

MP01/24

**A G E N D A**

600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2736  
TEL 503 797 1542 | FAX 503 797 1793



**METRO**

**Agenda**

MEETING: METRO COUNCIL/EXECUTIVE OFFICER INFORMAL MEETING  
DATE: February 13, 2001  
DAY: Tuesday  
TIME: 2:00 PM  
PLACE: Council Annex

**CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

- I. UPCOMING LEGISLATION
- II. JOHNSON CREEK RESTORATION PLAN Marriott
- III. OREGON CONVENTION CENTER EXPANSION UPDATE Schultz/Moss/Blosser
- IV. SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC PLAN Peterson
- V. REDISTRICTING ISSUES Houser/Fjordbeck
- VI. EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMMUNICATION
- VII. COUNCILOR COMMUNICATIONS

**ADJOURN**

## Questions and Answers

**Question:** How do the city and county governments plan to pay for the projects listed in the Plan?

**Answer:** The Plan anticipates that federal and state grants would be available for flood management projects and for restoration work benefiting fish listed under the Endangered Species Act. As designed, the Plan would integrate flood management projects with water quality and fish habitat restoration needs. In addition, local jurisdictions could also identify money within agency capital and operating budgets to use as federal matching funds or out-right project financing. The Plan does not expect immediate implementation of all proposed projects. As funding becomes available, it would be directed toward the highest priority work.

**Q:** Does this Plan take into account requirements of the federal Endangered Species Act?

**A:** The Plan was not designed specifically to be a salmon restoration plan, but it includes all the elements that would need to be considered for restoring salmon—that is, planning at a watershed scale, establishing a goal to restore natural functions as the foundation for achieving the objectives of reducing nuisance flooding, improving water quality, and restoring fish and wildlife habitat. In this regard, the Plan has incorporated the necessary steps to meet the ESA requirements that will be applied. By setting objectives to restore fish and fish habitat and taking steps to accomplish this restoration, the plan meets the City of Portland's resolution to assist in the recovery of native salmonids.

**Q:** There is an ongoing program in the watershed to buy property within the floodplain from willing sellers. How does this effort fit with the Restoration Plan?

**A:** Continuing the Willing Seller Program to purchase flood-prone property is an important component within the Plan. In many cases, these purchased properties could be used to reconnect the floodplain, provide floodwater storage, or offer improved habitat for fish and wildlife.

**Q:** How will this Plan affect my property?

**A:** If your property floods frequently, it may be identified as a potential site for a restoration project. This simply means there is an opportunity to contribute to the restoration process. There is no requirement for you to do anything. Participating as a willing seller or making habitat improvements on your property is strictly voluntary. You may also experience fewer nuisance flood events because projects elsewhere have reduced water levels in your area.

**Q:** Does this Plan contain new rules that will affect how I can use my property?

**A:** This plan does not impose any new regulations on property owners. If you live in the floodplain, existing local zoning ordinances, building codes, and state laws already limit some actions within designated floodplains.

**Q:** What if a project does not work the way you expect?

**A:** All the proposed projects include ways to evaluate success. If we find an approach is not meeting expectations, then we will make changes to get better results.

**Q:** Can I do things as an individual property owner to help restore the watershed?

**A:** All of the six governmental jurisdictions have information for landowners explaining ways in which you can help protect and restore the watershed.

**Q:** If you implement all of the projects listed in the Plan, will that mean my property will no longer flood?

**A:** The Plan does not eliminate all possibility of flooding in the watershed. It does, however, offer ways to reduce water levels and flood damage during events likely to occur every five to ten

years. Extreme events, such as those in 1964 and 1996, will still cause major flooding within the 100-year floodplain identified by the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

**Q:** What about maintenance of these new "natural areas"? I am concerned that there will be homeless people sleeping in these areas.

**A:** Planning for the design and construction of wetlands will consider operations and maintenance. Maintenance of vegetation and regular site visits in order to keep dumping and illegal camping activity to a minimum are expected. We anticipate the need to foster creative partnerships with Neighborhood Watch groups, the police departments, and parks departments in order to care for these projects and provide neighborhood amenities rather than nuisances.

**Q:** What if someone does restoration work on his property and then moves? Are agreements with landowners legally tied to the property when it sells?

