

Written comments for
Conditional Use 17-043/Gross
(Bi-Mart Country Music Festival)
received February 21 – March 14, 2018
(copy is posted on Planning website).

Brandon Reich - Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge - Concert Use

From: Jon Hazen <salessoregon2468@gmail.com>
To: <breich@co.marion.or.us>
Date: 3/14/2018 12:11 PM
Subject: Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge - Concert Use

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

In a word: crazy.

Have the Commissioners been out there? The roads are narrow and roadside ditches are deep. I have personally seen a car with two young women overturned in a ditch (the survived).

Besides the narrow roads, they carry high speed commercial traffic making deliveries or tradesmen going from job to job, not to mention bicyclists hugging the edge of the pavement.

Do the Commissioners really believe this is a good idea, allowing a gathering of tens of thousands of people to use these narrow, busy roadways?

I don't even want to get into the litter that will be dumped and tossed out of cars windows. This idea in this location is (and will be) regrettable if it is allowed.

Please just say "No." This is no place for that kind of event.

Jon Hazen
a Salem resident who frequents and knows the Ankeny NWR area and the roads.

--
Jon Hazen
NE Salem

"A true conservationist is a man who knows that the world is not given by his fathers, but borrowed from his children." - John James Audubon

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Brandon Reich - Bi Mart Festival

From: David Stone <dns@efn.org>
To: <breich@co.marion.or.us>
Date: 3/13/2018 4:31 PM
Subject: Bi Mart Festival

Just say no to the massive Bi Mart Festival planned next summer. That's not an "exclusive farm use". Way too many people (even 30,000), too much traffic, water impact, noise etc. All so a few people can make a few bucks at the expense of local residents, farmers, wildlife, etc.

Although the event is billed as a 4 day event, preparation, set-up and clean-up (if, in fact, there is any) will have an impact for much of August. Ask Lane County what they learned last year from a smaller concert by Howard Buford Park.

Thank you.

David Stone
dns@efn.org

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February 22, 2018

RE: Bi Mart Country Music Festival Application for Mass Gathering

Dear Madam Hearings Officer,

I am submitting some new documents that I believe shows significant reasons why the Bi Mart sponsored Country Music Festival cannot be allowed next to the Ankeny Wildlife Refuge.

The first is excerpts from the **Marion County Comprehensive Plan**, which specifically says that the **Ankeny Refuge has special status and incompatible uses that threaten the wildlife and habitat cannot be allowed.**

The second page of the excerpts states **"The EFU zone that applies to the refuge and the surrounding areas provides an additional safeguard in terms of incompatible uses located nearby."** This would suggest that a festival of thousands of people, loud music, and camping on adjacent EFU land, with cars, semi trucks, and recreational vehicles traveling around and through the Refuge would be totally incompatible.

The other document I am attaching is about the **joint venture Ankeny Refuge Wildlife Center** which breaks ground this spring. It is a joint venture between the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Audubon Society of Salem.

It is expected to open the summer of 2019. If the Bi Mart concert were allowed, it would pretty much stop the public access to the wonderful new Marion County resource of the Ankeny Wildlife Center for a full weekend in August for the first 5 years the Wildlife Center is open. This should not happen.

The Wildlife Center will be a real asset to the surrounding community. They expect to have events for school children during the summer.

The opening date is listed under "Projected Time Line" : 2019 for Open Phase 1. Phase 2 expansion is expected to be completed in 2020. So there would be two separate "grand openings" to the public, with even more programs by 2020.

The entrance to the Center will be on Ankeny Hill Road at the overlook, across from Spring Lake Estates, and is right in the path of traffic around the Refuge which is in the traffic plan for the Bi Mart music event.

This information is available on line.

For these reasons alone, the Bi Mart Country Music Festival application for use of the adjacent farmland must be denied.

However, additionally, Statewide Goal 5 also seems to give "safe harbor" to the county against litigation in protecting natural wildlife and habitat areas, specially those with public nature trails and wetlands.

In 6660-023 110, it says "Local land use plans must include decisions about habitat areas, and must be coordinates with key state and federal agencies"

In 660-023 150, it says "Provides that local governments need not inventory such trails but must designate all state approved recreation trails as significant Goal 5 resources. Local

governments may rely on state programs to protect such trails or develop additional protections using the Goal 5 process."

In 660-023 160 , it says "Defines natural area as any site on the state's Register of Natural Areas. Such sites are deemed 'significant' under Goal 5. "

Sincerely,



Laurel Hines

Laurel Hines
10371 Lake Dr. SE
Salem, OR 97306

From Marion County Comprehensive Plan:

(under Fish and Wildlife Habitat), Policies:)

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

The discussion of fish and wildlife habitat issues is included in the Background and Inventory Report. It emphasizes that continued production of fish and wildlife is directly dependent on the quality of the natural environment. With awareness of the environmental needs of fish and wildlife, care can be exercised in reviewing developments in rural areas of Marion County which will remain in agriculture and forestry uses, thereby achieving most of the protection needs of this habitat.

The important fish and wildlife habitat areas of Marion County as identified by the State Fish and Wildlife Department are identified on the Wildlife Habitat Map. The Marion County goals and policies in regard to protecting fish and wildlife habitat are:

4. Conflicts with wildlife (especially big game) shall be considered in land development. Development adjacent to streams, sensitive waterfowl areas and critical wildlife areas shall incorporate adequate setbacks and buffer zones.
5. Development density shall be controlled so that significant wildlife habitat will not be adversely affected in the County's resource zones. The standards for dwelling density in big game habitat, as identified on the habitat maps, shall be: 1 dwelling unit/80 acres in major habitat; 1 dwelling unit/40 acres in peripheral habitat. If dwellings are clustered within 200 feet of each other these densities may be doubled.

II H - 11

NATURAL AREAS

Ecologically and scientifically significant Natural Areas contain components that are unique to that area and location and cannot be relocated. It is the objective of the State and County to preserve and protect sections of these ecologically diverse components before they are forever lost or altered. The Oregon Nature Conservancy, under contract with the Land Conservation and Development Commission, prepared a data summary of Natural Areas in Marion County. The inventory includes all areas noted for their natural values, whether or not they have been fully verified or evaluated. A total of 31 sites were identified by Minto Island was deleted because it is covered in the Salem Area Comprehensive Plan. McKinney Bottom Heronry and Talbot Heronry were also omitted because they are located in Linn County. The identified natural areas that primarily are significant because of their value as natural habitat are discussed below. The remaining areas identified by the Nature Conservancy that predominately have a scenic or recreational character are discussed in the Parks and Recreation Section. A general location of the Natural Areas is shown on the Wildlife Habitat Map in the Comprehensive Plan. Detailed maps illustrating the extent of these areas and the properties involved are appended to the Background and Inventory Report.

4. Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge - This 2,750 acre refuge is within the Willamette River flood plain east of Buena Vista. It also includes the Ankeny Bottom waterfowl wintering area

Important phrase on reverse

identified by Nature Conservancy. This important habitat is owned and managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Waterfowl and birds of prey are among the major types of wildlife protected by this refuge.

The Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge (#4) is adequately protected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Also, the EFU zone that applies to the refuge and the surrounding areas provides an additional safeguard in terms of incompatible uses located nearby.

Candiani Island, Independence Bend, Ankeny Osprey Nest and Tyson Island (#1, 2, 3, and 5) are currently regulated by the County with the EFU (EXCLUSIVE FARM USE) zone, the Willamette River Greenway Overlay Zone and the County Floodplain Ordinance. The EFU zone and the Floodplain Ordinance both act to limit the intensity and type of development in the area. It is unlikely that any permitted or conditional use could be allowed that would have a detrimental impact upon these natural areas. In addition, the Greenway Ordinance contains provisions for the protection of habitat areas along the river and gives the County and several State agencies review authority over stream bank and vegetation alterations. As a result, these areas are adequately protected and no additional regulation or protective mechanism needs to be established.

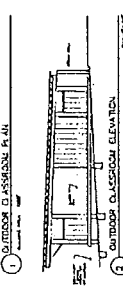
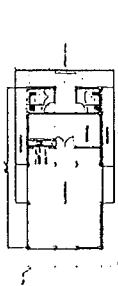
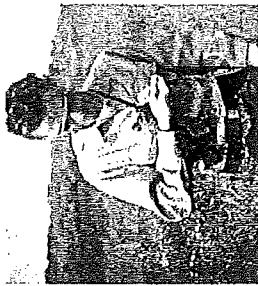
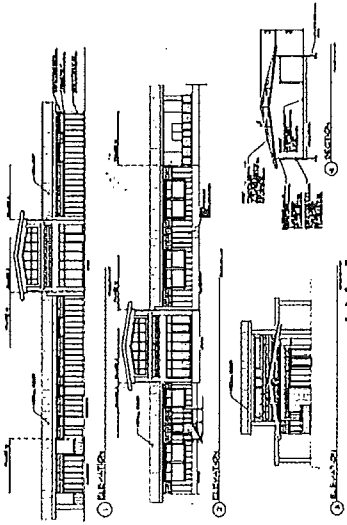
II H - 14

The Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge (#4) is adequately protected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Also, the EFU zone that applies to the refuge and the surrounding areas provides an additional safeguard in terms of incompatible uses located nearby.

Ankeny Hill Nature Center

A long range vision of educational facilities and trails that nurtures a sense of wonder...

Exhibit Hall, Library and More
 A future years project partners hope to build beyond the two classrooms, constructing an exhibit hall, library space, and the potential for a small nature store and office space. A vaulted atrium would serve as the light-filled exhibit area. This space will ensure the outside stays in, keeping people connected to nature from the moment they enter the Refuge. A library would offer space to find out what that bird was you saw on the trail, or maybe just a space to sit and reflect. The Friends run a small nature store and this could be replicated at the nature center, providing funds to maintain the building and programming.



Jave Marshall Outdoor Classroom
 Jave Marshall helped create this Refuge in 1965. An outdoor classroom re-created on the edge of a wetland is the perfect way to honor him. His conservation legacy will live on through the education of future generations.



Coming Together

Ankeny Hill Nature Center

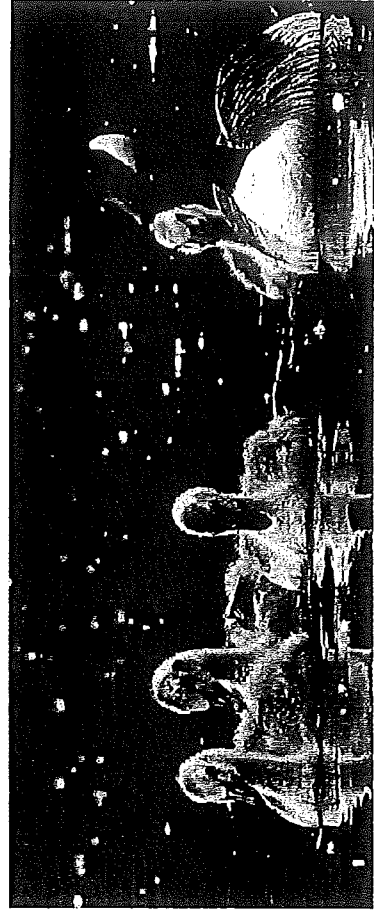
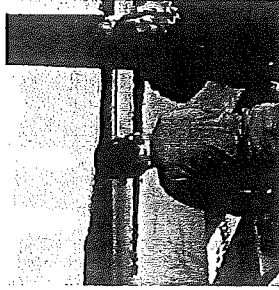


Partnering in Conservation Education

A shared mission of conservation and caring for wildlife and habitat provides the foundation for the partnership between the Friends of the Willamette Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex, the Salem Audubon Society, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Together, these organizations are committed to providing educational and interpretive opportunities to

connect people with nature and instill a sense of stewardship.

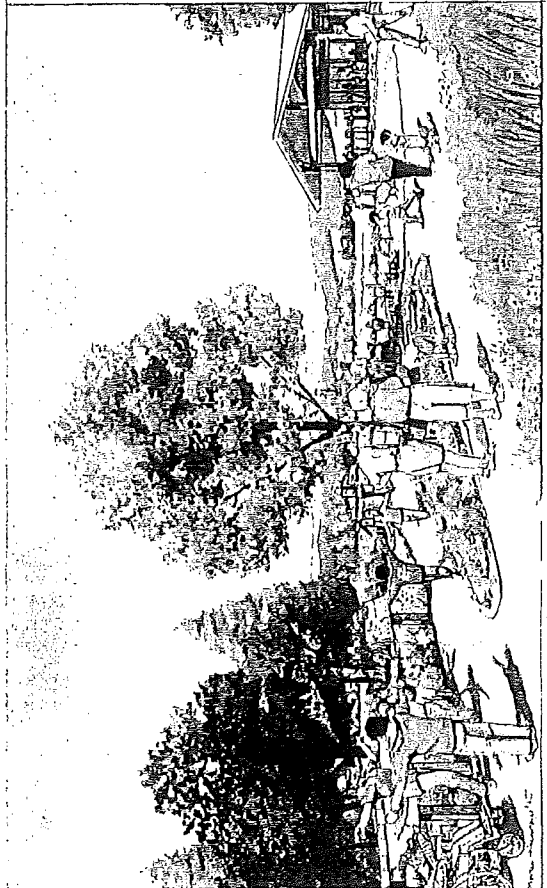
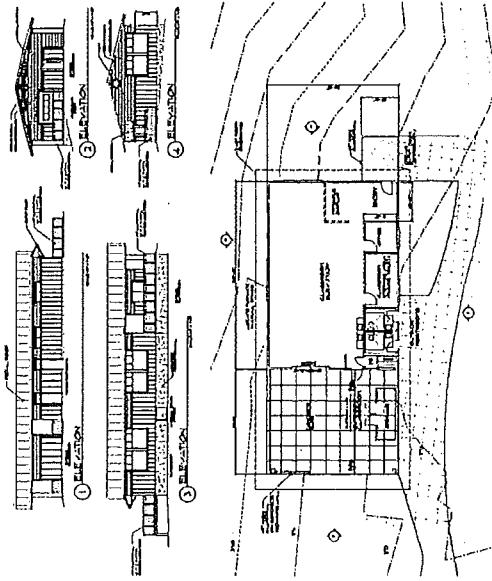
These efforts will be greatly supported with the Ankeny Hill Nature Center at Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge. Steps are currently underway to construct Phase 1 - Mark Gehlar Hall.



