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City Council Meeting  
December 8, 2025  
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MINUTES

CITY COUNCIL MEETING  
COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL  
DECEMBER 8, 2025  
5:30 p.m.

VIA ZOOM/ IN PERSON

**PRESIDING:** Mayor Richard Mays

**COUNCIL PRESENT:** Tim McGlothlin, Rod Runyon, Scott Randall, Dan Richardson,  
Ben Wring

**STAFF PRESENT:** City Manager Matthew Klebes, City Attorney Jonathan Kara, City  
Clerk Amie Ell, Public Works Director Dale McCabe, Deputy  
Public Works Director David Mills, Police Chief Tom Worthy,  
Community Development Director Joshua Chandler, Assistant  
City Manager/HR Director Brenda Fahey

**CALL TO ORDER**

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Mays at 5:30 p.m.

**ROLL CALL OF COUNCIL**

City Clerk Ell conducted Roll Call. McGlothlin, Runyon, Randall, Richardson, Wring, Mays  
present

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

Councilor Randall invited the audience to join in the Pledge of Allegiance.

**APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

It was moved by Wring and seconded by Richardson to approve the agenda as presented.

Motion carried 5 to 0: Wring, Richardson, Runyon, Randall, McGlothlin voting in favor; none  
opposed; none absent.

**PRESENTATIONS PROCLAMATIONS**

The Dalles High School Girls' Volleyball Team Recognition

Mayor Mays recognized the 2025 The Dalles High School Girls Varsity Volleyball Team for significant athletic achievement at the regional and State level.

**AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION**

Janet Hamada, Executive Director of Next Door, Inc., provided public comment regarding concerns about the impacts of recent immigration enforcement activity on children and families in The Dalles. She described the organization's mission and services supporting youth and families and reported increased fear, anxiety, and disruption affecting immigrant families, including United States citizen children. She noted observed impacts on school attendance and family stability and acknowledged that the City does not control federal enforcement actions. She requested that the City consider a public statement or other actions to demonstrate support for children and families within the community.

Elda Dorado, a resident of The Dalles, provided public comment through an interpreter. She shared her personal experience immigrating to the United States, working in agriculture and education, and becoming a United States citizen. She stated that recent immigration enforcement activity in the community had created fear among families, including those with legal status, and described impacts on daily activities such as transportation, grocery shopping, and student safety after school. She expressed concern that continued enforcement activity could reduce participation in seasonal agricultural work, affecting local farms, businesses, and the broader community. She requested guidance and support from the City to help families and community members impacted by the current environment.

Sophia Urenda, a resident of The Dalles, provided public comment regarding fear and anxiety experienced by immigrant families and community members. She stated that both documented and undocumented individuals felt unsafe due to perceived racial profiling, community tensions, and recent immigration enforcement activity. She referenced experiences of harassment during public demonstrations and concerns about misinformation regarding immigrant tax contributions. She requested that the City consider steps within its authority to help ensure lawful treatment of community members and to support safety and trust within The Dalles.

Yamilet Muratalla, a resident of The Dalles, provided public comment regarding the impact of a recent immigration enforcement action on her family. She stated that her father had been detained at a local business and that the incident had caused significant emotional, mental health, and financial hardship for her family. She reported fear affecting daily activities, school attendance, and academic performance, particularly for younger siblings. She expressed concern about the manner of the detention, the absence of visible warrants, and the lasting effects on her family, including public harassment and anxiety. She emphasized the need for community

awareness and support for families experiencing similar impacts.

Courtney Middleton, a resident of The Dalles and local educator, provided public comment regarding concerns about the impact of recent immigration enforcement activity on children, families, and the broader community. She stated that fear and anxiety were evident among students and parents of all ages. She described a recent enforcement incident at a local business during a children's event and expressed concern about the manner in which it occurred and its effect on children who witnessed it. She contrasted the incident with prior local law enforcement responses she had observed that were conducted with dignity and care for those affected. She reported that continued enforcement activity had caused community members to stay home out of fear based on appearance or language and requested City leadership support to address community safety and trust.

Dustin Ramsey, a resident of The Dalles and local educator, provided public comment regarding the impact of a recent immigration enforcement incident on children and families. He described witnessing an enforcement action at a local business while accompanied by his five-year-old daughter and stated that the incident was traumatic for both of them. He reported that the experience required difficult conversations with his child about safety and fear. He expressed concern about the lasting effects such incidents may have on young children and asked the City to consider what kind of environment the community is creating for its families and children.

Maria Peña, a resident of The Dalles and community health worker, provided public comment regarding the personal and professional impacts of recent immigration enforcement activity. She shared her experience as an immigrant and long-time employee of the County Health Department and stated that current conditions had created uncertainty and fear among families she serves. She described concerns for parents of young children with special needs who lack support or contingency plans in the event of detention. She expressed difficulty in knowing how to advise or assist families and emphasized the need for community support and guidance for those affected. She noted that the Mayor had previously expressed support for the community during his campaign and stated that this is the time for leadership and action.

Jedediah Lee, a resident of The Dalles, provided public comment citing scripture regarding care for strangers, orphans, widows, and those in need, emphasizing the moral responsibility to treat all people with kindness, justice, and mercy. He stated that diversity strengthens the community and that no group is inherently superior to another.

Omar Perez, a resident of The Dalles, provided public comment regarding the impact of recent immigration enforcement activity on local families. He described the sudden separation of family members and the resulting fear, confusion, and isolation, emphasizing the broader effect on community trust and safety. He noted the essential contributions of immigrant and minority communities to the City, particularly in agriculture, and clarified that his request did not seek interference with federal operations. He urged the City to acknowledge the hardships faced by

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families, commit to a coordinated response, convene leadership and community organizations to establish clear procedures, and develop a comprehensive response plan including emergency protocols for minors, communication strategies, resource guidance, and trauma-informed conduct by responding officers. He emphasized the importance of leadership and transparent communication to support residents and maintain trust in City institutions.

City Manager Matthew Klebes read a letter submitted for public comment by AJ Rundell, a resident of The Dalles. The letter requested that the City Council issue a proclamation affirming The Dalles as an inclusive and welcoming community for all residents, regardless of immigration status. It emphasized the immediate need to protect the emotional safety, stability, and well-being of families affected by recent immigration enforcement activity. The letter described impacts on students and families, including heightened anxiety, disrupted caregiving, avoidance of public spaces, and negative effects on academic performance and classroom safety. It noted that a proclamation would not interfere with federal operations but would demonstrate City leadership, support trauma-informed practices, and affirm a commitment to compassion, safety, and unity. The author offered to provide suggested language for a proclamation or speak at a future meeting. It was noted that AJ Rundell is the Principal of Chenoweth Elementary School.

Gabriela Pacheco Rosales, a resident of Hood River, provided public comment urging the City to acknowledge and support community members affected by recent immigration enforcement activity. She emphasized the human impact of these events and requested that the City respond with consideration and care for those directly affected, highlighting the need for a compassionate and human-centered approach.

The Mayor acknowledged public comment, stating that the Council had heard the concerns presented. He noted that two speakers provided concrete suggestions or recommendations for City action: Omar Perez and the letter submitted by AJ Rundell. The Mayor requested that Mr. Perez provide his statement in writing to the City Clerk, which he did. The Mayor then invited any comments from City Council members.

Richardson acknowledged public comment and expressed appreciation to residents for attending and sharing their concerns. He stated that he took the issues seriously and recognized the difficulty in identifying direct solutions within the City's authority. He reported consulting with the school superintendent, who confirmed a ten percent increase in erratic attendance among Latino students, affecting approximately 250 children. He emphasized that immigration enforcement was a real, community impact issue, not a political matter, and noted concern over the treatment of individuals during enforcement actions, stressing the importance of due process and dignity. He expressed appreciation for the perspective shared by the community, acknowledged the significant contributions of Latino residents to the vitality of The Dalles, and stated that the current enforcement practices were inconsistent with the community's values and sense of fairness.

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Klebes stated that he had been in contact with other city managers across Oregon who were addressing similar challenges and seeking ways to support and show solidarity with their communities. He reported that he had gathered examples and resources from other cities and offered to compile and share this information with the City Council to determine if there was consensus or interest in pursuing any of these approaches.

Wring stated that it would be beneficial for the community to have access to specific resources. He noted the importance of identifying support for families, including care for children at home, and suggested that the City highlight applicable resources for those in need.

McGlothlin expressed support for reviewing Mr. Perez's recommendations, particularly regarding care for children in the aftermath of recent enforcement activity. He stated that he considered the recommendations valid and requested a written copy to review and reflect on before any potential proposal or action.

