

United States Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific Northwest Region

June 2007

Community Relations Plan Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex

Ochoco National Forest

The Ochoco National Forest contracted with Cascade Earth Sciences to clean up and treat waste rock, tailings, and soil and timber structures from the abandoned Mayflower Mine Complex.

The abandoned mining materials contain unsafe levels of arsenic, which potentially could be harmful to humans and wildlife. The materials will be moved to nearby repositories or storage areas, capped with soil, and re-vegetated with a native seed mix. Cascade Earth Sciences will monitor the site for 3 years.



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Executive Summary

The Ochoco National Forest has contracted with Cascade Earth Sciences (CES) Company to perform a “Removal Action” of abandoned mine materials at the Mayflower Mine Complex. The removal action consists of clean up and proper treatment of waste rock, tailings, and soil and timber structures from the abandoned Ochoco Mine, Mayflower Mine Street Creek Adit and Brian O’Lynn Adit. An adit is a nearly horizontal mine shaft entrance.

The Ochoco – Mayflower Mines are located on the Lookout Mountain Ranger District of the Ochoco National Forest near Forest Road (FR) 22, approximately 27 miles E of Prineville, Oregon and two miles NE of the Ochoco Ranger Station.

The abandoned mining materials contain unsafe levels of arsenic, which could be potentially harmful to humans and wildlife. The materials will be moved to nearby repositories or storage areas, capped with soil, and re-vegetated with a native seed mix by NRC Environmental Services out of Spokane, WA. The soil capping process consists of a 6” machine-compacted layer of soil with a 6” layer of soil on top, capped with a native seed mix and fertilizer. Disturbed sites will be treated with a cover of weed-free wood straw mulch. Any dust emissions during the operation will be watered. All equipment used for the removal operation will be inspected for weed material prior to on-site arrival and work.

A 3-year monitoring plan provided by CES will include yearly reports on subsequent samples taken. This project is being implemented in compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) commonly known as Superfund, State Water Quality Standards and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

CERCLA was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. Over five years, \$1.6 billion was collected and the tax went to a trust fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA:

- established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites;
- provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites; and
- established a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified.

The law authorizes two kinds of response actions:

- Short-term removals, where actions may be taken to address releases or threatened releases requiring prompt response.
- Long-term remedial response actions, that permanently and significantly reduce the dangers associated with releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances that



are serious, but not immediately life threatening. These actions can be conducted only at sites listed on EPA's [National Priorities List](#) (NPL).

Chapter 1 - Overview of Community Relations Plan

The community relations plan identifies issues of community concern regarding the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex on the Lookout Mountain Ranger District of the Ochoco National Forest and outlines community relations activities to be conducted during the engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) phase of site remediation. In general, community concern about the site is low.

The start of remedial activity at this site, however, may awaken the concern of the community. An effective community relations program for these sites should, therefore, prepare for this potential growth of community interest and attempt to educate, without alarming, residents so that they can better understand the remedial process.

This community relations plan has been prepared to assist the Ochoco National Forest in developing a community relations program tailored to the needs of the Prineville community, and the residents downstream from the affected sites. The Ochoco National Forest conducts public involvement activities to ensure that the public has input to the decisions about planned activities and is well informed about the progress of those actions. These sections follow:

- Capsule Site Description
- Community Background
- Highlights of Program
- Techniques and Timing
- References
- Appendices

The information in this plan is based primarily on information gathered from the Mayflower-Ochoco Complex Mines file and other community involvement efforts.

Chapter 2 – Capsule Site Description

The Mayflower-Ochoco Mine site is located in the Ochoco National Forest (ONF) in Crook County, 26 aerial miles east of Prineville, Oregon, (Figure 1. Vicinity Map – Location of Site within the State of Oregon and Figure 2 Location Map – Ochoco National Forest Boundary with Lookout Mountain Ranger District outlined with the Mayflower Ochoco Mine Complex identified.)

