
**Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area
Management Committee**

Dave Helzer, Chair



METRO

600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232-2736

Smith and Bybee Wetlands Management Committee Meeting

5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m., Thursday, October 14, 2010
Metro Regional Center, 600 N E Grand Ave., Room 270
Portland, Oregon 97232

AGENDA

Welcome and introductions	(Dave Helzer)	5:30 pm
Approve June's meeting notes	(Dave Helzer)	5:30 – 5:35 pm
Natural Resource Management Plan update (consultant team)	(Janet Bebb)	5:35 – 6:45 pm
Committee meeting schedule for NRMP update	(Janet Bebb)	6:45 – 6:50 pm
Wapato Facility land use & other general updates		6:50 – 7:00 pm
Adjourn		7:00 pm

MEETING SUMMARY
Smith and Bybee Wetlands Management Committee
August 24, 2010

In Attendance:

Dave Helzer (Chair)*Portland Bureau of Environmental Services
Troy Clark (Vice Chair)*Audubon Society of Portland
Larry Devroy*Port of Portland
Patt Opdyke*N. Portland Neighborhoods
Pam Arden*40-Mile Loop Trust
Dale Svart*Friends of Smith & Bybee Lakes
Dan Kromer*Metro Parks & Environmental Services
Janet BebbMetro Sustainability Center
* Denotes voting SBWMC member

Guests:

Peter Fry, Planning Consultant for Multnomah County
Marissa Madrigal, Multnomah County
Roberta Phillip, Multnomah County

The meeting was called to order at 5:45 p.m. and introductions were made.

Approve July's Meeting Notes

July's meeting notes were approved as written.

Wapato Jail – Proposed Uses

Peter Fry, a planning consultant for Multnomah County, is working on the conditional use portion of the Wapato Jail; Marissa Madrigal and Roberta Phillip are looking at alternative uses for the empty jail.

The siting of the jail was a huge process and included multiple appeals. The original conditional use permit was very narrow; Peter's job, he said, is to widen it so that another type of use might be possible. Prior to occupancy, whomever takes control of the jail must enter an agreement with the Portland Police, who can then negotiate with the operator for any changes to the permit.

The facility could become a drug/alcohol treatment facility, a jail, or a half-way house type of facility. Because of the land use permits, the allowed uses are very limited ("general industrial zone").

The neighborhood association asked for three things, Peter continued: 1) A 'good neighbor plan' (drafted, but needs to be vetted through the County) that records incidents and how they are addressed, a communication mechanism between the operator and the neighborhood; 2) \$40,000 that was designated for, but not spent on art – the neighborhood would like it to be spent in downtown St. Johns as a revitalization tool; and 3) to make sure the stipulated environmental agreement has been met by the Port (it's been met and exceeded). The hearing is Sept 1, 9 am, before a hearings officer, 1900 SW 4th, Suite 3000. The Committee is welcome to testify, but there are no environmental

issues being addressed in this process; a lot of that was addressed before and during the construction. A trail is being put in next to the jail, but the police have some issues with how to handle security.

Larry mentioned that the area has a healthy coyote population that likes to dig under fences; this could be a problem for a secured type of facility.

Security is critical; Peter said that under the new agreement, the Portland Police will stipulate what is needed in terms of lighting and security dependent upon the type of facility that goes in. Janet pointed out that lighting and security are very much an environmental concern.

He's laying out changes to the conditional use permit, but it's Multnomah County's decision, Peter responded. Marissa added that there are no plans for the County to operate the jail; the State is also uninterested in it as a prison (there is enough capacity right now, and considerable modifications would need to be made for Wapato to be able to hold long-term prisoners). The County is trying, therefore, to open up other options for its use.

Troy stressed that many of the Committee members worked for two years on the original permit, ensuring inclusion of stipulations such as lighting being directed only inward and not onto the wildlife habitat, and the members are surprised to find that the hearing is just a week away. Janet said she'd spoken with Peter briefly about eight months ago, but there had been no follow-through. Peter told the group he uses a different methodology, and has had great success and no security incidents. The jail was built with prison-level security which is the highest level. The facility will likely operate at a lower level.

There was discussion about whether it should be Metro's or the Committee's place to comment on the land use proposed; it was decided that the Committee should take the lead since they were part of the original Good Neighbor Agreement. Neither Peter nor the representatives of the County knew of a need to include them. Peter said he's willing to ask to keep the record of the hearing open, and to add this body to his recommendation.