Klebes stated that an important first step in responding to community concerns was acknowledging that ICE enforcement activities were occurring in The Dalles and having real impacts, including fear and uncertainty affecting individuals, families, and City staff. He emphasized the importance of bringing these issues into the open, providing clear communication about available resources from community partners and the City, and remaining open to listening to diverse perspectives with empathy and understanding. He noted that compiling and connecting people to resources is a fundamental role of the City and a good starting point, while recognizing that additional options and approaches should be considered through ongoing dialogue.

The City Council discussed timelines for follow-up on community concerns regarding immigration enforcement impacts. It was agreed that staff would compile relevant resources and information and present them at the next City Council meeting. The Council acknowledged the need for additional time to coordinate with community partners and ensure materials were complete, with the goal of providing actionable information and recommendations without undue burden on staff.

### **CITY MANAGER REPORT**

City Manager Matthew Klebes reported;

- Attended several muster meetings across Public Works divisions.
- Planned and conducted a tour of the Wicks Water Treatment Plant with Finance Manager.
- Acknowledged and expressed appreciation for Public Works staff for maintaining critical infrastructure, responding to community needs, and preparing for winter.
  - Highlighted response to a water line break at the railroad crossing on Union,

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including social media updates with photos and video.

- Appeared on the KODL talk show.
- Thanked Council for support and allocation of resources for IT and HR departments.
  - Noted that two project managers had been hired to assist with critical city services.
- Attended the Regional Solutions Coordinator meeting in place of the Mayor.
  - Held a brief meeting with Governor Tina Kotek.
- Met with Chenoweth PUD representatives regarding the proposed franchise agreement.
- Reminded Council of the City's upcoming holiday party
- Asked City Attorney to share update.

City Attorney Jonathan Kara provided an update on EPA correspondence regarding Portland Harbor remedial waste and the Wasco County landfill (see attached). He noted that the landfill had been evaluated for non-hazardous material, with compliance checks required before shipments. The City had been given access to project information channels, including a draft community impact mitigation plan, to provide input. He emphasized that transport and disposal decisions remained in the remedial design phase, and staff reviewed prior determinations and the draft plan and would return to Council with recommended local protections as appropriate.

Wring requested Council be kept informed about the nature of the non-hazardous material proposed for the Wasco County landfill, including how it would be assessed and tested. He emphasized concerns about long-term impacts, particularly to the groundwater supply, noting that such effects could manifest decades later.

### **CITY COUNCIL REPORTS**

Councilor Runyon reported;

- Engaged with citizens and addressed airport-related questions, confirming issues were less serious than initially presented.
- Observed near completion of Sixth Street improvements and noted remaining minor work would be completed promptly.
- Expressed appreciation for staff efforts on ongoing projects.

Councilor Richardson reported;

- Met with Economic Development Officer Jake Anderson to discuss Urban Renewal funding and potential allocations; planned to develop general budget outlines over the next few months.
- Met with City Attorney Kara to discuss various matters following the board discussion.
- Attended the Columbia Cascade Housing Board meeting; noted progress on Mariposa Village (over 100 units in Hood River) and plans for the Chenowith Apartments.
- Participated in a community meeting addressing concerns similar to those recently raised.

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- Planned to attend a community meeting via Zoom regarding the Portland Harbor cleanup to hear citizen input.

Councilor Randall reported;

- Represented the Mayor at the Starlight Parade
- Attended the Local Public Safety Coordinating Committee meeting.
- Participated via Zoom in the Chamber's Community Affairs Forum, which included a presentation by Jeff Renard of the Columbia Gorge Regional Airport.

Councilor Wring reported;

- Was on vacation for much of the period and noted that no Urban Renewal meeting occurred just before the holiday.
- Spoke with Economic Development Officer Jacob Anderson regarding upcoming Urban Renewal projects and funding.
  - Noted progress on First Street, which came in under budget.

Councilor McGlothlin reported;

- Represented the Mayor at the Starlight Parade and participated with the Lions Club.
- Attended an airport meeting and observed that development of new hangars and other airport-related projects were progressing well.

Mayor Mays did not give a report

## **CONSENT AGENDA**

It was moved by Wring and seconded by Randall to approve the Consent Agenda as presented.

The motion carried 5 to 0, Wring, Randall, Runyon, Richardson, McGlothlin voting in favor; none opposed; none absent.

Items approved on the consent agenda were:

- A) Approval of the November 24, 2025 Regular City Council Meeting Minutes
- B) Award of Contract No. 25-014 First Street Streetscape Project
- C) Resolution No. 25-04# Concurring with the Mayor's Appointment of Andruea Knight to the City Budget Committee
- D) Resolution No. 24-04# Assessing the Real Property Located at 2113 West 9th Street the Cost of Nuisance Abatement

## **ACTION ITEMS**

General Ordinance No. 25-1421 Amending TDMC Chapter 5.20 (Dog Control)

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City Manager Matthew Klebes and City Attorney Jonathan Kara reviewed the staff report.

Breanna Wimber, founding board member of the Columbia Gorge Humane Society, thanked the City Council, Mayor, and City staff for their efforts, noting that the shelter was operating at maximum capacity. She expressed hope that the new accessible dog licensing program would reduce the number of dogs entering the shelter, allowing more dogs to remain at home with their owners. Wimber acknowledged that some adjustments would be needed as the program continued but stated that the process was moving in a positive direction.

Council discussion provided additional clarifying information regarding the proposed dog licensing ordinance, addressing fees, veterinarian participation, leash laws, and practical considerations for owners and parks. Key points included:

- License fees for altered dogs (spayed or neutered) could be as low as \$3; unaltered dogs met the state minimum of \$25. Reduced fees were offered for seniors, veterans, and people with disabilities. Fees were intended to support the local shelter and dog control programs, which were expected to be largely self-sufficient. Some historical fees in Oregon had been below state minimums and were being updated.
- Three veterinarians operated in town. One veterinarian, Dr. Cynthia Lindsay, had been highly engaged in discussions, provided input, and toured facilities. Privacy concerns regarding sharing customer information with the City had been addressed by aligning data collection with rabies certificate requirements. Vets could choose to participate in licensing; the City aimed to make the process easy for them and for dog owners.
- Owners could obtain licenses through participating veterinarians, the Humane Society, or the City, with options for online payments. Physical tags were to be issued to demonstrate compliance, complementing microchip identification.
- The City emphasized making licensing accessible for citizens and minimizing administrative burdens on veterinarians. Licensing was aligned with rabies vaccinations to create a “one-stop” process for owners.
- The ordinance required dogs to be on a leash except in designated off-leash areas, on private property, in vehicles, or when legally hunting under supervision. Council discussed concerns about limited dog parks, safety in shared spaces, and the ability of owners to properly control their dogs.
- Council noted the importance of exercise for dogs and suggested use of E-collars and voice control as appropriate tools. Emphasis was placed on balancing responsible dog ownership with public safety, ensuring that residents who properly controlled their pets were not penalized. Discussions highlighted that residential areas in the City were small, making adequate exercise a challenge, and that leash laws should not restrict lawful off-leash areas or existing park rules.
- Compliance in areas like Sororis Park depended on the Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation District rules. The ordinance could clarify that off-leash activity was

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allowed only in parks lawfully designated for that purpose. Any changes by the parks district would need explicit designation to align with the City ordinance.

- The ordinance was set to move forward with the intent to make licensing and compliance as accessible as possible. Future consideration for additional dog parks, clear rules for off-leash areas, and practical exceptions for trained or service animals were noted. Education, enforcement, and public communication were emphasized to support responsible dog ownership.

• Mayor Mays asked for public comment on the dog licensing topic.

Phil Brady, a resident of The Dalles and Wasco County Commissioner, thanked the City Council and staff for their work on the issue, noting its difficulty. He referenced a prior County Commission meeting where Dr. Lindsay raised concerns about the County's dog ordinance applying to veterinary hospitals, despite none existing outside the City of The Dalles. He noted that County issues mostly involved noise complaints from dog breeding on farms, where dogs generally had good living conditions. He emphasized that both the County and the City agreed licensing could be managed at veterinary hospitals, providing an efficient control point, and expressed support for aligning City and County rules where possible, while recognizing that some regulations would differ due to jurisdictional needs.

Rodger Nichols, a resident of The Dalles, spoke on behalf of his wife, raising safety concerns about off-leash dogs in parks. He noted poor signage and the difficulty of assessing a dog's control from a distance, opposed off-leash activity outside designated dog parks, and criticized irresponsible ownership of large dogs in small spaces.