The site is located at the western base of Round Mountain, at approximately 4,500 feet above mean sea level in the Ochoco Creek drainage. Scissors Creek is a secondary drainage that flows past a series of shallow adits (Scissors Creek Workings), immediately south of the Mayflower Mine site. Ochoco Mine is 1 mile upstream of the Mayflower Mine site. The Ochoco Creek is the main drainage for the area and flows into Ochoco Reservoir, upstream of Ochoco Dam. Surface and underground mining, and ore processing, took place on the mine sites. Signs warning of potential risks associated with the mines are posted at the mine sites.

According to the USGS 7 ½ Minute Quadrangle Map – Ochoco Butte (USGS, 1992), the Site location is described as Sections 20, 29, and 30, Township 13 South, Range 20 East of the Willamette Meridian. Specific latitude and longitude coordinates and elevations are listed below.

Mayflower Mine - Mayflower Adit portal

- o Latitude – 44° 25' 01"N
- o Longitude – 120° 22' 22"W
- o Elevation – 4,480 feet above mean sea level (amsl)

Ochoco Mine – Ochoco Adit portal

- o Latitude – 44° 25' 38"N
- o Longitude – 120° 21' 44"W
- o Elevation – 4,400 to 4,600 feet amsl

Brian O'Lynn Adit

- o Latitude – 44° 24' 50"N
- o Longitude – 120° 21' 58"W
- o Elevation – 4,720 feet amsl

Street Tunnel

- o Latitude – 44° 24' 41"N
- o Longitude – 120° 22' 9"W
- o Elevation – 4,680 feet amsl

Little Giant Adit

- o Latitude – 44° 24' 43"N
- o Longitude – 120° 22' 6"W
- o Elevation – 4,710 feet amsl

The Mayflower Mine, Ochoco Mine and Scissors Creek Workings are accessed from Forest Service (FS) Road 22, by following State Hwy 26 from Prineville to Ochoco Creek Road (County Road 23), and Ochoco Creek Road to FS Road 22, almost 3.5 miles past the Ochoco Ranger Station. The combined sites cover an area of approximately 5 acres on moderate-to-steep hillsides. They are easily accessible by the public, as FS Road 22 runs along the western edge of the sites.

The sites are currently inactive. The sites generally consist of the following:

Mayflower Mine

- Two adits are located at the mine. The adits were referred to as the Upper and Lower in the Gilluly et al. report (1933).
- The Lower Adit is commonly referred to the Mayflower Adit.
- The Mayflower Adit portal is located at 4,540 feet amsl and extends 1,475 feet into the hillside (underground working map is included in Appendix B).
- Water drains from the Mayflower Adit portal and flows across the wasterock before infiltrating into forest soils adjacent to the access road.
- The Upper Adit is located at 4,655 feet amsl and 250 feet east the Mayflower Adit.
- A short prospect was observed at 4,785 feet amsl, above the Upper Adit.
- The remains of the 10 tpd, 5-stamp mill are located below the Mayflower Adit.
- The remains of an apparent cyanide vat was observed adjacent to the former mill building.
- According to a former owner, Toby Hoffman (Hoffman, 2005), the collapsed timber structure south of the cyanide vat is a recent attempted adit excavated to drain the Mayflower Adit. The excavation went approximately 30 feet into the hillside below the Mayflower Adit but does not appear to have been driven into hard rock, rather only through wasterock.
- Tailings (600 cy) were deposited downgradient from the mill and adjacent to Ochoco Creek.
- A large wasterock pile (12,000 cy) is located below the Mayflower Adit. A small wasterock pile (70 cy) is also located below the Upper Adit.
- Based on field observations, there is 420 cy of impacted soil near the former mill, with approximately 90 cy of residue in and near the cyanide vat.
- Numerous other shallow workings are located in the area (Kimblerlin, 1926). More recent logging efforts in the area likely used wasterock piles for landings in logging operations, thus covering up many of these workings (Hoffman, 2005).

Ochoco Mine

- Ochoco Adit is located at approximately 4,500 feet amsl.
- One wasterock pile (~660 cy) is located adjacent to Ochoco Creek.