**A:** Before we invest funds in restoration on private land, we would make sure that we have a way to protect the long-term viability of the restoration work. This may be through a conservation easement or other deed restriction. This would potentially open up opportunities for tax deductions for people who choose to do restoration on their property.

**For further information, please contact:**  
**Kim Hatfield,**  
**Johnson Creek Watershed**  
**Council Coordinator**  
Call 503-239-3932 or  
visit the Web site: [www.jcwc.org](http://www.jcwc.org)

# RESTORATION PLAN SUMMARY



## ► Overview

The Johnson Creek watershed drains 52 square miles within six government jurisdictions—the cities of Gresham, Milwaukie, Happy Valley, and Portland and unincorporated areas of Clackamas and Multnomah counties. All jurisdictions have joined in a cooperative agreement to support restoration projects within the basin.

The Johnson Creek Watershed Restoration Plan is a call to action for implementing projects that accomplish multiple objectives within the area. These objectives include reduced nuisance flooding; improved water quality; and increased fish and wildlife habitat. The Plan proposes a series of potential projects that meet both environmental and human needs by restoring, where possible, the natural functions of the watershed.

The Plan highlights eight high-priority projects distributed throughout the basin. These comprise 29 separate stream reaches. The Plan also identifies 29 additional reaches that may be suitable for future projects.

Projects to restore natural functions within the watershed serve as the building blocks for restoration. Work includes:

- Reconnecting the floodplain
- Connecting backwater channels to the creek
- Restoring natural stream meanders or sinuosity
- Re-establishing lost wetlands
- Improving stream bank vegetation
- Improving in-stream fish habitat

The project recommendations within the plan are detailed enough to begin work soon, yet flexible enough to reflect property owners' desires to achieve goals of the Plan. The Plan includes cost estimates for each project but does not identify specific sources to fund work. Likely sources include federal and state grants for flood mitigation or endangered species habitat work within the watershed.

## ► Johnson Creek History

The Johnson Creek watershed today is a product of more than 100 years of human alteration of the landscape and waterways. People have filled wetlands and channelized portions of the creek in order to make space for development and reduce flooding.

Attempts to control flooding of homes and businesses within the Johnson Creek floodplain date back to the 1930s when the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) financed a large flood control project to straighten the creek and line about 15 miles of stream bank with rock walls. The WPA alterations actually made flooding worse in some areas, and also disrupted important fish spawning and rearing areas within the creek. Over the next 70 years, development within the watershed and in-stream changes contributed to declines of once plentiful salmon, steelhead, and trout populations.

In 1998, the National Marine Fisheries Service placed Johnson Creek steelhead on the federal Endangered Species List. The fisheries agency added chinook salmon to the list in 1999. Cutthroat trout may also be added in the future.

The Johnson Creek Restoration Plan incorporates information collected during previous planning efforts within the basin, especially the 1995 Johnson Creek Resources Management Plan (RMP). Past studies, however, focused mainly on floodwater management. Today's Restoration Plan takes a more refined and comprehensive approach to address nuisance flooding while also improving water quality and dealing with Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements.

## ► Building the Plan

Development within the Johnson Creek watershed has followed the typical pattern of population growth seen throughout the Pacific Northwest. Vegetation removal, increases in impervious surfaces (e.g., large parking lots), channel straightening, and bank hardening have reduced in-stream channel stability and complexity while increasing stormwater runoff.

To date, the emphasis has been on engineered structures, such as stormwater detention facilities, bypass pipelines, dikes, and revetments, and on protecting and enhancing the landscape for human needs. This approach, however, has caused problems for fish and wildlife populations. Recent ESA listings have heightened concerns about the impacts of these structural solutions on threatened fish species. ESA restrictions also limit future options for dealing exclusively with human needs without considering ecological impacts.