With the proximity to the natural area, Dave asked how could there not be environmental elements to the conditional use permit. Peter answered that the building of the facility included those, but the City's criteria for changes to the conditional use permit don't include any.

Patt asked what the differences are between the original use permit and the new. Peter said that if it's used as a drug/alcohol facility, the number of people allowed to reside there would be different. Also, the new recommendation would be to allow negotiation with the Portland Police for further changes. Patt pointed out that additional parking would be needed if more residents are allowed, which would affect the light, noise, etc.

Peter said those details will be worked out with the Police whenever an operator is found. Janet and Dan explained that Metro and the Committee are required to be included in any negotiations for changes. Janet said that under the agreement Peter's suggesting, if the Police made a decision that Metro disagrees with, we would have no power to take them to land use court.

The Good Neighbor Agreement (attached) was referenced and discussed. Troy mentioned that about one-third of the evergreen trees have died since the jail has been built and none of them have been replaced, as required in the Agreement (Section 4, A). The original depth agreed to was 40-ft. Marissa completely understood, and urged them to let her know when there are problems. There has been a lot of turnover in the Sheriff's office that has likely led to lost communication, she said.

Troy explained that the condition of the berm is crucial to the wildlife habitat adjacent to the jail. The Committee and Metro want binding language because of proximity, and because the current owner has agreed to maintain it. That language must be hardwired in regardless of the use or the operator. Make it part of the land use agreement, he said. Peter said it would be perfectly appropriate for him to advocate to the County that an environmental agreement be put into place using language from the good neighbor agreement.

Dave commented that “good neighbor” versus “environmental agreement” is semantics. When would the environmental portions of the currently binding agreement be addressed? Dave pointed out that as a security measure, an operator could decide that a buffer of evergreens could be a risk. That would have huge impacts on the environment, and the land-use permit changes Peter is suggesting leave no room for that to be addressed. The Portland Police would likely accept anything couched as a “risk.”

Marissa said her boss is not going to have a problem with incorporating binding language regarding environmental concerns. She will speak to Peter about how to fit these requirements in and circle back with Dave and either Dan or Janet. Peter insisted on separating this Good Neighbor Agreement from the St. Johns agreement. Janet disagreed, but Patt offered that if the Committee enters into a separate agreement, it would have the same voting right as the St. Johns Neighborhood Association. This Committee is about water, land, trees, critters, etc., Dave pointed out – all the physical things that interact with the natural area.

Peter responded that he has no desire to have to go through an appeals process, so he is willing to continue the hearing for another month. Strategically, however, the process has momentum right now. At a minimum, Patt said, A and B from the Good Neighbor Agreement need to be included, but the Natural Area Management Plan could affect it, as well.

Dave said the Committee needed to discuss some things internally; the three guests took their leave.

Someone from the Committee must attend the hearing on Sept 1 to ask for a continuance or to leave it open, Dave began. Especially important is the section of the criteria that addresses the appearance. He'd like to add another condition adding an environmental agreement and that the Committee and Metro should draft it. He'll make it a priority to be at the hearing; Patt and Janet can also attend.

The group discussed that it's crucial to have a vote on changes. Regarding the difference between leaving the record open, or requesting a continuance, Patt explained that if there's a continuance, another hearing would be held and other parties such as the Committee could be heard. If the record is simply left open, there's a short window (possibly as short as one week) to submit written comments, and those aren't put before the actual hearings officer. We don't want the record left open; we need a continuance, she said. Peter left out several groups who should have been part of the process.

The Committee decided that it will require a Good Neighbor Agreement and the right to be part of negotiations, and an addendum that is an environmental piece. Patt said that it could be argued that if a neighborhood association (whose members are volunteers with no connection to a public agency) can have veto power, the Committee's position is even stronger because it's a standing committee with appointed members that is directly connected to Metro. There must be a way to ensure that both security and the environmental concerns work together. Maximum occupancy is another important issue. Go for the strongest language feasible, language saying that Metro or the Committee must have the ability to approve or deny changes to any agreement.

Janet will contact Sheila Frugoli to clarify procedural issues and then draft a letter. Also, Dave will follow-up with Marissa. After the hearing September 1, should meet again and invite Sheila.

General Updates

The public involvement team is proposing an open house out at the landfill on a Saturday in November. It would be helpful if members could be available to talk to people. The follow-up would be to talk to BES about using their St. John's waste water treatment center meeting room.

Also in discussion is to go live online for public comment on the Plan.

Next Meeting Agenda and Date

Move next meeting. Janet and Dan will contact the group with options.