Scissors Creek Workings

- Numerous workings, adits, and wasterock piles are scattered on the south side of Gold Hill and adjacent to Scissor Creek. The following workings and adits are considered the main workings (Gilluly, et al., 1933).
- Street Adit - one adit 360 feet long trending N 6o W with 55 feet of drifts, wasterock pile = 1,400 cy.
- Brian O'Lynn - one adit 360 feet long trending N 70o W, wasterock pile = 450 cy.
- Little Giant - one adit 15 feet long trending N 70o W, wasterock pile = 60 cy.



Chapter 3 – Community Background

Community Profile

The City of Prineville, with a U.S. Census population of 9,990 in 2006 and an "urban area" population of approximately 11,600, was incorporated in 1880. The City is the only incorporated city within Crook County, and is the county seat. Prineville is located in the approximate geographical center of Oregon in the Crooked River--Ochoco Creek valley areas (Brown, 1999).

In general, the Prineville community reflects a "rural" agricultural atmosphere, somewhat insulated from the rapid development of the Bend-Redmond area. The population of Crook County is projected to grow from the current 24,525 (2006 census) to 35,000 by the year 2023 (Population Research Center, PSU 2006). Judging from individuals interviewed for this plan, many community members have been long-time residents in the area, and the community's small population has meant that local officials know, and are known by, most of the area's residents.

Chronology of Community Involvement


To date, no contact has been initiated with the community leaders, that has been documented. A copy of the site investigation, which includes vicinity maps and site maps; and the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex Initiation of CERCLA Investigation Memorandum is available for review at www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon. (Click on "Projects and Plans", follow the links to Miscellaneous Projects under Project Information).

The legal notice of the CERCLA initiation was not published. The EE/CA was published on June 29, 2007 for the 30 day comment period, closing on July 30, 2007.

Key Community Concerns

Community concern about **mercury** contamination at the Mayflower and Ochoco mines are low, possibly because:

- Citizens have known that the Mayflower and Ochoco mines were gold mines for a long period of time.
- Most people don't feel that mercury contamination has any direct effect on them.
- The presence of quicksilver and gold mines is a colorful part of the community's history. The Crook County Historical Society organizes field trips to the old cinnabar and gold mines (Crook County Historical Society , 1991). The Chamber of Commerce receives inquiries from interested members of the public who want to go and see the mines.
- Some people in the community have a personal connection to the mines. Although there was some early exploration for gold, most of the old mines in the area are quicksilver mines. Many people in the community have older relatives who have worked in the mines or know someone whose family member did. Small communities sprang up at several of the larger mines. Families lived there.

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- The continuing low level of community concern about the Mayflower and Ochoco mines should not be construed as indifference to environmental hazards. A good portion of the community doesn't view the mines as a hazard. There is a sentiment that mercury is naturally-occurring in the cinnabar in the area and has always been here. Some citizens are skeptical of the need to spend a lot of money cleaning up the site.
 - Recent events should serve to raise the level of awareness, and perhaps interest, in the community. These include a series of articles published on mercury mining, the clean-up results for the Motherlode Mine and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's interest in cleaning up local abandoned mines (The Bulletin, Thursday, March 13, 2003). The Central Oregonian published an article on proposed legislation for mercury mine inventory and clean-up on March 18, 2003.

Heavy Metals and Arsenic Contamination

A Site Inspection (SI) was performed at the Mayflower - Ochoco Mine Complex (Site), abandoned gold and silver mines, located in the Ochoco National Forest. The SI was conducted to assess if the Site poses an immediate and potential threat to human health and the environment, and to collect sufficient information to support a decision regarding the need for further action. Based on the information presented in this report, the results indicate the following:

Groundwater Pathway

- The groundwater pathway does not appear to be complete; further assessment is not recommended.

Surface Water Pathway

- The surface water pathway is complete because metal concentrations in surface water, pore water, and sediment are elevated near the Site. Arsenic is the primary metal of concern.
- The Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) determined that no unacceptable human health risks were expected for exposure to metals in surface water, pore water, and sediments.
- The Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) suggests a potential ecological impact in Scissors Creek and Ochoco Creek related to arsenic V and total arsenic. This is supported by the benthic invertebrate enumeration results at SC-SS-2 (Scissors Creek) and OC-SS-05 (Ochoco Creek) adjacent to the Mayflower Mine.
- This suggests that the mine workings in the Scissors Creek watershed are likely affecting Scissors Creek, and the Mayflower Mine is likely affecting Ochoco Creek.