Jim Wilcox, a resident of The Dalles, commended staff for their work on the ordinance and expressed full support. He noted concerns about high-volume dog breeding and praised the ordinance for providing enforcement tools. He described his experiences with off-leash dogs at local parks, emphasizing that most owners responsibly control their dogs, but acknowledged occasional outliers. He supported linking licensing to rabies vaccinations, working with veterinarians, and allowing for future amendments if needed, urging prompt adoption of the ordinance.

Kara clarified that staff could revise the ordinance to address Councilor Ring's concern regarding lawfully established dog parks. He explained that the language could be broadened so that if a property owner allowed dogs to be off-leash, it would be permitted, ensuring there was no gap if the parks district changed rules. He emphasized that Council's intent, as expressed in the ordinance, would guide enforcement and interpretation. He recommended adopting the ordinance as amended.

Klebes stated that staff could revise the language on page 73 in the "Running at Large" section to read: "within the bounds of any lawfully established off-leash dog area or park where off-leash

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activity was allowed.”

Mayor Mays confirmed that Council agreed to the change.

It was moved by Randall and seconded by McGlothlin to adopt General Ordinance No. 25-1421, by title only, as amended.

Mayor Mays asked for the ordinance to be read by title

City Clerk Amie Ell read the ordinance by title.

The motion carried 5 to 0, Randall, McGlothlin, Runyon, Richardson, Wring voting in favor; none opposed; none absent.

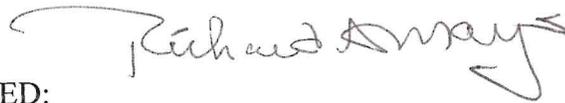
**ADJOURNMENT**

Being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 7:57 p.m.

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Submitted by/  
Amie Ell, City Clerk

SIGNED:



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Richard A. Mays, Mayor

ATTEST:



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Amie Ell, City Clerk



**REGION 10**  
SEATTLE, WA 98101

December 4, 2025

Mr. Jonathan M. Kara  
City Attorney  
City of The Dalles  
313 Court Street  
The Dalles, Oregon 97058

Dear Mr. Kara:

I am writing in response to your October 27, 2025, letter and our subsequent meeting on November 19, 2025, where the City raised a number of questions regarding transportation and disposal of sediment waste at the Portland Harbor Superfund Site. In your letter and during the meeting, the City emphasized the importance of sharing information about the cleanup, particularly regarding its impact on the City and the Wasco County community.

As we discussed during the call, Wasco County Landfill is one of four solid waste landfills where Portland Harbor dredged sediments may go. Any sediment waste that would go to the Wasco County Landfill would be classified as non-hazardous waste. We are currently in the design phase for the cleanup, and much of the information you requested in your letter is still to be determined. As these designs get closer to finalization in the coming years, we will have more details to share in response to your questions.

In a follow-up to our meeting, EPA shared the Wasco County Landfill Off-Site Rule determination of acceptability. We also shared information on how to sign up for the Site's listserv to ensure site updates are provided, as well as current opportunities to provide input (i.e., the draft Community Impacts Mitigation Plan and the Mural tool).

We appreciate your interest and the opportunity to speak with you and look forward to continued coordination with you on this priority cleanup.

If you have questions at any time, please don't hesitate to reach out to either me, or Caleb Shaffer, Portland Harbor Team Lead, at 503-307-3076 or [shaffer.caleb@epa.gov](mailto:shaffer.caleb@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

Calvin J. Terada  
Director  
Superfund and Emergency Management Division

cc: Mr. Richard Mays  
Mayor, City of The Dalles

Mr. Matthew Klebes  
City Manager, City of The Dalles



**VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL**

October 27, 2025

Division Director Calvin Terada  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10  
Superfund and Emergency Management Division – *Remedial Cleanup Branch*  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155  
Seattle, WA 98101  
[terada.calvin@epa.gov](mailto:terada.calvin@epa.gov)

**Re: Request for Off-Site Rule Acceptability Determination and Coordination**  
*Proposed Transport of Portland Harbor Remedial Waste to Wasco County  
Landfill (The Dalles, Oregon)*

Mr. Terada:

The City of The Dalles, Oregon (**City**) supports the *Portland Harbor Superfund* cleanup and writes to ensure that any transport and receiving-site activities impacting our community are managed in a way that protects public health, drinking water, and local infrastructure.

The City has recently learned of proposals to transport sediment and soil from the *Portland Harbor Superfund* cleanup to Wasco County Landfill at 2550 Steele Road (**Landfill**) just outside The Dalles, Oregon, with inbound volumes anticipated to be at least 120 truck trips per day during seasonal work windows. I understand two candidate logistics paths have been mentioned:

1. barge unloading near River Road in The Dalles, then truck haul via I-84 eastbound, then via US-197 south, then local roads to the Landfill; and/or
2. rail delivery to The Dalles, then truck haul via US-197 south, then local roads to the Landfill.

If no proposal to use the Landfill has been submitted to or approved by EPA at this time, please regard this letter as an early inquiry and the City's request for inclusion going forward. If my understanding is inaccurate, please advise what transport and disposal options are currently under consideration that could implicate The Dalles (e.g., receiving facilities, haul routes, or staging locations), and share any publicly available materials at this stage.

To date, the City has not been consulted. Given our responsibility for public safety, local roads, and emergency response within the City limits, the City requests action and information from EPA Region 10 relating to the *Off-Site Rule* (40 C.F.R. § 300.440; CERCLA § 121(d)(3), 42 U.S.C. § 9621(d)(3)) under the National Contingency Plan (**NCP**) and related Superfund and Community Involvement policies.

The City also has a statutory responsibility to protect groundwater and surface-water sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 300f–300j-26,

including §§ 1428 and 1453) and its state counterparts. The 2003 *Source Water Assessment Report* for The Dalles (Oregon Health Authority/Oregon DEQ) identified the Landfill as a higher-relative-risk potential contaminant source to the City's drinking water supply. Although located just outside the City's *Drinking Water Protection Area (DWPA)*, the Landfill was included in the 5-year and 10-year time-of-travel inventory because of the potential for spills, leaks, or improper handling of stored materials and for percolation of contaminants through Landfill materials to groundwater. One purpose of this letter is to ensure that pollutants associated with large-volume imported remedial wastes—whether designated under CERCLA, RCRA, or TSCA—are managed in a manner preventing impacts to our DWPA and drinking water supply.

To facilitate timely, safe, and compliant planning—and to ensure The Dalles is treated as an affected community under the NCP—the City requests the following information and coordination items to the extent applicable at this stage:

1. **Off-Site Rule Status**. Please provide the current Off-Site Rule “acceptability” determination for the Landfill to receive CERCLA wastes from the *Portland Harbor* remedial action, including:
  - (a) the actual acceptability letter(s) (and any subsequent determinations), including any prior findings of unacceptability or conditional acceptability and the compliance history relied upon;
  - (b) whether the determination is currently in effect and waste-stream-specific;
  - (c) any conditions or limitations; and
  - (d) identification of the compliance points and response mechanisms EPA will use to ensure that acceptability conditions remain satisfied throughout shipment and disposal.
2. **Waste Characterization and Regulatory Pathway**. For each anticipated material stream proposed for disposal at the Landfill, please confirm:
  - (a) whether it is CERCLA remedial waste;
  - (b) whether any portion is a RCRA hazardous waste (40 C.F.R. Parts 260–268; transporters: Part 263) and, if so, the applicable listings and/or characteristics and manifest requirements;
  - (c) whether any portion is TSCA PCB remediation waste (40 C.F.R. § 761.61) and, if so, the applicable approval pathway (i.e., whether self-implementing, performance-based, or risk-based); and
  - (d) whether any loads are U.S. DOT hazardous materials or hazardous substances for transport purposes (49 C.F.R. Parts 171–180) and, if so, the proposed placarding, routing, emergency response and notification plan, and local responder coordination.

3. **Responsible Entities**. Please provide the names and contacts for the generator(s), potentially responsible parties, prime remedial contractor(s), transporters, and the receiving facility operator (*Wasco County Landfill/Waste Connections*).
4. **Transportation Compliance**. Please confirm that transporters will meet all applicable federal and state requirements (e.g., EPA ID numbers, manifests where required, spill reporting obligations, etc.), and provide the EPA and state points of contact for incident reporting. Please also include spill notification and coordination procedures for local responders; see **Item 5(d)** for DWPA-specific measures.
5. **Community Impacts and Coordination**. Please share a copy of, or link to, the hauling and transit plan and any *Community Involvement Plan* elements that specifically address The Dalles, including:
  - (a) the proposed route(s), hours of operation, queuing/staging practices, track-out and dust control, and road sweeping;
  - (b) expected daily truck volumes and haul season(s);
  - (c) complaint and response protocols and public information commitments; and
  - (d) measures to prevent, detect, and respond to potential contamination along I-84/US-197 and within the City's DWPA (including, at least, spill-prevention practices, response triggers, and notification procedures for City water system operators and first responders).
6. **Schedule and Notice**. Please provide the anticipated decision and mobilization timeline and commit to providing the City with at least 60 days' advance notice of first shipment dates and any material changes to plans or determinations affecting our community. If the Landfill is not under consideration, please confirm and identify the current disposition pathway(s) under evaluation so the City can coordinate accordingly.