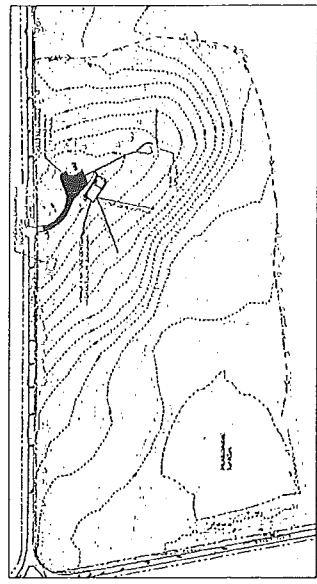
What Happens Next?

An Educational Focus
 By partnering with the Friends of the Willamette Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex, the Salem Audubon Society, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, our organizations can achieve the vision of connecting people with nature in meaningful ways. Imagine a place that highlights environmental education with outdoor and indoor classrooms, engaging hands-on interpretation, opportunities to explore nature, and learn about the wonders of wildlife. Through a collaborative planning and design process, we have created a place for countless visitors to connect... passing on a sense of wonder for the natural world.

Phase 1 - Mark Gablar Hall
 A Nature Center with indoor and outdoor classroom space, restrooms, storage, and modest educator office.



Trails and Educational Nodes
 From the top of the knoll, you can travel out to the overlook, the first educational node, for an opportunity to learn about Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge. Continue down the hill and, if you like, complete the full 1.5 mile loop back up to the nature center. Along the way, each of the educational nodes offer the chance to explore different habitat types and to learn more about the habitats, people, culture, and wildlife of this special place.



Projected Timeline

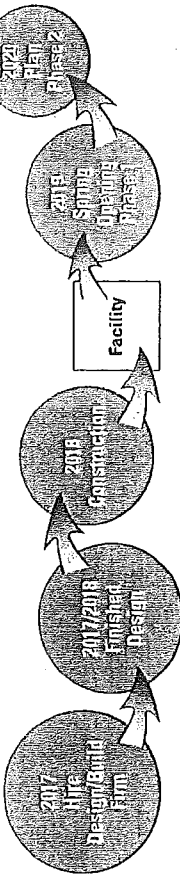
2017 Hire Design/Build Firm
 Finding the right builder to construct the nature center, including LEED certified elements, is a priority. The partners have worked hard to prepare a solicitation that details the desired project. Habitat restoration work continues in the Ankeny Hill Management Unit.

2017/2018 Design/Build Firm

2018 Construction

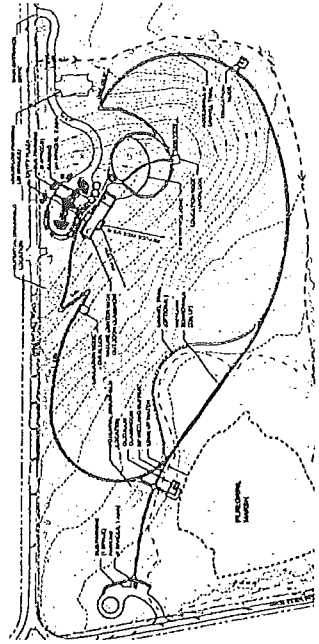
2019 Construction Begins
 Selection of a construction company will happen in the Spring of 2018. Construction is planned to commence in the Fall. The two classrooms of Phase 1 will take approximately nine months to build. Programming and curriculum are being designed and signage and other interpretive elements will start to be installed.

2019 Open Phase 1
 The indoor and outdoor classrooms are set to open in the Spring of 2019. The trail will lead you to and from the nature center, through Willamette Valley's rare, native habitat types. Kids of all ages will be able to help maintain the upland prairie below the new center.



What's in store for the Future?

Turn the page and find out what Ankeny Hill Nature Center can become...

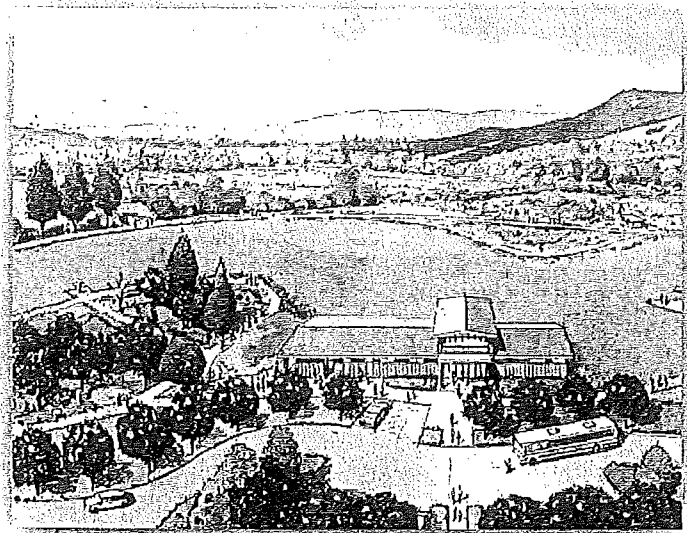
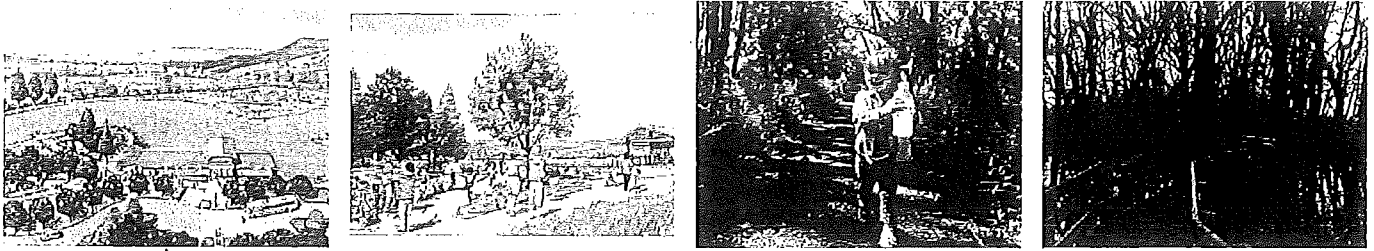