Soil Pathway

- The soil exposure pathway is complete for both human and ecological receptors, and a release of hazardous substances has been documented in this SI. Arsenic is the main metal of concern.
- The HHRA suggests a potential exists for unacceptable carcinogenic risk to the reasonable maximum exposure (RME) individual from dermal contact and ingestion of arsenic impacted.
- Soil, wasterock, and tailings at the Mayflower Mine and Scissors Creek workings.
- The ERA suggests that ecological impacts are expected by metals in soil, wasterock, and tailings.
- The most significant risk would be posed to plants and invertebrates that inhabit the soil, wasterock, and tailings in the immediate vicinity of the Mayflower Mine and the Scissors Creek workings.
- Mobile and wide-ranging wildlife species are unlikely to spend large amounts of time on or around the Site, and thus, are less likely to be impacted.

Air Pathway

- The air pathway is complete for both human and ecological receptors.
- Further assessment is not recommended; the air pathway will be addressed under the soil pathway.

Recommendations

- Based on the SI, CES recommends performing an Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis (EECA) because unacceptable risks have been identified for human and ecological receptors, mainly from the Mayflower Mine and Scissors Creek workings.
- CES recommends additional background samples (~six) be collected from around the Site to further quantify background concentrations.
- The EECA will establish removal cleanup standards, and assess removal action alternatives.
- Physical dangers (i.e., opened adits, stopes, steep waste piles, etc.) should also be included as part of the EECA.

Threats to Public Health or Welfare and the Environment, and Statutory and Regulatory Authorities

A. Threats to Public Health and Welfare

- There is a threat to public health or welfare as set forth in the NCP [40CFR 300.415(b)(2)].
- Numerous metals exceeded Oregon Department of Environmental Quality soil and water screening criteria.
- Antimony, arsenic, cobalt, iron, lead, and manganese exceeded EPA Region IX Preliminary Remedial Goals (PRG) for industrial locations.
- Arsenic, for example, was detected as high as 11,398 mg/kg. PRG for non-cancer endpoint is 260 mg/kg



B. Threats to the Environment

- ❶ Plants and invertebrates are at risk at the Site. However, while the plants and invertebrates within this localized area may be at risk, their populations are unlikely to be significantly impacted within the vicinity of the project area because of the localized small exposure areas.
- ❷ There are risks to the aquatic ecological receptors from release of sediments from the Site. Specifically:
 - Field surveys of the benthic macroinvertebrate demonstrated a reduction of key indicator species at the Mayflower and Brian O’Lynn mine sites.
 - Levels of arsenic V and total recoverable arsenic were identified as impacting the benthic macroinvertebrates.

Historical significance potential impacts of fishing sites

Fish species observed at the reference stream station and the furthest downstream location are thought to be Redband trout, a federally listed species of concern (SOC) and identified as a vulnerable species by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission. These fish may be impacted by mine discharge.

Water Quality

Groundwater is not used for drinking water within the target area; therefore, the groundwater pathway appears to be incomplete. Any impacted shallow groundwater at the site is expected to be very localized in nature, and to present a risk to nearby surface water bodies, in the form of springs and seeps.

Chapter 4 – Highlights of Program

The community relations program for the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex should be designed to allow the community to learn about and participate in the remedial process, without disrupting the community’s confidence that the site poses no new or immediate hazards. To be effective, the community relations program must be gauged according to the community’s need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the remedial process.

The community relations program at the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex will take the following approaches:


- ❶ Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities.