If any materials described in **Item 1** are pre-decisional, please identify what can be shared now and the expected release timing. If certain materials described in **Items 2–6** are not yet available because the site is in *Remedial Design*, please identify the expected decision points and dates when those materials will be issued so the City can meaningfully participate before mobilization.

In addition to the information above, the City respectfully requests the following commitments from EPA:

1. confirm Off-Site Rule acceptability before any shipments commence;
2. ensure that *Portland Harbor* remedial work plans recognize The Dalles as an affected community and incorporate transportation, operations, and drinking-water-protection commitments that mitigate local impacts; and
3. encourage early and direct coordination between responsible parties (including, if applicable, the City of Portland/BES, prime contractor(s), transporters, and the landfill operator) and the City, Wasco County, and Port of The Dalles.

Please confirm the Region 10 coordination lead for this request and add the City to the appropriate distribution lists. If the designated contacts differ from those copied here, please provide direct email and phone. We are available for a 30-minute coordination call the week of **November 17** (or, alternatively, week of **December 1**) to align on next steps. So please propose two or three times and dates that work for you.

In light of the lack of prior coordination to date on proposals that may materially affect our community, the City expects to be included as an affected jurisdiction in planning and communications going forward. We support timely progress at Portland Harbor and will work constructively to ensure appropriate protections for drinking water and transportation infrastructure in The Dalles as shipments are planned.

Regards,



Jonathan M. Kara  
City Attorney

- cc** City Manager, *City of The Dalles*  
Mayor, *City of The Dalles*  
Community Involvement Coordinators (Portland Harbor), *U.S. EPA Region 10*  
Remedial Project Managers (Portland Harbor), *U.S. EPA Region 10*  
Portland Harbor Program, *Oregon Department of Environmental Quality*  
Solid Waste Permitting, Eastern Region, *Oregon Department of Environmental Quality*  
Commerce & Compliance Division (Motor Carrier), *Oregon Department of Transportation*  
Region 4, *Oregon Department of Transportation*  
Executive Director, *Port of The Dalles*  
Administrative Officer, *Wasco County*  
Portland Harbor Program, Bureau of Environmental Services, *City of Portland*  
Facility Management, *Wasco County Landfill, Inc. (Waste Connections)*
- enc** Source Water Assessment Report (*The Dalles, 2003*) – **Excerpts** and **DWPA Map**

# **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT**

## **Summary of Analysis**

**City of The Dalles  
The Dalles, Oregon  
Wasco County  
PWS #4100869**

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November 10, 2003

Prepared By

Oregon Department of Human Services  
Health Services  
Drinking Water Program



And

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality  
Water Quality Division  
Drinking Water Protection



State of Oregon  
Department of  
Environmental  
Quality

Available in Alternate Formats by contacting the DHS DWP at (541) 726-2587

# City of The Dalles

## Source Water Assessment Report

### Summary

The Source Water Assessment Program, mandated by the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, requires that states provide the information needed by public water systems to develop drinking water protection plans if they choose. The information that is provided includes the identification of the area most critical to maintaining safe drinking water, i.e., the Drinking Water Protection Area, an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and an assessment of the relative threat that these potential sources pose to the water system.

This report is intended to provide City of The Dalles with our conclusions regarding the source water assessment analysis. It is our hope that the information provided will be used as a basis for reducing the risk of contamination to your water source through the development of a voluntary Drinking Water Protection Plan (DWPP). Should you decide to proceed with the development of a DWPP, a comprehensive assessment analysis can be made available to you by contacting either the DHS Project Manager or the DHS Drinking Water Program Groundwater Coordinator. The Comprehensive analysis includes a more in-depth description of the local hydrogeology, water system susceptibility, and the water system specific assumptions built into the source water assessment process.

The Drinking Water Protection Area for the City of The Dalles is identified as the area at the surface overlying the critical portion of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to the wells. The aquifer supplying drinking water to the System's wells has been identified as Columbia River Basalt. According to the well logs, groundwater occurs at a minimum depth of approximately 59 feet below the surface. The aquifer is considered to be deep and confined.

The aquifer supplying the well is considered to be highly sensitive based on the lack of specific casing seal information for the Marks Well and the Jordan St. Well, and the presence of Thallium in the Lone Pine well. In addition, the age of the wells and the presence of highly permeable soil contribute to the sensitivity of the aquifer.

An inventory of potential contamination sources was performed within the City of The Dalles drinking water protection area. The primary intent of the inventory was to identify and locate significant potential contaminant sources of concern. The inventory was conducted by reviewing applicable state and federal regulatory databases and land use maps, interviewing persons knowledgeable of the area, and conducting a windshield survey by driving through the drinking water protection area to field locate and verify as many of the potential contaminant source activities as possible. It is important to remember the sites and areas identified are only potential

sources of contamination to the drinking water. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

The delineated drinking water protection area is primarily dominated by commercial land use. Eleven potential contaminant source locations were identified in the two-year time-of-travel zone including several gas stations, a utility, three water treatment facilities, a school, a residential leaking underground tank, an RV park, and high-density housing. A total of thirteen potential contaminant source locations were identified within the five-year and ten-year time-of-travel zones of the drinking water protection area. The potential contaminant sources in this area include two residential leaking underground tanks, a school with a leaking underground tank, a food processing plant, a park, condominiums, irrigated crops, rural homesteads with equipment maintenance, a golf course, a lift station, two state highways, a railroad and an irrigation district. All of the potential contaminant sources identified pose a relatively higher to moderate risk to the drinking water supply with the exception of the RV park, condominiums, and a school which poses a lower risk. In addition, a wood preserving plant, a pesticide storage area and a landfill were identified just outside of the drinking water protection area. These potential sources are included in this inventory because they pose a high degree of potential contamination risk.

Under a “worst-case” scenario, our susceptibility analysis suggests that the City of The Dalles water supply is most susceptible to those high and moderate risk potential contaminant sources inside the 2-year time-of-travel zone including confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, underground storage tanks with status unknown, gas stations, utility stations and drinking water treatment plants. **Therefore, we recommend that these potential contaminant sources not only be addressed in any Drinking Water Protection Plan but also in any Water System Emergency Response Plan.**

The size of the Drinking Water Protection Area is designed to approximate the next 10 to 15 years of groundwater supply for the City of The Dalles Public Water System, depending on the type of delineation method. The DWPA for City of The Dalles is shown in Figure 1 (Appendix B). Additional 5-year, 2-year, and 1-year “time-of-travel” zones are identified inside the DWPA. The 2-year time-of-travel zone shown on the map is specifically used as a conservative estimate of the survival time of some viruses in groundwater. **Based on assessment results, there are sources of virus (septic systems and sewer lines) present within the DWPA. In addition, the aquifer supplying the main well is considered highly sensitive to contamination. Therefore the drinking water supply is susceptible to viral contamination.**

The costs associated with contaminated drinking water are high. Developing an approach to protect that resource will reduce the risk of a contamination event occurrence. In this report, we have summarized the local geology and well construction issues as they pertain to the quality of your drinking water source. We have identified the area we believe to be most critical to preserving your water quality (the Drinking Water Protection Area) and have identified potential sources of contamination within that area. In addition, we provide you with recommendations, i.e., Best Management Practices, regarding the proper use and practices associated with some common potential contamination sources. We believe public awareness is a powerful tool for

**Analytic or Numerical:** These more sophisticated models allow for the incorporation of complex boundaries such as streams and formation contacts, can be checked with local water levels, and can incorporate spatial variations in aquifer properties.

**Hydrogeologic Mapping:** This delineation method involves identifying the hydrogeologic boundaries of the aquifer and is most often used in conjunction with the analytical, analytic element, and/or numerical delineation methods. Hydrogeologic boundaries include constant head boundaries (i.e. streams and/or reservoirs) and no-flow boundaries which occur when an aquifer comes in direct contact with a relatively impermeable material. Hydrogeologic mapping may be used as a stand alone delineation technique when identifying DWPA's for springs and/or wells where there is no means of determining aquifer properties.