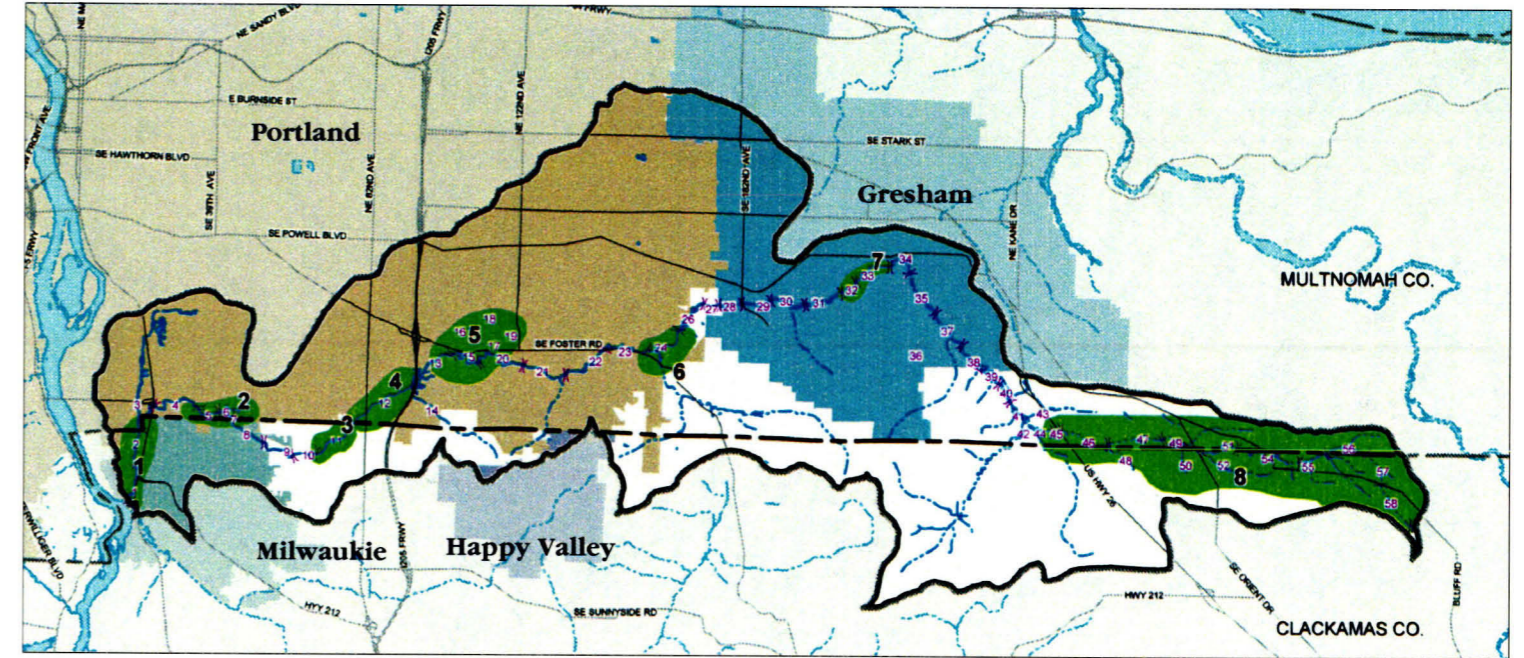
Plan recommendations rely on an understanding of biological, chemical and physical watershed conditions. In addition to the historical records of Johnson Creek, other tools and data sources for this study included the following:

- Previous studies and regulatory guidelines, such as the RMP and the ESA 4(d) rules
- Existing regulations, such as floodplain ordinances and habitat protection measures
- Watershed model, providing analyses of nuisance flooding
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Stream Habitat Survey (1999-2000), which measured water quality, water quantity, and food production and distribution
- Field investigations, which focused on preliminary identification and ranking of sites for reconstructing critical lost functions

## ► Top Priority Project Recommendations

The Plan uses eight consolidated “target functions” to characterize intended goals within selected stream reaches. These targets establish a way to quantify expected benefits and measure improvement over time. The eight functions are in-stream complexity, priority outfalls, pipe crossings, impervious surfaces, fish barriers, inundated properties, floodplains, and corridors and habitat patches.

