOBO temperature site	31	29	30	30	31	7						
2020	MHNF-025	Clear Fork Trap Site WT	31	29	30	30	31	7						
2020	MHNF-049	Little Sandy at waterfall WT site						7	31	31	30	18		
2020	MHNF-050	Little Sandy R at Bull Run_LTWT						3	31	31	30	5		
2020	MHNF-051	Little Sandy R at Rd1228_LTWT	31	29	30	30	31	26	31	31	30	18		
2020	MHNF-052	Little Sandy R Homestead_LTWT	31	6				7	31	31	30	18		
2020	MHNF-077	Salmon R at Forest Boundary_LTWT						21	31	31	24			
2020	MHNF-078	Salmon River trap WT site	31	29	30	30	31	8						
2020	MHNF-085	Still Creek_LTWT	3											
2020	MHNF-099	Zigzag River at Forest Boundary_LTWT						21	31	31	28			
2020	MHNF-100	Zigzag River trap site HOBO	31	29	30	30	31	3						
2020	PWB_D2_LampB	Immediately upstream of Lamprey Barrier	31	29	30	30	31	30	31	31	8			

\* Some stations have more daily maximum results than the number of days in the month due to multiple probes being deployed at the same location or due to duplicate entries in AWQMS. These data are not proposed to support the modeling so we did not investigate these specific situations further.

# Appendix C Stream flow data summary

**Table 49: Continuous flow measurements available from the USGS flow gaging stations in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude
14131400	Zigzag River Near Rhododendron, OR.	45.30873/-121.8598
14133400	Bear Creek Near Rhododendron, OR.	45.34012/-121.9312
14136500	Sandy River Below Salmon River Near Brightwood, OR	45.38317/-122.0456
14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	45.39956/-122.1373
14137001	Sandy River Div Abv Marmot Dam, Nr Marmot, OR	45.39984/-122.1329
14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR	45.39956/-122.1373
14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	45.47095/-121.8654
14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	45.45262/-121.8915
14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	45.49817/-122.0123
14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	45.48012/-122.0256
14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	45.49429/-122.0359
14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	45.45817/-122.0317
14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	45.44456/-122.1095
14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	45.4373/-122.1797
14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	45.43734/-122.1795
14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	45.4154/-122.1715
14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	45.44901/-122.2451
14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	45.51929/-122.389

**Table 50: Continuous flow measurements available from the OWRD flow gaging stations in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Station ID	Station	Latitude/Longitude
14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	45.2654/-121.718

**Table 51: Instantaneous flow measurements made by DEQ in the Sandy Subbasin.**

Station ID	Station	Date	Flow (cfs)	Latitude/Longitude
10676-ORDEQ	Sandy above Salmon near Brightwood	2001-08-08	258.16	45.3786/-122.013
10677-ORDEQ	Salmon River at mouth HWY 26	2001-08-07	107.50	45.3725/-122.021
11021-ORDEQ	Beaver Creek at mouth	2001-08-06	0.93	45.5414/-122.383
11024-ORDEQ	Buck Creek at mouth	2001-08-06	2.70	45.4971/-122.277
11025-ORDEQ	Gordon Creek at mouth	2001-08-06	13.82	45.4933/-122.277
11780-ORDEQ	Sandy River at Dabney Bridge	2001-08-06	432.76	45.5157/-122.36
26390-ORDEQ	Little Sandy above Diversion	2001-08-09	31.22	45.4153/-122.171
26391-ORDEQ	Little Sandy at Road 14	2001-08-08	13.83	45.4037/-122.172
26405-ORDEQ	Cedar Creek at Ten Eyck Rd	2001-08-07	8.68	45.3991/-122.246
26406-ORDEQ	Cedar Creek at Hwy. 26	2001-08-07	5.61	45.3671/-122.162
26407-ORDEQ	Badger Creek at Coleman Road	2001-08-07	1.08	45.3746/-122.152
26409-ORDEQ	Alder Creek at mouth	2001-08-07	3.28	45.3773/-122.101
26410-ORDEQ	Wildcat Creek at mouth	2001-08-07	0.87	45.3758/-122.083
26411-ORDEQ	Boulder Creek at mouth	2001-08-07	3.80	45.3687/-122.023
26412-ORDEQ	Salmon River at East Bridge Rd.	2001-08-08	127.34	45.3207/-121.955
26413-ORDEQ	S. Fork Salmon River at mouth	2001-08-07	5.41	45.2721/-121.939
26414-ORDEQ	Salmon River above S. Fork Confluence	2001-08-07	105.93	45.2725/-121.938
26415-ORDEQ	Salmon River at Hwy. 26/35	2001-08-08	14.90	45.2665/-121.719
26416-ORDEQ	Zigzag River at mouth NFD 18	2001-08-08	97.52	45.3471/-121.942