Population	Interfering Wells?	Complex Hydrogeology?	Delineation Method	Parameters Needed <sup>1</sup>
25-500	N	N	CFR	Q, n, b
25-500	N	Y	Enhanced CFR	Q, b, n, K
25-500	Y	Y/N	Enhanced CFR	Q, b, n, K
501-3,300	Y/N	N	Analytical	Q, b, n, K, i
501-3,300	Y/N	Y	Analytic or Numerical	Q, b, n, K, i, h
3,301-50,000	Y/N	N	Analytical	Q, b, n, K, i, h
3,301-50,000	Y/N	Y	Analytic or Numerical	Q, b, n, K, i, h
50,000+	Y/N	Y/N	Numerical	Q, b, n, K, i, h
Spring	NA	Y/N	Hydrogeologic Mapping	Local Geology

1. Q = pump rate; n = aquifer porosity, b = aquifer thickness; K = hydraulic conductivity (permeability); i = gradient (slope of the water table); h = hydraulic head (elevation of the water table).

### 3.2 Results

DHS Drinking Water Program staff have collected and reviewed data for the purpose of delineating the DWPA for the City of The Dalles. The scope of work for this report included collecting information from the water system operator, researching written reports and establishing a base map of the delineated area. **Based on the available data and the population the analytical method was used to delineate the DWPA's for the System's wells.** The resulting DWPA for the System's Wells is shown in Appendix B, Figure 1.

Specific information regarding the parameters used in the delineation process including the delineation method, estimated pump rate of each well, and aquifer characteristics can be found in Appendix E.

## 4. Sensitivity Analysis

After the Drinking Water Protection Area (DWPA) has been identified, aquifer susceptibility to potential contaminant sources inside the DWPA can be evaluated. Aquifer susceptibility is dependent on two factors, the natural environment's characteristics that permit migration of a contaminant into the aquifer (i.e., aquifer sensitivity) and the presence, distribution, and nature of the potential contaminant sources within the DWPA. It should be understood that the public water system's drinking water source cannot be susceptible to contamination, even if the aquifer is sensitive, unless potential contaminant sources are present within the DWPA. Therefore, the intent of the sensitivity analysis is to identify those areas within the DWPA where the aquifer is most sensitive to contamination. The analysis is based on data collected or generated during the DWPA delineation process and is designed to meet the needs of other existing or developing programs such as Monitoring Waivers and the Groundwater Rule.

### 4.1 Sensitivity Analysis Methodology

Aquifer sensitivity refers to those factors characteristic of the aquifer and overlying materials, in addition to those that are imposed upon the aquifer, such as well construction, that increase the potential for both surface and subsurface contaminants to gain access to the aquifer. The aquifer sensitivity analysis depends on a number of factors that can collectively or individually allow the aquifer to become contaminated. Factors considered during the sensitivity analysis are described below. Characteristic factors pertaining to sensitivity are categorized as highly or moderately sensitive. **Those factors related directly to the well or wellfield are conditions that can be corrected by the water system, thus potentially lowering the overall sensitivity.** However, those factors related to the aquifer tend to be a direct result of natural conditions and in most cases can not be modified.

#### 4.1.1 Depth to first water-bearing zone below casing seal

The depth to the first water-bearing zone below the casing seal is important in controlling the aquifer's sensitivity because it relates to the time of travel from the surface to groundwater. The greater the distance and estimated travel time, the greater the potential for the contaminant to be degraded to insignificant levels. Although not specifically evaluated as a sensitivity criterion, the depth to the first water-bearing zone below the casing seal is used in the traverse potential and infiltration potential calculations described later.

#### 4.1.2 Aquifer Characteristics and Hydraulic Nature

Aquifer characteristics refer to the geologic material (lithology) that groundwater is moving through and how the lithology controls groundwater movement. Aquifer characteristics that contribute to sensitivity include materials that provide large open pore spaces and/or short pathways for contaminants to travel through the aquifer. Therefore, we consider aquifer

## **5.2 Results**

The results of the inventory were analyzed in terms of current, past, and future land uses; their time of travel (TOT) relationship to the well site; and their associated risk rating. In general, land uses that are closest to the well and those with the highest risk rating pose the greatest threat to your drinking water supply. Inventory results are summarized in Appendix C, Tables 1 through 3 and are shown on Figure 2 (Appendix B). Very small quantities of certain contaminants can significantly impact water bodies. Therefore, the following review of the presence of potential contaminant sources within the City of The Dalles drinking water protection area provides a quick look at the potential sources of contaminants that could, if improperly managed, adversely impact the drinking water source. No facilities or sites identified on the regulatory databases were searched (see Step 1 in the previous section).

### **5.2.1 Within Two-Year Time of Travel for the Wells**

The delineated two-year time of travel zone is primarily dominated by commercial and residential land uses. Eleven potential contaminant source locations (Reference Numbers 1-5,7,14,18,19,21 and 27 on Figure 2 and Appendix C, Table 2) were identified in the two-year time-of-travel zone. The potential contaminant sources within the two-year time-of-travel all pose a relatively higher to moderate risk to the drinking water supply with the exception of an RV park and a school, which presents a lower risk. The higher to moderate risk sites include: several gas stations, a utility, three water treatment facilities, a residential leaking underground tank and high-density housing.

### **5.2.2 Overview of Inventory Results within Five-Year and Ten-Year time of Travel for the Wells**

The drinking water protection area within the five-year and ten-year time-of-travel zones is primarily occupied by commercial land use. A total of thirteen potential contaminant source locations were identified in this area which are detailed on Table 2 in Appendix C and include two residential leaking underground tanks, a school with a leaking underground tank, a food processing plant, a park, condominiums, irrigated crops, rural homesteads with equipment maintenance, a golf course, a lift station, two state highways, a railroad and an irrigation district. All of the potential contaminant sources identified pose a relatively higher to moderate risk to the drinking water supply with the exception of the RV park, condominiums, and a school which poses a lower risk. In addition, a wood preserving plant, a pesticide storage area and a landfill were identified just outside of the drinking water protection area. These potential sources are included in this inventory because they pose a high degree of potential contamination risk.

## 6. Susceptibility of the Drinking Water Source

Drinking water susceptibility can be defined as the potential for contamination within the Drinking Water Protection Area (DWPA) to reach the well(s) and/or spring(s) being used by a Public Water System. The overall purpose of the susceptibility analysis is to identify the potential threats to drinking water quality and help prioritize community efforts for minimizing the contamination risk associated with those threats. Therefore, the susceptibility analysis is dependent on four factors; (1) identifying the location of the DWPA, (2) the sensitivity of the constructed intake (i.e. well or spring), (3) the sensitivity of the aquifer to contamination, and (4) the occurrence and distribution of high- and moderate-risk potential contaminant sources within the DWPA. These four steps were accomplished during the delineation, sensitivity analysis, and potential contaminant source inventory phases of this assessment.

The susceptibility analysis is a management guidance tool that should be used to recognize and identify environmental conditions that are favorable for contamination of the drinking water supply. For example, if a contaminant is released to soils or groundwater in an area of high sensitivity, it is likely that contamination of the aquifer will occur if remedial action is not taken. However, the susceptibility analysis should **not** be used to predict when or if contamination will actually occur.

The susceptibility analysis is completed by overlaying the potential contaminant source inventory results onto a map of the highly and moderately sensitive aquifer areas inside the DWPA (Appendix B, Figure 3) which were identified using either soil sensitivity, traverse potential (TP), or infiltration potential (IP). These are areas within the DWPA where rapid infiltration of water from the surface is most likely to occur. Potential contaminant source inventory results are analyzed in terms of current, past, and future land uses; their time of travel relationship or proximity to the well and/or spring location(s); and their associated risk rating (Appendix B, Figure 2). High- and moderate-risk contaminant sources have been defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces a contaminant of concern in large enough quantities that if released, could be detectable in the public water supply.

In general, land use activities which pose the greatest threat to the drinking water supply are those which are closest to the well(s) and/or spring(s) and have the highest associated risk rating. Therefore, the DEQ and DHS Drinking Water Program strongly recommend that the community address all high- and moderate-risk potential contaminant sources that occur within their DWPA in order to reduce the risk of their drinking water supply becoming contaminated. How the potential contaminant sources are prioritized and the level of management strategies that are appropriate depend on the proximity of the potential contaminant source to the well and/or spring and whether the sensitivity of the aquifer at the PCS site is high, moderate, or low.