when will the nature center at the Ankeny National Wildlife Center break



Images



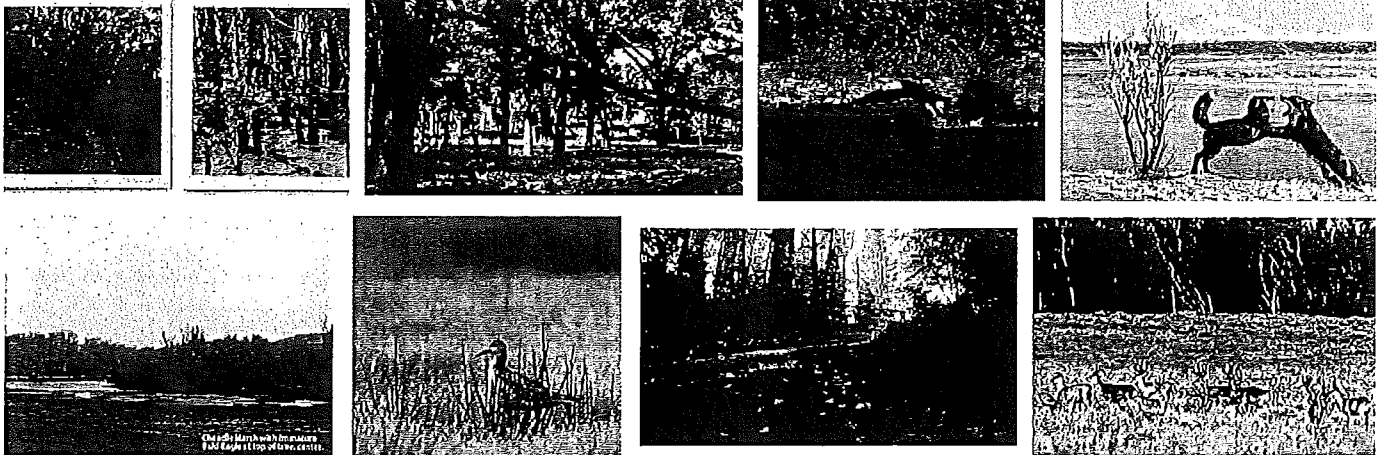
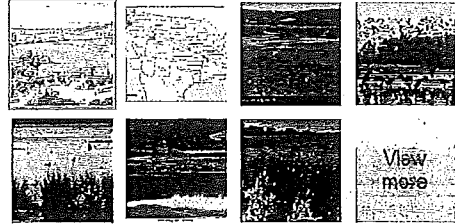
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Nature center proposed for Ankeny

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What is Goal 5?

Goal 5 is a broad statewide planning goal that covers more than a dozen resources, including wildlife habitats, historic places, and aggregate (gravel). It was originally adopted by LCDC in 1974. Goal 5 and related Oregon Administrative Rules (Chapter 660, Divisions 16 and 23) describe how cities and counties are to plan and zone land to conserve resources listed in the goal.

Goal 5 and its rules establish a five-step planning process for Oregon's cities and counties:

1. Inventory local occurrences of resources listed in Goal 5 and decide which ones are important
2. Identify potential land uses on or near each resource site and any conflicts that might result
3. Analyze economic, social, environmental, and energy (ESEE) consequences of such conflicts
4. Decide whether the resource should be fully or partially protected, and justify the decision
5. Adopt measures such as zoning to put that policy into effect

This five-step Goal 5 process was established by rules adopted in 1982, and revised in 1996. The revisions tailored the process to the individual resources covered by the goal.

For some resources, the revisions give local governments a choice: use new expedited procedures, or follow the standard five-step process. The rules for the new procedures (OAR 660, Division 23) replace the old rules in Division 16 except for cultural (archeological) resources.

An important element of the revised Goal 5 rules is the 'safe harbor' for local governments. A safe harbor is a special provision that ensures compliance with Goal 5. For riparian areas, wetlands, and wildlife habitats, a city or county can choose the safe harbor or follow the five-step process. The standard process gives a local government more flexibility, but also takes more work and heightens the risk of litigation.

An example of a 'safe harbor' is found in the rule provisions for riparian corridors. The rules specify that along a major waterway, a local government may adopt a setback that prohibits development within 75 feet of the waterway's bank. If it does that, the local government will automatically comply with Goal 5's requirement for protection of that particular resource.

The government doesn't need to do any elaborate studies to justify its decision, and its risk of litigation is lessened. If the local government wants to use something other than a 75-foot setback, it may. But in developing an alternative to the safe harbor, it would have to complete the standard Goal 5 process, which would take more work.

[Goal 5 Work Already Done?](#)

The revised Goal 5 rule does not require cities and counties to go back and start over in planning and zoning for Goal 5 resources. It validates the work already done, while establishing procedures to be used in the future.

Generally, it requires cities and counties to use the new procedures in the next 'periodic review' or when they amend their current land-use plan or ordinances.

When provisions take effect

The revisions to Goal 5 and its rules went into effect on Sept. 1, 1996.

But since cities and counties don't have to apply most of the revised provisions immediately, the answer to the question: "When will all this take effect?" is: "It all depends."

It depends on when a local government enters 'periodic review,' finds new information on Goal 5 resources, or wants to plan and zone new resource sites.

One part of the revised rules has gone into effect. Called the 'owner-consent provision,' it enables owners of historic places to have them removed from a plan's inventory if it was included without the owner's consent.

The 1995 legislature passed a law requiring this provision. LCDC adopted a temporary rule in September of 1995 to comply with that law. LCDC's adoption of the owner-consent provision as part of the new Goal 5 rules makes that temporary rule permanent.

How do revised rules differ?

The revised rules bring some important changes to the Goal 5 process. The main changes are summarized below. In most cases, they will have their greatest effect at a city or county's next 'periodic review.'

- The rules call for more emphasis on the inventory and conservation of three resources: wetlands (primarily within urban areas), riparian zones, and wildlife habitats.
- The rules reduce duplication by letting local governments rely on current state or federal programs for several resources, including wilderness areas, Oregon recreation trails, groundwater, and wild and scenic rivers. In effect, the new rules say that if such resources are protected under other programs, that's enough to satisfy Goal 5.
- The rules clarify terms and procedures in the Goal 5 process that have caused confusion and litigation. For example, OAR 660-023-040 spells out steps that local governments are to use when analyzing ESEE consequences. This makes it easier for local governments to know what is expected of them and lowers the risk of litigation over vague terminology.
- The rules make new local inventories voluntary for scenic resources, historic places, and open spaces. The rules specify how local governments are to proceed if they choose to inventory such resources in the future, but don't require them to do such inventories.
- The rules alter the process for dealing with aggregate sites. Previously, local governments had to inventory and zone all existing and potential quarries and gravel sites in their jurisdictions. But it was hard to know where those sites might be, which ones were important, and when they might begin to operate. The revised rules eliminate this expensive and difficult obligation for local governments. Instead, jurisdictions can now deal with such issues one site at a time, whenever they receive an application for a new or expanded mining site.
- The rules establish separate provisions for each type of resource listed in Goal 5. That will make it easier for local officials and others to understand and apply the rules. For a closer look at how the new rules affect individual resources, see the table below.