The Plan identifies a total of 58 reaches for potential projects ranging from the Johnson Creek confluence with the Willamette River upstream to headwaters of the main creek and some tributaries. Plan developers highlighted eight high-priority project areas

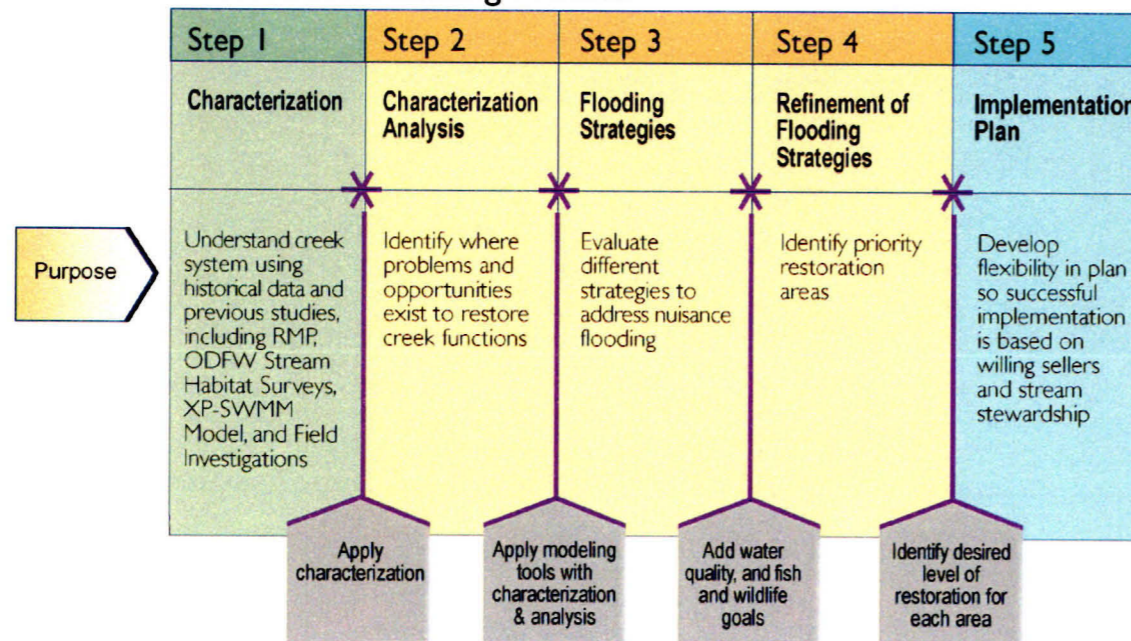


Eight Priority Area Locations

comprising 29 reaches. These are outlined below, followed by a map showing approximate locations of the eight priority areas.

1. **Lower Johnson Creek Restoration** – Reach 1 and 2 (Milwaukie): Improve fish habitat that is currently very limited, reconnect and restore the floodplain, reduce effects of impervious surfaces, and provide property owners with information to improve stream stewardship. Estimated cost: \$10.7 million.
2. **Tideman Johnson Nature Park** – Reaches 5 and 6 (Portland): Enhance riparian area, mitigate pipe crossing and outfalls, and protect a high-value natural resource tributary connection. Estimated cost: \$5.7 million.
3. **Bell Station Flood Mitigation** – Reach 11 (Clackamas County): Reconnect floodplain, mitigate pipe crossings and outfalls, reduce erosion, reduce impacts from impervious surfaces, and protect property from flooding. Estimated cost: \$7.75 million.
4. **West Lents Flood Mitigation** – Reach 12 (Portland): Reconnect and restore floodplain, improve stream conditions, mitigate outfalls, and provide stewardship information to property owners. Estimated cost: \$11 million.
5. **Lents Alternatives** – Reaches 15-19 (Portland): Reconnect and restore floodplain, acquire frequently flooded properties through the Willing Seller Program, and provide stewardship information to property owners. Estimated cost: \$28 million.
6. **Alsop Floodplain Restoration** – Reach 24 – (Portland and Urban Reserve): Enhance and create wetlands and open space for floodwater storage, improve stream conditions, and provide recreational opportunities. Estimated cost: \$15.1 million.
7. **Gresham Stream Corridor** – Reaches 32 and 33 (Gresham): Improve riparian conditions, enhance wetlands, reconnect and restore floodplain, reduce erosion, and provide stewardship information to homeowners. Estimated cost: \$3.3 million.
8. **Upper Reaches Riparian Improvements** – Reaches 44-58 (Clackamas and Multnomah Counties): Restore riparian corridors and associated floodplain functions in the upper reaches of Johnson Creek. Estimated cost: \$14.3 million.