If a public water system's drinking water source is considered susceptible to contamination, it is recommended that the system identify those condition(s) that lead to the susceptibility and take steps to protect the resource (i.e., work directly with the public and facility operators to implement sound management practices, etc.). Public water systems that are not considered

susceptible should identify factors that could lead to future susceptibility and are encouraged to take action to preserve future water quality by developing a management strategy that will ensure on-going resource protection.

## 6.1 Potential Contaminant Sources and Time-of-Travel Zones

In general, PCSs within the shorter time-of-travel zones pose greater risk than those in the longer time-of-travel zones. Also of concern is the location and distribution of these sources with respect to high and moderately sensitive areas. Overlaying the PCS location map on top of the sensitivity map for the Water System provides a tool to determine the susceptibility of the community's drinking water supply to contamination from each PCS (see Appendix B, Figure 3). The table below indicates the relationship between potential contaminant source risk, aquifer sensitivity, and estimated contaminant arrival time at the well, wellfield, and/or spring. The community can use the PCS location numbers on the inventory map in conjunction with the displayed aquifer sensitivity and relative risk rankings for each PCS from Table 2 (Appendix C) to identify the susceptibility of the drinking water source to contamination from each PCS and take steps to reduce the risk accordingly.

We have attempted to quantify the relative susceptibility of the water system with regard to the PCSs present in the DWPA using the table below. Across the top of the table, each Time-of-Travel (TOT) zone is subdivided to account for areas of high, moderate, and low sensitivity that may exist between each TOT. Potential contaminant source risk categories (high, moderate, and low) are listed down the left hand side of the table. The relative aquifer susceptibility to each PCS is demonstrated by the shading of each cell in the table. Cells that are shaded dark grey indicate a highly-susceptible condition, light grey shaded cells indicate a moderately-susceptible condition, and white cells indicate conditions of low susceptibility. The number in each cell indicates the number of potential contaminant sources that meet the conditions for that cell. Cells that do not contain a number indicate that there are no known potential contaminant sources that meet the conditions for the cell. Potential contaminant sources that meet the specific criteria for a cell in the table can be identified by reviewing Table 2 in Appendix C. The number of potential contaminant sources is totaled across the bottom of the table.

Table. City of The Dalles Susceptibility as a Function of PCS Risk, TOT Zone, and Aquifer Sensitivity									
	2-Yr TOT			2- to 5-Yr TOT			5- to 10-Yr TOT		
	High	Mod	Low	High	Mod	Low	High	Mod	Low
High Risk PCSs	9	1		8	3				
Moderate Risk PCSs	2	2		4			3		
Low Risk PCSs	5	2		2	1				
<b>Total PCSs</b>	16	5		14	4		3		

The distribution of high, moderate, and low sensitivity areas inside the Drinking Water Protection Area can be determined using either soil sensitivity of the mapped distribution of Traverse Potential (TP) or Infiltration Potential (IP). In the case of the City of The Dalles, the sensitive area designation was determined using soil permeability.

A total of 42 potential contaminant sources were identified inside the Drinking Water Protection Area. If any of the potential contaminant sources are identified as an area-wide source, we will evaluate that source with respect to each time-of-travel in which it occurs. As a result, the total potential contaminant sources evaluated in the susceptibility table may exceed the number identified on the potential contaminant source map. As indicated in the above table, 21 potential contaminant sources occur inside the 2-year TOT, 18 sources fall between the 2- and 5-year TOTs, and the remaining sources are located between the 5- and 10-year TOTs. Of the PCSs identified inside the 2-year TOT, ten are of high-risk, four are of moderate-risk, and seven are of low-risk. Based on the analysis results shown in the relative susceptibility table, we consider the City of The Dalles to be highly susceptible to potential contaminants #1 through #5, #14 and #21 inside the 2-year TOTs (PCSs Referenced on Figure 3, Appendix B). **Therefore we recommend that these potential contaminant sources not only be addressed in any Drinking Water Protection Plan but also in any Water System Emergency Response Plan.**

The water supply also appears to be moderately susceptible to two PCSs identified within the 2-year time-of-travel zones. As a result of this analysis, we recommend that the water system develop a Drinking Water Protection Plan that addresses all high and moderate risk potential contaminant sources within the DWPA, beginning with those sources which represent the greatest susceptibility risk. At a minimum, the water system should work with representatives from those PCSs posing a moderate to high susceptibility risk within the DWP to (1) determine the level of environmental protection employed in the day-to-day operations of the facility and (2) identify any reasonable Best Management Practices that will lead to an overall reduction of contamination risk.

**TABLE 2. INVENTORY RESULTS - LIST OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES**

**PWS# 4100869 THE DALLES (WATER TREATMENT)**

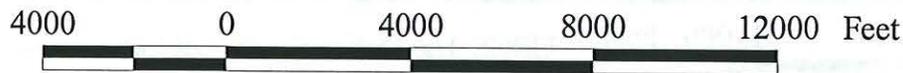
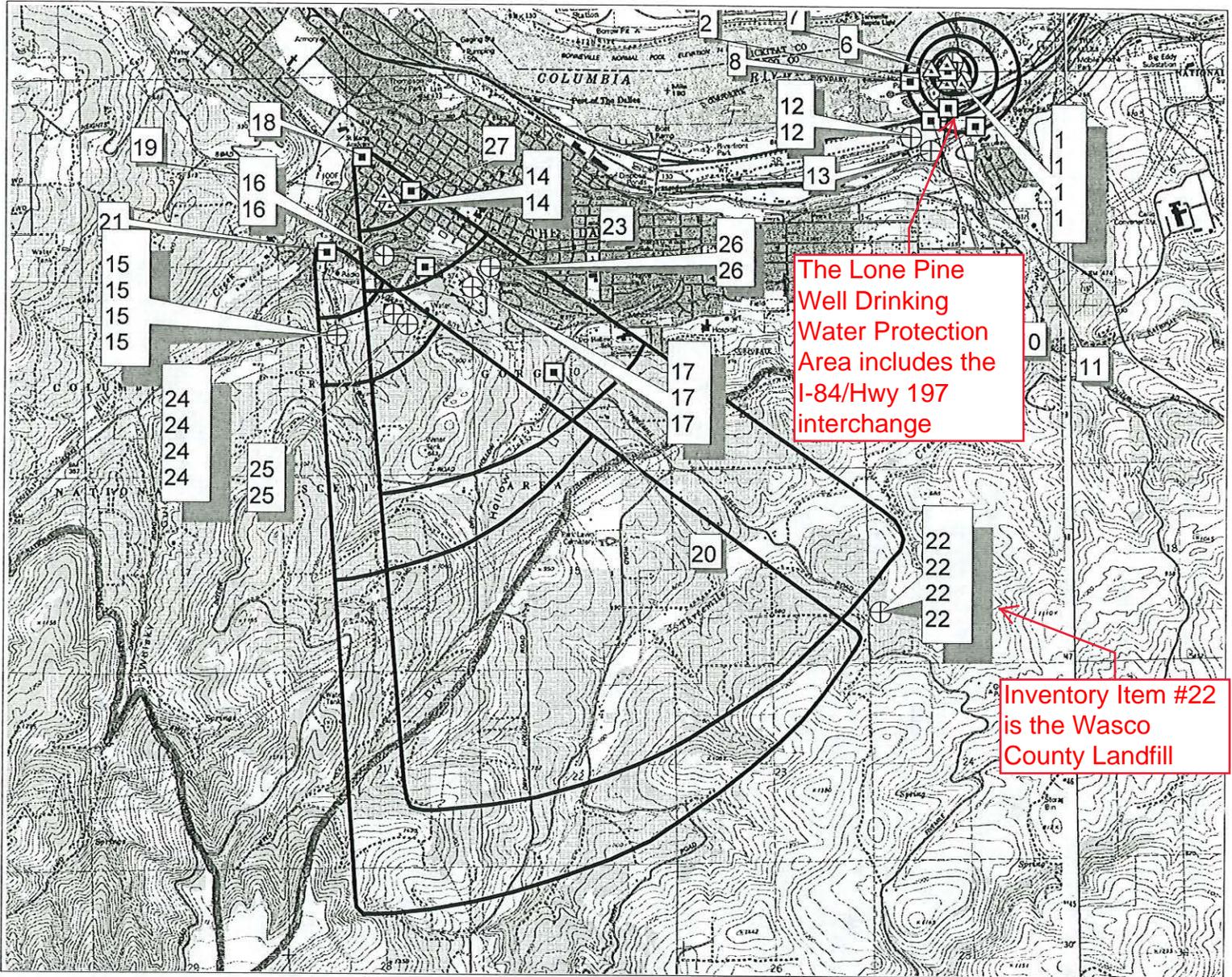
Reference No. (See Figure)	Potential Contaminant Source Type	Name	Approximate Location	City	Method for Listing	Proximity to Sensitive Areas	Relative Risk Level (2)	Potential Impacts	Comments
17	UST - Confirmed Leaking Tanks - DEQ List	Columbia Gorge Comm. College	E. Scenic Dr.	The Dalles	Database (2)	Between 2-yr and 5-yr TOT	Higher	Existing contamination from spills, leaks, or improper handling of stored materials may impact the drinking water supply.	
	UST - Status Unknown						Higher	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of stored materials may impact the drinking water supply.	
	Schools						Lower	Over-application or improper handling of cleaning products, pesticides or fertilizers used on the school grounds may impact drinking water. Vehicle maintenance wastes may contribute contaminants.	
18	Drinking Water Treatment Plants	City of The Dalles- Drinking Water Treatment	Jordan Wellhead Chemical Storage	The Dalles	Database (2) Field-Observation	Within the 2-yr TOT.	Moderate	Treatment chemicals and equipment maintenance materials may impact groundwater or surface water source.	
19	Schools	The Dalles School Dist. #12 Col. Wright School	W. 14th st	The Dalles	Database (2)	Within the 2-yr TOT.	Lower	Over-application or improper handling of cleaning products, pesticides or fertilizers used on the school grounds may impact drinking water. Vehicle maintenance wastes may contribute contaminants.	
20	Food Processing	Polehn Farms	2121 Dry Hollow Rd	The Dalles	Field-Observation	Between 2-yr and 5-yr TOT	Moderate	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and other materials during transportation, use, storage and disposal may impact the drinking water supply.	
21	Drinking Water Treatment Plants	The City of The Dalles- Marks Wellhead Chem. Storage	Marks Wellhead	The Dalles	Database (2) Field-Observation	Within the 2-yr TOT.	Moderate	Treatment chemicals and equipment maintenance materials may impact groundwater or surface water source.	
22	UST - Not Upgraded and/or Registered Tanks Landfill/Dumps	Wasco County Landfill	Steele Rd. (Just outside DWPA)	The Dalles	Database (2)	Just outside DWPA	Higher	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of stored materials may impact the drinking water supply.	
							Higher	Water percolating through the landfill waste material may transport contaminants to groundwater or surface water supply.	