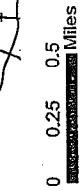
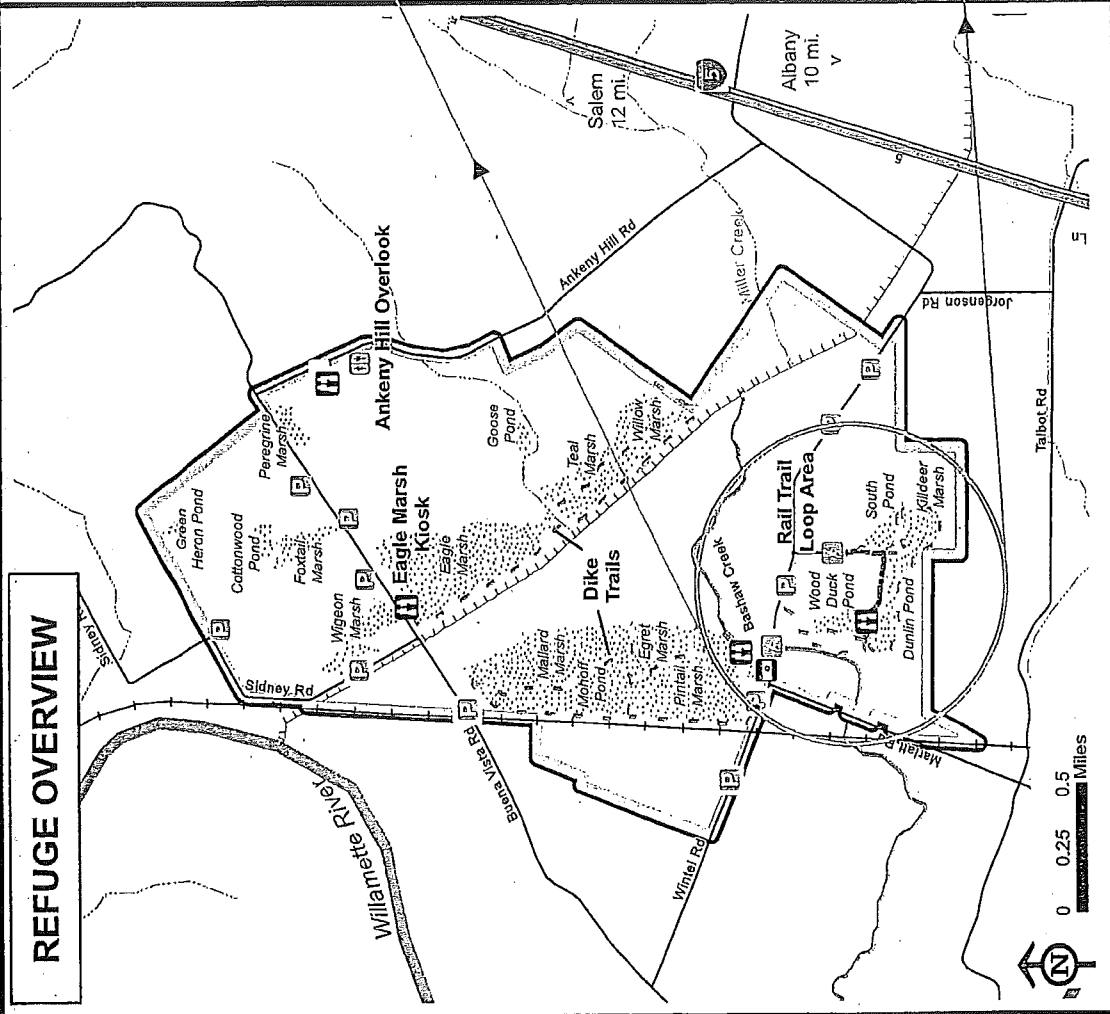
More information...

If you have questions about how Goal 5 will affect a specific piece of property, contact the [local field representative](#) or your local planner.

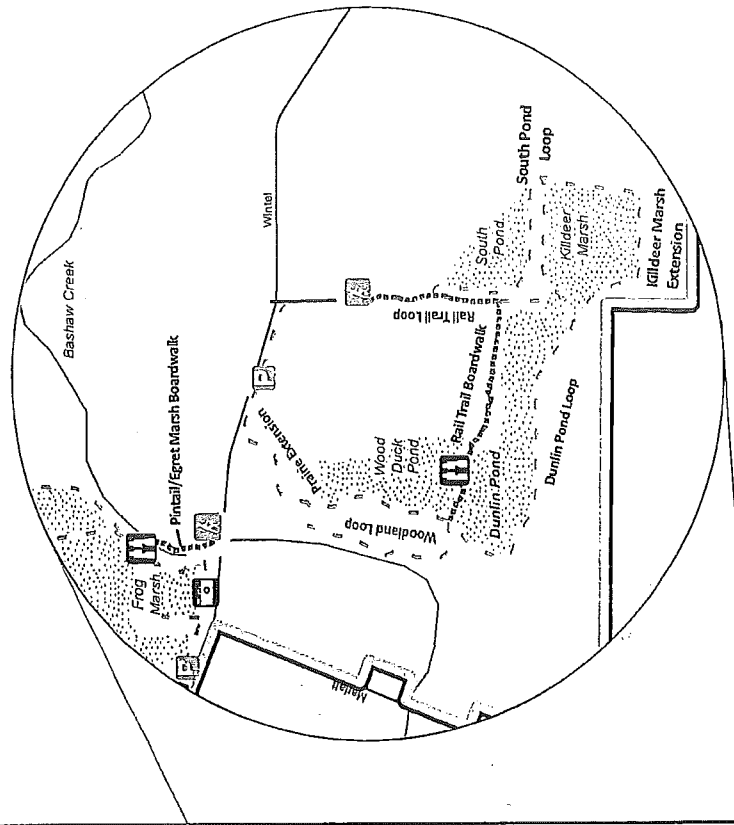
Resource	Rule Section	Main Effect	Key Provisions
Riparian corridors	660-023-090	Requires inventory and protection of riparian resources	Defines 'riparian corridors' and requires local inventories. Provides 'safe harbor' definition and protection provisions: a standard setback for structures and certain land uses. Does not regulate grazing, fences, farm or forest practices. On farm and forest lands, local government may defer determination of corridor boundary until permit requested.
Wetlands	660-023-100	Requires wetland inventories and land use	In urban areas, requires local governments to inventory wetlands based on Department of State Lands (DSL) rules. Requires local governments to make decisions in advance about whether wetlands and land use will be protected. In rural areas, counties may rely on existing state