Adjourned at 7:22 p.m.

gbc

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MULTNOMAH COUNTY WAPATO FACILITY Good Neighbor Agreement

February 2004



This "Good Neighbor Agreement" for the Wapato Facility outlines steps the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office will take in operating the facility maintaining productive relationships with facility's neighbors, adjacent natural resources, and the broader community. Parties to the agreement are Multnomah County and the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office and the Citizens Working Group, representing the many interested citizens and other stakeholders for the Wapato site.

This agreement is effective upon completion of the Wapato Facility, and continues as amended until supplanted by a new agreement.

This Good Neighbor Agreement includes the operational guidelines specified in the approved City of Portland's Conditional Use Permit for the Wapato Facility.

FACILITY SECURITY AND USES

- 1) The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office will not book inmates into custody nor release inmates from custody at the Wapato Facility.
- 2) Multnomah County will follow the approved security plan for the Wapato Facility. (see Attachment "A")
- 3) Only those uses listed in the facility's Conditional Use Permit are permitted. (see Attachment "B")

FACILITY APPEARANCE/MAINTENANCE

- 4) The Wapato Facility's appearance will continue to be unobtrusive, compatible with its industrial and natural resource surroundings, complying with Portland City Code, the version of the Port of Portland's Rivergate Development Standards attached to the property deed, and adopted design.
 - a. Multnomah County will continue to maintain the Wapato Facility environmental buffer to provide a permanent visual buffer between the facility and the Port of Portland's mitigation area and the Smith & Bybee Lakes management area.

- b. The County will operate the facility to minimize noise and light beyond the facility's boundaries.

TRANSPORTATION

- 5) The County's transport vehicles – buses, vans, service vehicles and cars – and construction vehicles will not access the Wapato Facility site via neighborhood streets, defined as those south of North Columbia Boulevard, except in the case of an emergency. The Sheriff's Office will also strongly encourage vendors servicing the site to adhere to the same consideration.
- 6) The County will provide bicycle parking for staff and visitors.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS

- 7) When resources are available in the Wapato Facility operational plan, in coordination and collaboration with Metro's Wildlife Area Manager and the Port of Portland's Natural Resource Manager, the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office will make available inmate work crews for environmentally beneficial projects in the adjacent natural resource areas adjacent to Smith & Bybee Lakes.
- 8) The Wapato Facility will provide limited access to the adjacent natural resource areas, with the approval of the Port of Portland and Metro site managers, and facilitated by the facility commander. Public parking will be available on the Wapato Facility site to accommodate access.
- 9) The Wapato Facility will offer its community meeting room for public meetings by schedule and subject to existing Multnomah County Sheriff's Office procedures, when meetings will not have an adverse effect on the Facility's operations and security.
- 10) The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office will conduct scheduled tours of the Wapato Facility for interested citizens, subject to Multnomah County Sheriff's Office procedures for safety and security clearances for access of detention areas in operating facilities.

COMMUNITY OBLIGATIONS

- 11) Community members or other stakeholders are obligated to contact the facility commander, either by email or telephone, if concerns arise regarding the Sheriff's Office compliance with this agreement. Any concerns should be expressed as contemporarily as possible to allow the best review, response, and action when appropriate.

- 12) Within the context of this agreement, community members or other stakeholders should contact the facility commander to request services in the community or natural resource areas.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH COMMUNITY

- 13) The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office's community contact person for the Wapato Facility will be the facility commander. The Sheriff's Office will provide his or her name and telephone number to citizens to contact for questions about the facility's operations or the County's compliance with the Good Neighbor Agreement.
- 14) The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office will provide annual updates on Wapato Facility operations, which will be available on the Sheriff's Office Website (www.mcso.us) along with this Good Neighbor Agreement. The website will provide a link to the facility commander's email to facilitate community input and comment.
- 15) The Wapato Facility commander will contact and consult with Metro and the Port of Portland if repairs or restoration are required in the environmental buffer adjacent to the Port of Portland's mitigation area and the natural resource management area.
- 16) For future development on the Wapato site, Multnomah County will notify citizens and recognized neighborhood and business district associations, environmental and other interested groups, seeking views to ensure designs are compatible with adjacent industrial uses and natural areas.

The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office is committed to adhering to the principles and values represented in this agreement. The Sheriff's Office staff at the Wapato Facility look forward to an ongoing positive relationship with the surrounding community and continuing to be partners in the stewardship of the natural resources adjacent to the facility.