Note: Sites and areas identified in this Table are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

(1) Where multiple potential contaminant sources exist at a site, the highest level of risk is used.

(2) See Table 3 for database listings (if necessary).

# The Dalles Drinking Water Protection Area Potential Contaminant Sources



USGS The Dalles South, OR Quadrangle  
(part section) 7.5' Series (Topographic)

**Drinking Water Protection Area (DWPA)**  
1,2, 5, and 10 Year Time of Travel (TOT)  
Analytical Method

1:50,000

Prepared by: JF 10/31/03  
Project Manager: JF RG#1867  
File # 4100869

**Potential Contaminant Sources**  
⊕ Higher Relative Risk  
▣ Moderate Relative Risk  
△ Low Relative Risk

Well Location: Township 1N Range 13E Section 1  
Wasco County  
WGS84 Datum  
Lone Pine Well 45°36'20.280"N 121°08'17.645"W  
Jordan St. Well 45°36'00.216"N 121°12'00.434"W  
Marks Well 45°35'35.271"N 121°12'14.996"W



Note: Sites and areas noted in this figure are potential sources of contamination to the drinking water as identified by Oregon Drinking Water Protection Staff. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when chemicals are used and managed properly. Numbers indicate potential contaminant sources indexed to Appendix C, Table 2.

Dear Mayor Mays and Members of The Dalles City Council,

I am writing to urgently request that the City Council issue a proclamation affirming that The Dalles is an inclusive and welcoming community for all residents, regardless of immigration status. This is not symbolic work. It is a necessary and immediate step to protect the emotional safety, stability, and well-being of hundreds of families who call The Dalles home.

Earlier this year, the City of Hood River reaffirmed its commitment to inclusion through *Resolution 2025-06: Resolution Affirming the City of Hood River as an Inclusive and Welcoming City*. Their actions have provided reassurance and stability to families living with fear and uncertainty. The Dalles is ready for a similar statement of leadership and courage.

Our city has already taken bold steps towards making our city a welcoming place for all. In 2019, The Dalles began its journey toward becoming a trauma-informed community. This distinction matters. It means we are committed to creating systems that reduce harm, build trust, and promote healing. Yet the recent presence of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in our community has caused significant trauma that stands in direct conflict with the values we are working to uphold.

The impact on students and families has been immediate and profound:

- At the end of every school day, we have extra adults present at dismissal due to concerns that a parent or student may be apprehended.
- Students fear that a parent might not be there when they return from school, resulting in high anxiety, difficulty learning, and emotional shutdown.
- Families are avoiding public spaces, appointments, and school meetings because they are terrified of being targeted or seen.
- Parents are suddenly detained, leaving children without stability or basic caregiving, and forcing schools to respond to crises with little warning.
- Students who have internalized fear so deeply that it affects their attendance, academic performance, and sense of safety in the classroom.

These are not hypothetical concerns. They are real, daily experiences for the children and families we serve.

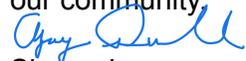
The City has the opportunity, and the responsibility, to declare clearly that The Dalles stands with all its residents. A proclamation would not change legal policy, nor would it interfere with federal operations. What it *would* do is send an unequivocal message that our community chooses compassion, safety, and unity over fear and division. It would reinforce our commitment

to trauma-informed practice and demonstrate that we are aligned in our efforts to protect our most vulnerable neighbors.

At a moment when many families are living in fear, silence can easily be misinterpreted as indifference or agreement with current national policies. Now is the time for visible leadership.

I urge the Council to adopt a proclamation affirming The Dalles as an inclusive and welcoming community. I would be happy to provide language, speak at a meeting, or share additional information about how ICE activity is affecting the students and families in our schools.

Thank you for your leadership and your willingness to confront the pressing challenges facing our community.



Sincerely,

**Ajay Rundell**

Good evening. Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to speak tonight about my concerns. My name is Janet Hamada and I'm the Executive Director of The Next Door, inc. which has been serving people in The Dalles since 1984.

In case you don't know what we do, I'll tell you our mission statement and some of our 36 programs. Our mission is to open doors to new possibilities to strengthen children and families and improve communities.

What this means is that we're not the first level of services—like housing and food. But we try to prevent children and youth from experiencing bad things and if they do, we help them heal from the trauma of what they have experienced.

At our office on 11th and Kelly, we have a drop in center for teenagers, we have an alternative school for middle and high school students, we provide assistance to children aging out of the foster care system, and we provide therapy for hundreds of children.

There is so much more, including summer camps and leadership development and health promotion for our Native American, as well as Spanish speaking, neighbors.

The 116 people who work at The Next Door are *honored* to do this work for over ~~11,000~~ 16,000 people each year in 7 counties in the Gorge.

This brings me to my point today. I, and my team members, are incredibly afraid for our immigrant community and their children, most of whom are US Citizens.

The immigration enforcement that has been happening over the past few months, and specifically the past two Fridays in The Dalles, has sent shock waves of fear and anxiety throughout. Whether or not you agree with this

enforcement because you believe it's targeted at people with criminal backgrounds, is not my point today.

My point is that with every person who is picked up by masked, unidentified gunmen, they leave family behind, and many times children. These children are then scarred; and remaining adults in their families are too scared to go outside their homes.

We know that if you go to the local grocery stores now, you will see more young people shopping for food for their families because they are the only ones who feel safe to do so.

We know that a larger percentage of Latino students are missing school because they're afraid to leave their parents home alone, worried that if they leave, they may come home to their parents gone.

We know that parents are making plans for whom to leave their children with, including babies and toddlers, if they are taken by ICE. Sometimes they have to ask non-relatives because they don't have anyone else.

The stress, anxiety, depression, fear, and isolation are real.

I know that you don't have control over federal enforcement activities, but one thing the City could do is show its support for our entire community, even its immigrants and the US born children of these immigrants.

In other communities, cities and municipalities have created signs for businesses and homes to print and display, some have also provided funding for organizations to provide support for families after someone has been taken. But mostly, it would be nice for the city to make a statement in support of our children.

In this way, the vision of The Next Door comes closer to reality—and that vision is “a supportive community where all children and families are safe, healthy, and valued.”

Thank you.