<b>Station ID</b>	<b>Station</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Flow (cfs)</b>	<b>Latitude/Longitude</b>
26417-ORDEQ	Still Creek at mouth	2001-08-07	34.77	45.3302/-121.916
26418-ORDEQ	Zigzag River above Still Creek	2001-08-07	80.54	45.3297/-121.912
26419-ORDEQ	Camp Creek at mouth	2001-08-08	16.69	45.3035/-121.87
26420-ORDEQ	Zigzag River above Camp Creek Hwy. 26	2001-08-08	45.19	45.311/-121.89
26421-ORDEQ	Clear Creek at mouth	2001-08-08	7.54	45.3595/-121.937
26422-ORDEQ	Sandy above Clear Creek NFD 18	2001-08-08	111.22	45.3565/-122.938
26423-ORDEQ	Sandy above Lost Creek	2001-08-08	91.41	45.385/-122.871
26424-ORDEQ	Camp Creek above Government Camp STP	2001-08-08	6.18	45.3017/-121.777
No Station ID	Sandy River at Oxbow Park	2001-08-06	484.00	
No Station ID	Sandy River at Dodge Park	2001-08-09	225.42	
No Station ID	Salmon River Below S. Fork Confluence	2001-08-07	112.69	

**Table 52: Summary of existing flow data in the Sandy Subbasin. Columns Jan – Dec indicate the number of daily mean flow results in each month.**

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990	14131400	Zigzag River Near Rhododendron, OR.	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1990	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14131400	Zigzag River Near Rhododendron, OR.	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1991	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14131400	Zigzag River Near Rhododendron, OR.	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR										31	30	31
1992	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1992	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14131400	Zigzag River Near Rhododendron, OR.	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	29			
1993	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1993	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1994	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30			
1995	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1995	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1996	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1996	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1997	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14133400	Bear Creek Near Rhododendron, OR.											6	31
1998	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1998	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14133400	Bear Creek Near Rhododendron, OR.	31	28	31	11								
1999	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1999	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR										31	30	31
2000	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2000	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2001	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14137001	Sandy River Div Abv Marmot Dam, Nr Marmot, OR										31	30	31
2002	14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR			25	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2002	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR										31	30	31
2003	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14137001	Sandy River Div Abv Marmot Dam, Nr Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14139700	Cedar Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	29			
2003	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2003	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14137001	Sandy River Div Abv Marmot Dam, Nr Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31



Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2004	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14137001	Sandy River Div Abv Marmot Dam, Nr Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2005	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14137001	Sandy River Div Abv Marmot Dam, Nr Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2006	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14136500	Sandy River Below Salmon River Near Brightwood, OR									4	31	30	31
2007	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14137001	Sandy River Div Abv Marmot Dam, Nr Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30			
2007	14137002	Sandy River Below Marmot Dam, Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30			
2007	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2007	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14136500	Sandy River Below Salmon River Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	9
2008	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2008	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2009	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2010	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2010	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2011	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2012	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2013	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2014	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2015	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30			
2015	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2015	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2016	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2017	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR						21	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2018	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2019	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Year	Station ID	Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020	14134000	Salmon R Nr Government Camp, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14137000	Sandy River Near Marmot, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	30
2020	14138720	Bull Run River At Lower Flume Nr Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14138800	Blazed Alder Creek Near Rhododendron, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14138850	Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14138870	Fir Creek Near Brightwood, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14138900	North Fork Bull Run River Near Multnomah Falls, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14139800	South Fork Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14140000	Bull Run River Near Bull Run (River Only), OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14140001	Bull Run River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14141500	Little Sandy River Near Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14142500	Sandy River Blw Bull Run River, Nr Bull Run, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
2020	14142800	Beaver Creek At Troutdale, OR	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31



# Appendix D HTML map

DEQ prepared an interactive HTML map to display relevant information described in this QAPP. The map will be posted to DEQ's website alongside this QAPP and saved in same location as the QAPP in DEQ's files. The interactive map contains the following layers and location information:

1. OpenStreetMap base map.
2. USGS hydro cache base map that represents hydrologic information of the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD).
3. 2017 and 2018 one foot Oregon Statewide Imagery Program (OSIP) aerial imagery.
4. TMDL project area boundary.
5. Available continuous stream temperature monitoring locations, organizations that collected that data, and the count of days per month for each year when temperature data are available.
6. Available stream flow monitoring locations, organizations that collected that data, and the count of days per month for each year when flow data are available.
7. The location of meteorological monitoring locations and the source of the data.
8. The location of active individual NPDES permitted facilities, the permit type, and DEQ file number.
9. The locations of current registrants covered under the general NPDES GEN01, GEN03, GEN04, GEN05, GEN19, or GEN40 (MS4) permits.
10. The extent of existing calibrated models described in this QAPP.
11. The extent of newly proposed calibrated models described in this QAPP.
12. The location of temperature calibration sites.
13. The location of temperature monitoring used for model boundary conditions and tributary inputs.
14. The location of flow monitoring locations used for model boundary conditions and tributary inputs.
15. Eight-digit hydrologic unit boundaries (HUC8 Subbasins).
16. Ten-digit hydrologic unit boundaries (HUC10 Watersheds).
17. Twelve-digit hydrologic unit boundaries (HUC12 Subwatersheds).
18. 2018/2020 303(d) Integrated Report status that are classified as water quality limited Category 5 and/or Category 4A for temperature.
19. Fish use designations depicted in OAR 340-041-0286 Figure 286A.

20. Salmon and Steelhead spawning use extent and period depicted in OAR 340-041-0286 Figure 286B.












# DEQ21-HQ-0028-QAPP

Final Audit Report
















2022-01-05


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