### Restoration Planning Process



**Informal Council Meeting  
February 13, 2001**

**TOPIC: METRO'S SOLID WASTE STRATEGIC PLAN**

**1. Strategic Plan**

- Where are we? Where do we want to go? How to get there?
- Few key strategic issues
- Product is framework for future decisions

**2. One Key Issue: Metro's Role as Service Provider and Regulator of Transfer Stations**

- Council identified this as an important issue at last retreat
- Currently Metro is both a service provider and regulator
- Regulation now mostly:
  - ✓ health and safety
  - ✓ payment of fees/taxes
  - ✓ waste reduction (e.g. 25% minimum recovery requirement)
- Metro does not regulate rates (but has authority to)
- Current strategy is to be a market player
- Other strategies could be market competition or rate regulation

**3. What information would be useful regarding this specific issue?**

**4. Schedule and what's needed from Council/EO next**

**PROJECTED REDISTRICTING SCHEDULE**

<b>JANUARY 19</b>	Completion of Initial Draft Ordinance Re Criteria, Council and Citizen Committees
<b>JANUARY 22</b>	Review of Draft Ordinance by Staff Workgroup
<b>FEBRUARY 1-15</b>	Presiding Officer Consultation with Councilors/Executive Officer Concerning the Nominations to the Citizen Committee
<b>FEBRUARY 23</b>	Ordinance Filed For 1 <sup>st</sup> Reading
<b>MARCH 1</b>	Ordinance 1 <sup>st</sup> Reading
<b>MARCH 1</b>	Submittal of Citizen Committee Appointee Names By Councilors and Executive Officer
<b>MARCH 15</b>	<b>Council Adoption of Ordinance</b>
<b>MARCH 16-29</b>	Organizational Meetings of the Council Task Force and Citizen Redistricting Committee Task Force Conducts Information Gathering Hearing As Required in Proposed Ordinance Draft
<b>APRIL 1</b>	Deadline for the Receipt of Census Data
<b>APRIL 13</b>	First Draft Plan/Map for Review By Staff Workgroup and Presiding Officer
<b>APRIL 20</b>	Workgroup Approval of a Draft Plan
<b>APRIL 23</b>	<b>Workgroup Plan Submitted to Task Force and Citizens Committee</b>
<b>APRIL 23-MAY 11</b>	Task Force and Citizen Committee Meet to Review Draft Plan
<b>MAY 11</b>	Citizen Committee Recommendation <b>Completion of Proposed Plan By Council Task Force For Purpose of Public Hearings</b>
<b>MAY 14-25</b>	Four Public Hearings Throughout the Metro Region Conducted By Task Force
<b>JUNE 1</b>	<b>Completion of Task Force Work on a Proposed Plan</b>
<b>JUNE 6</b>	Filing of Plan as an Ordinance For 1 <sup>st</sup> Reading, Including Recommendation of Citizen Committee
<b>JUNE 14</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Reading Plan Ordinance
<b>JUNE 19,21,28</b>	Council Consideration, Amendment, Adoption of Plan Ordinance

**METRO**

February 12, 2001

TO: Metro Councilors  
Metro Executive Officer Mike Burton

FR: Council Presiding Officer David Bragdon

RE: Appointments for citizen representatives on Citizen Advisory Committee on Reapportionment

As part of our public process in determining the new council district boundaries, I am proposing that Metro establish a Citizen Advisory Committee on Reapportionment, made up of 16 citizen representatives. This committee will review and provide information, advice and assistance on the rules, reapportionment map and implementing ordinance in coordination with the Metro Council Reapportionment Task Force. This council task force will be chaired by Councilor Rod Monroe and will also include Councilors Hosticka and Burkholder, the three councilors whose terms extend to January 2005.

Should this ordinance be approved, each of you would appoint two citizens to this advisory committee. The time commitment would be limited to an organizing and orientation meeting in March and a series of work sessions in April and May, with the task force's responsibilities completed by the end of May. Your appointees should not hold elected office or professionally represent interests that come before Metro.

Although the required census data is still being processed, we should get prepared now. I'd like to have your appointments submitted in writing by March 1, 2001. Please include contact information with the names of your appointees. Thank you for your assistance in this important matter.