- Provide explanations about sampling and test results and any decisions and actions taking place regarding the site. Concise and easily understood information should be available to all residents on the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. If some information cannot be released to the public, explain clearly and simply why the information must be withheld. Public Affairs staff should also, however, attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information may be required, or where certain types of information are needed by single individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, a single contact, Virginia Gibbons, from the Public Affairs staff for the Ochoco and Deschutes NF, has been established for the site.
- Educate area residents and local officials about the need for the clean up and how it is being paid for. To dispel some of the current confusion about why there is a need to clean up the abandoned Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex.
- Let the people “set the pace” for the community relations program. Be aware that federal involvement in local issues is not always well-regarded by townspeople. Federal, and even State, programs are seen as excessively bureaucratic and insensitive to the realities of local government budgets and planning. Therefore, do not “overdo” or over plan community relations activities in a way that might discourage community participation. There is little interest in attending public meetings. Scheduling a public meeting to invite comment on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis would be appropriate for this community. Newspaper (including the Central Oregonian and the Bulletin) and radio coverage should be effective ways of communicating with the community, unless a highly controversial issue emerges. Periodic in-person updates at community gatherings would be appropriate. Most local officials and community leaders attend these meetings.

Chapter 5 – Techniques and Timing

The following activities are needed for the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex community relations program:

- **A public comment period** on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis report addressing contamination at the site. A 30-day comment period will be held to allow citizens to express their opinions on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis recommendations for remedial action at the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex. A public notice about the comment period will be published in both the community input by informing citizens that opportunity for public review and comment is being given before a final decision is made on the remedial actions.
- **Preparation of responsiveness summary.** This document will summarize public concerns and issues raised during the comment period on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis. In addition, the responsiveness summary documents responses made by the USDA Forest Service to these concerns.
- **Revision of Community Relations Plan.** Once the decision has been made for the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex this community relations plan should be revised, as needed, to outline community relations activities appropriate to the remediation phase.



In addition to these basic features of a community relations program for the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex, a number of activities will be undertaken to ensure that the community is well informed about site activities and has the opportunity to express its concerns. Activities and their appropriate timing are as follows:

- **Establish and maintain information repositories:** Fact sheets, technical summaries, site reports, and the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis are being placed in the information repositories. Information repositories are located at the Lookout Mountain Ranger Station and the Ochoco National Forest Headquarters office.
- **Establish an information contact:** The public affairs staff person, Virginia Gibbons, for the Lookout Mountain District will be responsible to respond directly to public inquiries regarding site activities.
- **Meet with local officials and telephone them periodically.** Meetings with local officials should be held at the following technical milestones: Completion of the final work plan and before remedial action starts.
- **Prepare and release fact sheets and technical summaries:** Explaining the findings of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis and outlining the remedial alternatives considered for the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex. Another fact sheet might be released once a decision has been made on removal actions. Public comment period will be 30 days.
- **Provide news releases to local media:** Prepared statements can be released to local papers, such as the Central Oregonian and the Bulletin and to local radio and television stations to notify the community of any public meetings or to inform citizens of any decisions or actions at the site.
- **Depending on the interest generated from the comment period: A public meeting may be held** during the public comment period which will provide an opportunity for the Forest Service to answer questions directly and to discuss the recommended remedial alternative. This will be scheduled once the final Engineering/Cost Evaluation alternative has been selected.


Key Messages

The removal action consists of clean up and proper treatment of waste rock, tailings, and soil and timber structures from the abandoned Ochoco Mine, Mayflower Mine Street Creek Adit and Brian O'Lynn Adit.

The Ochoco – Mayflower Mines are located on the Lookout Mountain Ranger District of the Ochoco National Forest near Forest Road (FR) 22, approximately 27 miles E of Prineville, Oregon and two miles NE of the Ochoco Ranger Station.

The historic Scissorsville will be protected as it best it can, given the removal action.

The abandoned mining materials contain unsafe levels of arsenic, which could be potentially harmful to humans and wildlife. The materials will be moved to nearby repositories or storage areas, capped with soil, and re-vegetated with a native seed mix by NRC Environmental Services out of Spokane, WA. The soil capping process consists of a 6”



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References

USDA Forest Service. 2005. Mayflower-Ochoco Mine Complex Site Inspection, Ochoco National Forest. Spokane, WA: Cascade Earth Sciences.