December 08, 2025

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Elda Dorado Valenzuela. I immigrated to The Dalles 34 years ago. I received my green card, and eventually became a U.S. citizen. Over the years, I've worked in agriculture in Oregon and California with apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and olives. I've also worked in restaurants in Biggs and The Dalles. Currently, I'm working part-time in cherries and full-time in education with grades K through 5.

With my firsthand experience going through the immigration process, working in agriculture, and now being involved in education, I understand deeply the challenges faced by those who are not yet citizens. I've also recently noticed that ICE activities in our community have taken on new and alarming tactics. Even with the previous Trump administration, we didn't see this kind of physical removal of people from local businesses and streets.

With these kinds of tactics by the current administration's ICE enforcement, people are scared to even go out into the community for everyday purposes. My coworkers and I have been asked by parents of our students to take them home after school because they're afraid of potential ICE activity. I've personally driven people to work because they fear driving themselves. I've even done grocery shopping for families who are too afraid to leave their homes, even if they have green cards or legal status.

Looking into the future, if these kinds of ICE activities continue, people might no longer travel here for the migratory work they've done before—like weeding, harvesting, and especially helping with the local cherry crop. This would have a direct impact on our local businesses, schools and all of us living in this community, including putting more pressure on orchardists and potentially leading some to bankruptcy.

I'm here today to represent the Latino community and ask you for your help in guiding us and for ideas on how to help families affected and all members of the community because of the current environment created by the ICE activity in The Dalles.

Sincerely,



Elda Dorado Valenzuela  
[arceo8213@gmail.com](mailto:arceo8213@gmail.com)  
541-993-8213

A quien corresponda:

Mi nombre es Elda Dorado. Emigré hace 34 años a esta comunidad. Recibí mi trámite de residencia y finalmente obtuve mi ciudadanía estadounidense. A lo largo de los años, he trabajado en agricultura en Oregon y California con manzanas, cerezas, duraznos y aceitunas. También he trabajado en la industria de servicio al cliente en restaurantes en Biggs y The Dalles. Actualmente, trabajo a tiempo parcial en agricultura en el cultivo de la cereza y a tiempo completo en educación en grados desde el kínder hasta el grado 5.

Con mi experiencia de primera mano pasando por el proceso de inmigración, trabajando en agricultura y ahora estando involucrada en la educación, comprendo profundamente los desafíos que enfrentan aquellos que aún no son ciudadanos. También he notado recientemente que las actividades de ICE en nuestra comunidad han adoptado tácticas nuevas y alarmantes. Incluso con la administración anterior del señor Trump, no vimos este tipo de expulsión física de personas de los negocios y las calles locales.

Con este tipo de tácticas ejercidas por parte de ICE bajo la administración actual, los miembros de la comunidad tienen miedo incluso de salir a la comunidad para fines cotidianos o de rutina diaria. Mis compañeros y yo hemos recibido llamadas de peticiones de los padres de nuestros estudiantes pidiéndonos que por favor, llevemos a los estudiantes a casa al terminar las clases, porque temen a las posibles actividades de ICE. Personalmente, he llevado a personas a su trabajo porque temen conducir ellas mismas. Incluso, he hecho las compras en las tiendas para familias que tienen demasiado miedo de salir de sus hogares, aun teniendo la tarjeta verde o cualquier otro estatus migratorio legal.

Mirando el futuro, si ese tipo de actividades de ICE continúan, es posible que la gente ya no viaje a nuestra comunidad para realizar el trabajo migratorio que se realiza cada año como es el trabajo del trigo, y especialmente, la cosecha de la cereza. Esto tendría un impacto muy fuerte y directo en los negocios locales, las escuelas y por supuesto, en la economía de todos los que vivimos en esta comunidad, incluyendo a los que son dueños de los ranchos, ya que en ellos se les está ejerciendo la presión y esto podría ser una consecuencia que afectaría y quizás llevaría a varios a la bancarrota.

Hoy, este día, estoy aquí frente a ustedes para hablar de lo que nuestra comunidad latina está enfrentando y pedirles ayuda para que nos guíen en cómo poder encontrar recursos o ayuda para nuestras familias afectadas y tener una idea de qué y cómo podemos apoyarlas dado a la presencia de ICE en The Dalles.

Atentamente,

Elda Dorado  
[arceo8213@gmail.com](mailto:arceo8213@gmail.com)  
541-993-8213

**Mayor and Council Members,**

**Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter. I am here on behalf of families within our community who are experiencing significant hardship and uncertainty, considering recent ICE activity in our city. These actions have resulted in the sudden separation of fathers, brothers, and neighbors, leaving families to face fear, confusion, and a profound sense of abandonment. The absence of outreach, resources, or acknowledgment from city officials has only deepened their distress and contributed to a sense of isolation. This silence not only affects these families directly but also undermines the trust and safety of our entire community.**

**As Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. so powerfully stated, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." This moment calls for compassion, leadership, and commitment to the values that bind our community together.**

**It is important to recognize that The Dalles, like many other places across the United States, has been built and sustained with the help of immigrants and minority groups. This is especially true in agricultural regions such as ours, where the contributions of these communities have been essential to our growth and prosperity.**

**It is also important to clarify that this request does not seek interference with federal operations. Rather, it calls upon the city to fulfill its responsibilities to long-standing residents who are integral to the fabric of The Dalles. These families deserve to know that their city recognizes their hardship, values their presence, and stands prepared to support them in their time of need.**

**Furthermore, we wish to foster a constructive and ongoing relationship between the City Council and the Latino community. We believe that open dialogue and collaboration will strengthen our city and ensure that all residents feel seen, heard, and supported.**

**Accordingly, I respectfully urge the following actions:**

- 1. Issue a public acknowledgment that these incidents are occurring and commit to a coordinated city response.**
- 2. Convene a meeting between city leadership, community organizations, and service providers to establish clear procedures and points of contact for families affected by these detentions.**
- 3. Develop a comprehensive response plan that includes emergency protocols for minors, coordinated communication strategies, resource guidance, and explicit expectations for trauma-informed conduct by responding officers.**

**Our community relies on principled leadership and transparent communication, especially in times of crisis. I urge you to act promptly to support our neighbors and to reinforce trust in our city's institutions.**

**Thank you for your consideration.**

Dear Mayor Mays and Members of The Dalles City Council,

I am writing to urgently request that the City Council issue a proclamation affirming that The Dalles is an inclusive and welcoming community for all residents, regardless of immigration status. This is not symbolic work. It is a necessary and immediate step to protect the emotional safety, stability, and well-being of hundreds of families who call The Dalles home.

Earlier this year, the City of Hood River reaffirmed its commitment to inclusion through *Resolution 2025-06: Resolution Affirming the City of Hood River as an Inclusive and Welcoming City*. Their actions have provided reassurance and stability to families living with fear and uncertainty. The Dalles is ready for a similar statement of leadership and courage.

Our city has already taken bold steps towards making our city a welcoming place for all. In 2019, The Dalles began its journey toward becoming a trauma-informed community. This distinction matters. It means we are committed to creating systems that reduce harm, build trust, and promote healing. Yet the recent presence of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in our community has caused significant trauma that stands in direct conflict with the values we are working to uphold.

The impact on students and families has been immediate and profound:

- At the end of every school day, we have extra adults present at dismissal due to concerns that a parent or student may be apprehended.
- Students fear that a parent might not be there when they return from school, resulting in high anxiety, difficulty learning, and emotional shutdown.
- Families are avoiding public spaces, appointments, and school meetings because they are terrified of being targeted or seen.
- Parents are suddenly detained, leaving children without stability or basic caregiving, and forcing schools to respond to crises with little warning.
- Students who have internalized fear so deeply that it affects their attendance, academic performance, and sense of safety in the classroom.

These are not hypothetical concerns. They are real, daily experiences for the children and families we serve.

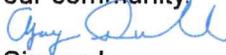
The City has the opportunity, and the responsibility, to declare clearly that The Dalles stands with all its residents. A proclamation would not change legal policy, nor would it interfere with federal operations. What it *would* do is send an unequivocal message that our community chooses compassion, safety, and unity over fear and division. It would reinforce our commitment

to trauma-informed practice and demonstrate that we are aligned in our efforts to protect our most vulnerable neighbors.

At a moment when many families are living in fear, silence can easily be misinterpreted as indifference or agreement with current national policies. Now is the time for visible leadership.

I urge the Council to adopt a proclamation affirming The Dalles as an inclusive and welcoming community. I would be happy to provide language, speak at a meeting, or share additional information about how ICE activity is affecting the students and families in our schools.

Thank you for your leadership and your willingness to confront the pressing challenges facing our community.



Sincerely,

**Ajay Rundell**