		decisions inside UGBs	Inventories but must notify DSL about proposed development affecting inventoried wetlands. All local governments must coordinate with DSL regarding inventories of wetlands and local decisions that affect inventoried wetlands.
Wildlife habitat	660-023-110	Requires updated local habitat inventory and protection programs	Defines 'wildlife habitat' and requires local governments to update habitat inventories using information from state and federal agencies. Governments must determine significance of habitat areas, through either standard Goal 5 process or 'safe harbor.' The safe harbor provides objective criteria for identifying habitat significance. Local land use plans must include decisions about habitat areas, and must be coordinated with key state and federal agencies.
Federal wild & scenic rivers	660-023-120	Simplifies Goal 5 process for local governments	Removes requirement for local inventory, since these rivers are designated by the federal government. Local government must designate such a river as a significant resource, identify the wild and scenic river (WSR) corridor as the 'impact area,' and make the local plan consistent with the federal management plan for the river.
Oregon scenic waterways	660-023-130	Simplifies Goal 5 process for local governments	Calls for local governments to designate any Oregon scenic waterway as a significant Goal 5 resource. They need not complete the Goal 5 process for such a waterway until the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission (OPRC) has adopted a management plan for it. For waterways with such a plan, local governments may develop a program to achieve the goal using the standard Goal 5 process, or they may use a 'safe harbor.' The safe harbor is a combination of plan and implementing ordinances "necessary to carry out the plan adopted by the OPRC." After OPRC adopts a management plan, the local government must make its local plan consistent with OPRC's plan by the next 'periodic review.'
Groundwater resources	660-023-140	Requires protection for a few sites; exempts all others	Requires local governments to protect three types of significant groundwater resources: (1) <u>critical groundwater areas</u> ; (2) <u>groundwater limited areas</u> , as designated by the Oregon Water Resources Commission; and (3) certain large <u>wellhead protection areas</u> , as designated by the Oregon Health Division. Exempts all other groundwater resources from the provisions of Goal 5.
Oregon recreation trails	660-023-150	Simplifies Goal 5 process for local governments	Provides that local governments need not inventory such trails but must designate all state approved-recreation trails as significant Goal 5 resources. Local governments may rely on state programs to protect such trails or develop additional protections using the Goal 5 process.
Natural areas	660-023-160	Simplifies Goal 5 process for local governments	Defines natural area as any site on the state's <u>Register of Natural Areas</u> . Such sites are deemed 'significant' under Goal 5. At 'periodic review,' local governments must determine whether new natural areas have been listed. Any new area must be addressed through the standard Goal 5 process.
Wilderness areas	660-023-170	Relies on protection provided by federal programs	Says that local governments must recognize federally designated wilderness areas as significant resources in their local plans. They may rely on the federal protection provided to these areas. That is, they need not apply other provisions of Goal 5, unless they choose to establish additional local protections for a wilderness area.
Mineral & aggregate resources	660-023-180	Advance inventories no longer required; provides for case-by-case review	Calls for local governments to determine significance of aggregate sites only in response to individual plan amendment requests. The rule has special provisions to protect certain high-quality farmlands from aggregate mining. It contains clear, objective criteria to determine significance of aggregate sites. For significant sites, local governments determine within 180 days whether mining is to be permitted, based on criteria from rules. Sites where mining is to be permitted must be protected from future conflicting uses. Plan must specify end-uses of mining sites.
Energy sources	660-023-190	Simplifies Goal 5 process for local governments	Requires local plans to rely upon, and be consistent with, energy facility siting decisions made by Oregon's <u>Energy Facility Siting Council</u> (EFSC). For sites not covered by this process, the standard Goal 5 process guides local decisions.
Historic resources	660-023-200	Carries out statutory 'owner consent' provisions	Allows property owners to opt out of local inventories. New inventories are optional for local governments. Requires a local ordinance to regulate demolition and major exterior alterations of designated historic sites. Ordinance must meet US government-recommended standards and specify at least 120-day demolition delay.
Open space	660-023-220	Local governments not required to inventory new sites	Enables local governments to use Goal 5 process to designate open space if they choose to do so. If they do, they must complete the standard Goal 5 steps. Allows a list of open space sites for acquisition without having to apply Goal 5 to the sites unless the sites are regulated before they are acquired.
Scenic views & sites	660-023-230	Simplifies Goal 5	Enables local governments to use Goal 5 process for significant new scenic views and sites if they choose to do so, using the standard

REFUGE OVERVIEW



DETAIL OF RAIL TRAIL LOOP AREA



Need more information?
Call us at (503) 623-2749
or email us:
willamettevalley@fws.gov

- Refuge boundary
- Reservation Photo Blind
- Viewing Blind or Overlook
- Trailhead with parking
- Trail Open Year Round
- Trail Open April 1 - Sept. 30
- Restroom
- Roadside viewing pullouts
- Wetlands
- County Roads
- Railroad
- Intermittent streams
- Sidney Irrigation Ditch

Getting to the Refuge:
From I-5, take Exit 243 (Ankeny Hill Road).
Turn west onto Ankeny Hill Road. Proceed 0.25 mile
to stop sign. Turn right onto Ankeny Hill Road.
Proceed 1.5 miles to Ankeny Hill information kiosk
and viewing area.

Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge Trails & Viewing Areas



Eagle Marsh Kiosk

Open: Year Round
Located on the south side of Buena Vista Road, the kiosk looks out onto Eagle Marsh—the largest marsh on the refuge. This permanent wetland provides year-round viewing opportunities and is a popular stop-over location for migrating shorebirds and waterfowl. Canada geese, American white pelicans, and northern pintail are a few of the species you might see. Shorebirds like to spend their time feeding along the edges of the marsh and bald eagles are often seen soaring above. This is a great stop for families and the kiosk is handicap accessible. Interpretive signs describe seasonal variations on the marsh, and how the refuge provides sanctuary for wintering waterfowl.

Ankeny Overlook

Open: Year Round

The Ankeny Overlook is located on the south side of Ankeny Hill Road and is a great place to get a view of the entire refuge. Take a look at the different marshes, agricultural fields and wetlands before you. Look for geese browsing the fields and hawks hunting for their next meal. Interpretive signs at the overlook provide information about the refuge and the types of animals you might see here. Public restrooms are located at the Ankeny Overlook.

Rail Trail, Dunlin Pond & South Pond Loops, Killdeer Marsh Extension

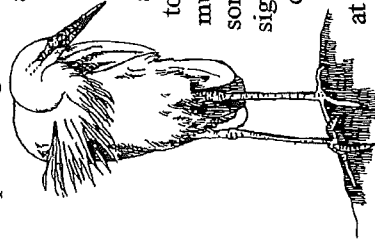
Length: Variable Open: Apr 1st - Sept 30th

From the end of the Rail Trail Boardwalk, follow the dike around Dunlin Pond. Look for great blue heron and great egret hunting in the waters, or shorebirds feeding along the edges on the mudflats. The three quarter mile Dunlin Pond Loop will connect you back to the start of the boardwalk on Rail Trail. The half mile South Pond Loop leaves the Dunlin Pond Trail to extend viewing opportunities of the ponds and marshlands around the Rail Trail riparian area. Marsh wrens and dragonflies may be seen zipping through the cattails on the pond banks. To give yourself an extra 0.45 mile of wetland trails, follow the Killdeer Marsh Extension and listen for red-winged blackbirds singing near the water. These trails are best in the early morning or evening due to lack of shade.

Pintail & Egret Marsh Boardwalk

Length: .25 mile Open: Year Round

Pintail & Egret Marsh Boardwalk begins at a parking area on the north side of Wintel Road. An interpretive sign at the trailhead describes Pintail and Egret Marshes. The boardwalk follows Bashaw Creek where red-legged frogs are often seen. Make sure to pause along the way to look for animal tracks in the muddy banks, listen for songbirds, and read interpretive signs to learn more about the different residents of this habitat. The boardwalk ends at an observation blind overlooking Pintail and Egret Marshes. If you are quiet, you might be rewarded with spotting an osprey soaring overhead. Flocks of waterfowl frequent these marshes, so keep a lookout for various duck species as well as tundra swans and Canada geese.