Appendix A

Federal Elected Officials

Senator Gordon Smith	131 NW Hawthorne, Suite 208 Bend, OR 97701 Susan_fitch@gsmith.senate.gov	Phone: (541) 318-1298
Representative Greg Walden (District 2)	131 NE Hawthorne, Suite 201 Bend, OR 97701 www.walden.house.gov/contactgreg	Phone: (541) 389-4408
Senator Ron Wyden	131 NE Hawthorne, Suite 107 Bend, OR 97701 wayne_kinney@wyden.senate.gov	Phone: (541) 330-9142

Tribal Officials

The Klamath Tribes Joe Kirk, Chairman	General Council The Klamath Tribes PO Box 436, Chiloquin, OR 97624	Phone: (541) 788-2219 or 1-800-524-9787
Confederated Tribe of the Warm Springs Reservation Ron Suppah, Chairman	Tribal Council 1233 Veterans Drive PO Box C Warm Springs, OR 97761	Phone: (541) 553-3257
The Burns Paiute Tribe Wanda Johnson, Chairman	Tribal Council Burns Paiute Tribe 100 Pasigo St. Burns, OR 97720	Phone: (541) 573-1910
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Antone Minthorn, Board of Trustees Chairman	Board of Trustees Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation PO Box 638, Pendleton, OR 97801	Phone: (541) 276-3165

State Elected Officials

Governor Ted Kulongoski	254 State Capitol Salem, OR 97310-0370	Phone: (503) 378-3548 (800) 322-6345
Representative George Gilman (District 55) Email: rep.georgegilman@state.or.us	900 Court St. NE Suite H-283 Salem, OR 97301-4059	Phone: (503) 986-1455 Fax (503)986-1561
Senator Doug Whitsett (District 28) Email: sen.dougwhitsett@state.or.us	900 Court Street NE, Suite S-302 Salem, OR 97301-4059	Phone: (503)986-1728 Fax: (503)986-1987

Local Officials

Crook County Judge, Hon. Scott Cooper	Courthouse 300 E. 3 rd St., Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-6555
Crook County Commissioner Lynn Lundquist	Courthouse 300 E. 3 rd St. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-6555
Crook County Commissioner Mike McCabe	Courthouse 300 E. 3 rd St. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-6555
Prineville Mayor Mike Wendel	City of Prineville 387 NE 3 rd St. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-5627

State and Local Agencies

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Eastern Region	700 SE Emigrant St., Suite 330 Pendleton, OR 97801	Phone: (541) 276-4063 Fax: 541-278-0168 1- (800) 844-8467
Oregon Health Division Ken Kauffman	800 NE Oregon Street, #21 Portland, OR 97232-2162	Phone: (503) 731-4015
Crook County Soil & Water Conservation District Richard Breese	498 SE Lynn Blvd. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-3548
Crook County Watershed Council Max Nielsen-Pineus, Council Coordinator	498 SE Lynn Blvd. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-3548
Crook County Environmental Health Department Russell Hanson, Director	300 E. 3 rd . St. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-8155
Crook County Chamber of Commerce Diane Bohle	390 N. Fairview St. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-6304
Crook County Historical Society Jerry Brummer, President	246 N. Main St. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-3715

Media – Newspaper

Central Oregonian Vance Tong	558 N. Main St. Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-6205
The Bulletin	1526 NW Hill St. Bend, OR 97701	Phone: (541) 382-1811 news@bendbulletin.com
Oregonian	1320 SW Broadway Portland, OR 97201	Phone: (503) 294-5122 (Env. News)

Media – Radio

KICE Radio R. L. Garrigus	P.O. Box 751 Bend, OR 97709	Phone: (541) 388-3300
KRCO Radio Bryan Williams	P.O. Box K Prineville, OR 97754	Phone: (541) 447-6239
KLRR Radio Jeff Mullins	PO. Box 5037 Bend, OR 97708	Phone: (541) 382-5263

Media – Television

KTVZ Rick Meyers	PO Box 149 Bend, OR 97709	Phone: (541) 383-2121
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Appendix B – Locations for Information Repositories

Locations for Information Repositories

• **Ochoco National Forest
Headquarters Office**
3160 NE 3rd St.
Prineville, OR 97754
(541) 416-6500

• **Prineville Public Library**
200 E. 2nd St.
Prineville, OR 97754
(541) 447-7978

Documents regarding this project can be found by visiting our office:

• **Lookout Mountain Ranger District**
3160 NE 3rd. Street
Prineville, OR 97754
Or on the web:
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon/projects/units/och-so/mayflower-och/index.shtml>

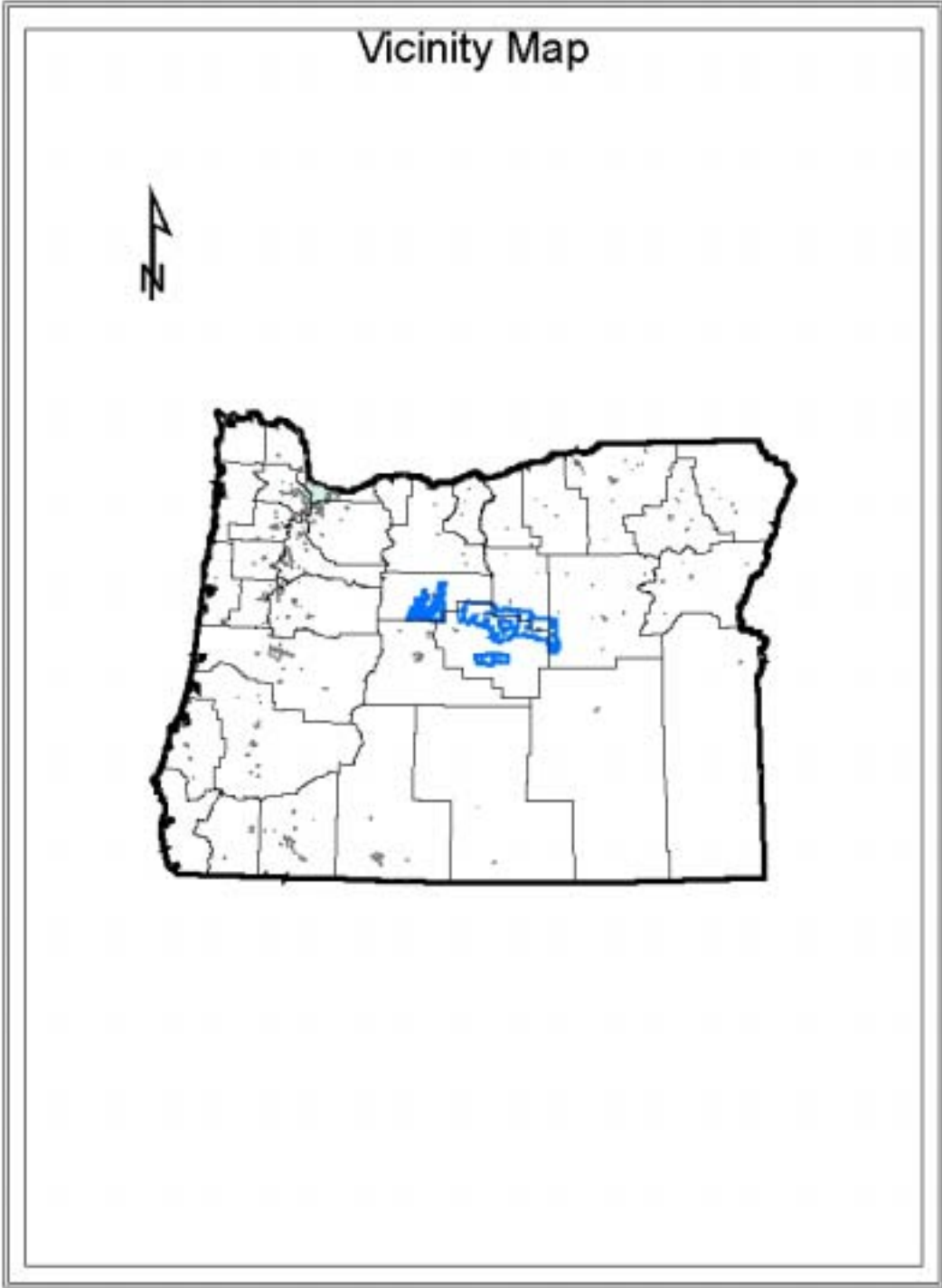


Figure 1 Vicinity Map

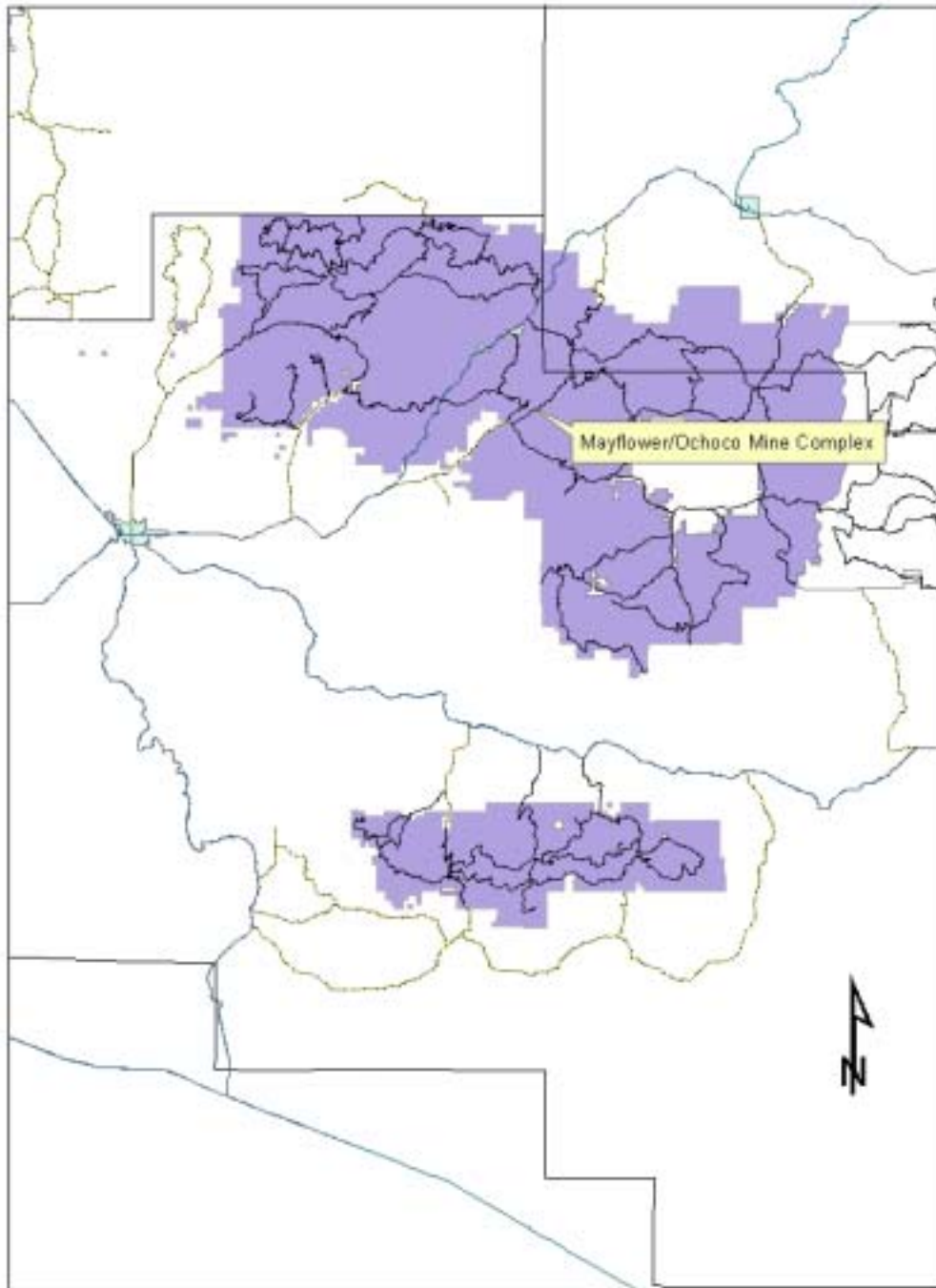


Figure 2 Location Map showing the Lookout Mtn Ranger district boundary with the Mayflower-Ochoco Mine complex.