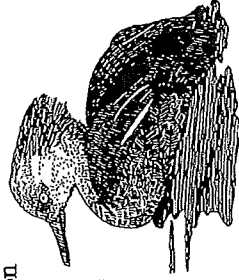


ails
ible
cessible dikes weave around most
rshes on the refuge. Take a stroll
hese trails for a closer look at activity
See the refuge map for trail locations.

Boardwalk to Observation Blind

mile Open: Year Round

Rail Trail is at a parking area on the Wintel Road. Interpretive signs at the



vide information

ige. From the

king lot,

xel trail to the

he boardwalk

through

oded ash

top at benches

ve panels along the

or downy woodpeckers pecking away

as or listen for black-capped

the shrubs. At the viewing blind,

stop for a look at Wood Duck Pond

l mergansers, egrets, and Canada

n seen. From here, you can return the

e, or continue a short way down the

it wraps around Wood Duck Pond to

the loop portions of the trail begin.

Woodland Loop & Prairie Extension

1 mile Open: Apr 1st - Sept 30th

of the boardwalk, follow the trail

ce and into an oak woodland habitat.

summertime trail, the Woodland Loop

ler the forest canopy and provides

to listen for songbirds in the branches

hiking about a quarter mile you come

est onto a dike. Here you can

Loop by following the dike back to

k junction, or turn left for the Prairie

his mown trail wraps around an open

half mile and back to the Rail Trail

This is a great spot to look for raptors

ern barrier hunting over the fields.

Species	Refuge	SP	S	F	W
<input type="checkbox"/> VIREO					
<input type="checkbox"/> Cassin's Vireo	A B F	U	O	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hutton's Vireo	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Warbling Vireo	A B F	U	U	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> JAY					
<input type="checkbox"/> Steller's Jay	A B F	C	U	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> California Scrub-Jay	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Crow	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Raven	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> LARK					
<input type="checkbox"/> Horned Lark	A B F	O	O	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> SWALLOW					
<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Martin	A B F	O	O	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Swallow	A B F	A	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Violet-green Swallow	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Rough-winged Swallow	A B F	U	O	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bank Swallow	A B F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff Swallow	A B F	A	A	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Swallow	A B F	A	A	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> CHICKADEE					
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-capped Chickadee	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut-backed Chickadee	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bushy-tit	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> NUTHATCH					
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Nuthatch	A B F	C	U	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> White-breasted Nuthatch	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Creeper	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> WREN					
<input type="checkbox"/> House Wren	A B F	C	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Wren	A B F	C	U	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh Wren	A B F	C	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bewick's Wren	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> KINGLET					
<input type="checkbox"/> Golden-crowned Kinglet	A B F	C	U	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-crowned Kinglet	A B F	C	R	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Wren-tit	B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> THRUSH					
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Bluebird	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Bluebird	F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Thrush	A B F	C	O	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hermit Thrush	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Robin	A B F	A	C	A	
<input type="checkbox"/> Varied Thrush	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> European Starling	A B F	A	A	A	

Species	Refuge	SP	S	F	W
<input type="checkbox"/> American Pipit	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> WAXWING					
<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar Waxwing	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> LARKSPUR					
<input type="checkbox"/> Lapland Longspur	A B F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> WARBLE					
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange-crowned Warbler	A B F	C	U	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Nashville Warbler	A B F	O	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> MacGillivray's Warbler	A B F	U	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Yellowthroat	A B F	A	U	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow Warbler	A B F	U	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-rumped Warbler	A B F	C	R	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Gray Warbler	A B F	U	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Townsend's Warbler	A B F	U	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hermit Warbler	B F	O	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Warbler	A B F	C	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Chat	A B F	U	U	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> SPARROW					
<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Towhee	A B F	A	A	A	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chipping Sparrow	A B F	U	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brewer's Sparrow	A F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Vesper Sparrow	A B F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah Sparrow	A B F	A	A	A	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grasshopper Sparrow	A B F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fox Sparrow	A B F	C	U	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Song Sparrow	A B F	A	A	A	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln's Sparrow	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swamp Sparrow	A B F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> White-throated Sparrow	A B F	O	O	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Sparrow	A B F	C	U	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Golden-crowned Sparrow	A B F	A	C	A	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dark-eyed Junco	A B F	C	U	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanager					
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Tanager	A B F	C	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> GROSBEAK					
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed Grosbeak	A B F	C	U	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lazuli Bunting	A B F	U	U	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> BLACKBIRD					
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-winged Blackbird	A B F	A	C	A	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Blackbird	A B F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Meadowlark	A B F	U	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Blackbird	A B F	U	U	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brewer's Blackbird	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed Cowbird	A B F	U	U	U	

Species	Refuge	SP	S	F	W
<input type="checkbox"/> ORIOLE					
<input type="checkbox"/> Bullock's Oriole	A B F	U	U	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> FINCH					
<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Finch	A B F	C	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> House Finch	A B F	C	C	U	
<input type="checkbox"/> Red Crossbill	A B F	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Siskin	A B F	O	O	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Goldfinch	A B F	U	U	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Goldfinch	A B F	U	C	C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Evening Grosbeak	A B F	U	O	O	
<input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow	A B F	U	U	U	

INCIDENTAL Species or Nest

SNOWY OWL
NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL
TUNDRA DOVE
BLACK-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD
CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD
YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER
EASTERN KINGBIRD
SPRING WINGED SPRIK
CLARK'S NUTCRACKER
MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE
ROCK WREN
TOWNSEND'S SOLITARY
NORTHERN GOSHAWK
NORTHERN HAWK
MIDLAND WILSON'S PHOENIX
NORTHERN FLYCATCHER
WHITE WAXWING
BOHEMIAN WAXWING
CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR
YELLOW THROATED WAGTAIL
LARK SPARROW
LARK SPARROW
SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER
BLACK-THROATED SPARROW
LARK BUNTING
HARRIS'S SPARROW
PACIFIC WREN
GREY-BELLIED SPARROW

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER
RED-BREASTED NERGANSE
PACIFIC LOON
SWAMP SPONGE
TRICOLOR HERON
CATTLE EGRET
NORTHERN GOSHAWK
SWANSON'S HAWK
MIDLAND WILSON'S PHOENIX
NORTHERN FLYCATCHER
WHITE WAXWING
BOHEMIAN WAXWING
CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR
YELLOW THROATED WAGTAIL
LARK SPARROW
LARK SPARROW
SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER
BLACK-THROATED SPARROW
LARK BUNTING
HARRIS'S SPARROW
PACIFIC WREN
GREY-BELLIED SPARROW

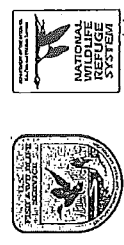
Willamette Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex

Ankeny NWR
Basket Slough NWR
William L. Finley NWR
Shag Boat Bend

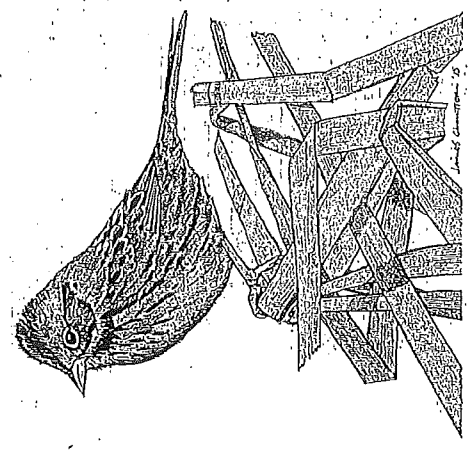
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Corvallis, Oregon 97339
(541) 757-7236
www.fws.gov/refuge/william_finley

DATA COURTESY BY JOHN COOPER & BILL TICE
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Willamette Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex



SEASONAL BIRD CHECKLIST



**Ankeny NWR
Basket Slough NWR
William L. Finley NWR**

SEASONAL BIRD WATCHING CHECKLIST

Natural surroundings play an important role in finding birds. It is helpful to understand a species' habits and preferred habitat.



National Wildlife Refuges
 A - Abundant
 C - Common
 U - Uncommon
 O - Occasional
 R - Rare

SP Spring
 S Summer
 F Fall
 W Winter
 N Nests

Abundant: Very numerous common species.
 Common: Easily found in suitable habitat.
 Uncommon: Seen only a few times per season.
 Occasional: Seen only a few times per season.
 Rare: Seen once or twice every 1-5+ years.

Species	Refuge	SP	S	F	W
GOOSE					
Greater White-fronted Goose	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Emperor Goose	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Snow Goose	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Ross's Goose	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Brant	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Cackling Goose	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Canada Goose	A B F A	A	A	A	A
SWAN					
Trumpeter Swan	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Tundra Swan	A B F U	U	U	U	U
DUCK					
Wood Duck	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Gadwall	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Eurasian Wigeon	A B F O	O	O	O	O
American Wigeon	A B F A	A	A	A	A
Mallard	A B F A	A	A	A	A
Blue-winged Teal	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Cinnamon Teal	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Northern Shoveler	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Northern Pintail	A B F A	A	A	A	A
Green-winged Teal	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Canvasback	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Redhead	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Ring-necked Duck	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Greater Scaup	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Lesser Scaup	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Bufflehead	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Common Goldeneye	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Hooded Merganser	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Common Merganser	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Ruddy Duck	A B F C	C	C	C	C

Species	Refuge	SP	S	F	W
QUAIL					
Mountain Quail	F R	R	R	R	R
California Quail	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Ring-necked Pheasant	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Ruffed Grouse	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Sooty Grouse	F R	R	R	R	R
Wild Turkey	A B F U	U	U	U	U
GREBE					
Pied-bill Grebe	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Horned Grebe	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Red-necked Grebe	A B -	-	-	-	-
Eared Grebe	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Western Grebe	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Clark's Grebe	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Double-crested Cormorant	A B F U	U	U	U	U
PELICAN					
American White Pelican	A B F O	O	O	O	O
HERON					
American Bittern	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Great Blue Heron	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Great Egret	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Green Heron	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Black-crowned Night Heron	A B F R	R	R	R	R
White-faced Ibis	A B F R	R	R	R	R
HAWK					
Turkey Vulture	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Osprey	A B F U	U	U	U	U
White-tailed Kite	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Bald Eagle	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Northern Harrier	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Sharp-shinned Hawk	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Cooper's Hawk	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Red-shouldered Hawk	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Red-tailed Hawk	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Rough-legged Hawk	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Golden Eagle	A B F O	O	O	O	O
American Kestrel	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Herrin	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Peregrine Falcon	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Prairie Falcon	A B F R	R	R	R	R
RAIL					
Virginia Rail	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Sora	A B F U	U	U	U	U
American Coot	A B F C	C	C	C	C

Species	Refuge	SP	S	F	W
PIOYER					
Sandhill Crane	A B F R	R	R	R	R
POYER					
Black-bellied Plover	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Pacific Golden-Plover	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Semipalmated Plover	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Killdeer	A B F C	C	C	C	C
STILT					
Black-necked Stilt	A B F O	O	O	O	O
American Avocet	A B F R	R	R	R	R
SANDPIPER					
Spotted Sandpiper	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Softly Sandpiper	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Greater Yellowlegs	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Lesser Yellowlegs	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Whimbrel	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Long-billed Curlew	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Silt Sandpiper	A B -	-	-	-	-
Sanderling	A B F -	-	-	-	-
Dunlin	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Baird's Sandpiper	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Least Sandpiper	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Pectoral Sandpiper	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Semipalmated Sandpiper	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Western Sandpiper	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Short-billed Dowitcher	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Long-billed Dowitcher	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Wilson's Snipe	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Wilson's Phalarope	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Red-necked Phalarope	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Red Phalarope	A B F R	R	R	R	R
GULL					
Bonaparte's Gull	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Mew Gull	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Ring-billed Gull	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Western Gull	B F R	R	R	R	R
California Gull	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Herring Gull	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Thayer's Gull	B R	R	R	R	R
Glaucous-winged Gull	A B F O	O	O	O	O
TERN					
Caspian Tern	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Black Tern	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Common Tern	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Forster's Tern	A B F R	R	R	R	R

Species	Refuge	SP	S	F	W
DOVE					
Rock Pigeon	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Band-tailed Pigeon	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Eurasian Collared-Dove	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Mourning Dove	A B F C	C	C	C	C
OWL					
Barn Owl	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Western Screech-Owl	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Great Horned Owl	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Northern Pygmy-Owl	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Burrowing Owl	B F R	R	R	R	R
Barred Owl	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Long-eared Owl	B F R	R	R	R	R
Short-eared Owl	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Northern Saw-whet Owl	A B F R	R	R	R	R
SWIFT					
Common Nighthawk	A B F -	-	-	-	-
Vaux's Swift	A B F U	U	U	U	U
HUMMINGBIRD					
Anna's Hummingbird	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Rufous Hummingbird	A B F C	C	C	C	C
KINGFISHER					
Belted Kingfisher	A B F U	U	U	U	U
WOODPECKER					
Lewis's Woodpecker	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Acorn Woodpecker	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Red-breasted Sapsucker	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Downy Woodpecker	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Hairy Woodpecker	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Northern Flicker	A B F C	C	C	C	C
Pileated Woodpecker	A B F U	U	U	U	U
FLYCATCHER					
Olive-sided Flycatcher	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Western Wood-Peewee	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Willow Flycatcher	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Hammond's Flycatcher	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Dusky Flycatcher	B F R	R	R	R	R
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	A B F U	U	U	U	U
Black Phoebe	A B F O	O	O	O	O
Say's Phoebe	A B F R	R	R	R	R
Ash-throated Flycatcher	B -	-	-	-	-
Western Kingbird	A B F U	U	U	U	U
SHRIKE					
Northern Shrike	A B F U	U	U	U	U