ATTACHMENT "A" - "SECURITY PLAN" CONTENT - CUP Exhibit A4

CENTRAL BOOKING

- The booking of 'arrestees' will not occur at the Wapato Facility.

TRANSPORT

- All transporting of inmates or program clients to and from the facility will be completed by Sheriff's Deputies.
- All movement in and out of the facility will occur through the secure vehicle sally port.
 - Inmates
 - Will be in institutional clothing
 - Travel in secure vehicles
 - Wear restraints
 - Program Clients
 - Will be in institutional clothing
 - Travel in secure vehicles

FACILITY SECURITY

- 24 hour / 7 day per week perimeter security by Sheriff's Office
- Both interior and exterior of facility monitored
- All ingress and egress controlled
- Recreation areas secured and screened from the public
- All visitors screened through metal detector before entering facility
- Lobby and waiting areas monitored
- All visits monitored
- All parking areas monitored
- "Booking" and "Release" occur at other location(s)
- A drug dog used to search jail and program areas
- Inmate behavior/activities monitored, structured, and directed by Sheriff's Deputies.

(Attachment "A" continued)

BUILDING DESIGN PARAMETERS

Building designed and constructed to established criteria for medium security facilities:

- Building shell provides secure perimeter
- Size and location of windows prevent escape
- Hard ceilings (i.e., concrete and/or plaster) in living units
- Dormitory-style housing
- Group recreation areas
- Never less than two locked doors or barriers between inmate/program client housing units and outside
- Housing areas separate from administrative or staff-only areas
- Centrally controlled, limited points of ingress and egress
- Sight lines promote surveillance of inmates / program clients
- Building fully protected by fire sprinklers
- Perimeter fence to secure facility
- Separate parking areas for employees and visitors
- Backup power supply to facility

ATTACHMENT "B" - "USES" CONTENT - CUP Exhibit A5

PRIMARY USES:

- Jail
- Secure residential treatment program
- Secure detention for federal detainees

ACCESSORY USES / ACTIVITIES:

- Maintenance activities / facilities
- Utility corridors
- Indoor and outdoor storage
- Parking for official Multnomah County vehicles
- Parking for employees and visitors
- Public meeting room
- Medical clinic and health facilities
- Kennel
- Interpretive signage and displays for visitors
- Public art
- Administrative officer for Multnomah County corrections and treatment specialists
- Facilities for public meetings, tours, and related public education activities
- Wildlife interpretation – trail(s), observation point(s), signage

Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area Management Plan

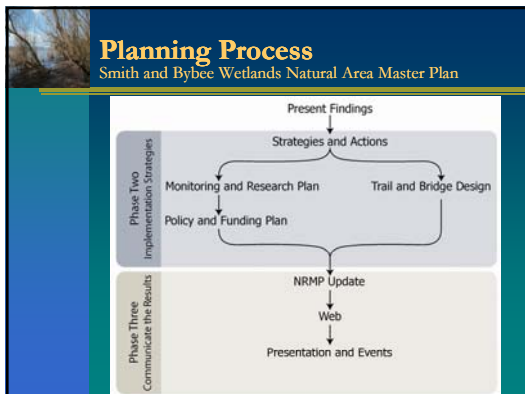
Management Committee Meeting No. 4

October 14, 2010



Agenda

- Threats Summary
- Conservation Target Goals
- Action Plan
- Next Steps



Threats

- **Severity:** The level of damage expected
- **Scope:** The geographic scope of impact
- **Contribution:** The contribution of the source
- **Irreversibility:** The degree to which the effects can be restored

Threat Summary

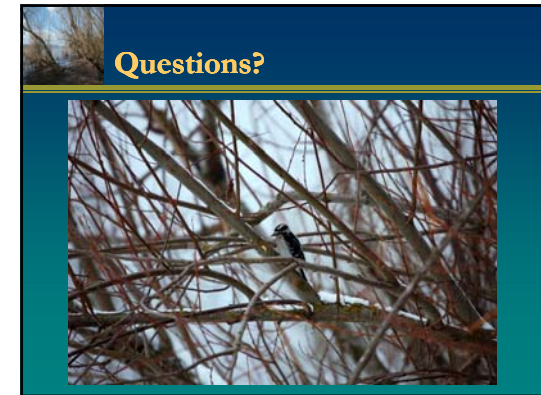
Threats	Open Water / Emergent Wetlands	Scrub-shrub Wetlands	Bottomland Forest	Riparian Forest	Upland Prairie	Western Painted Turtle	Striped Horned Lark	Overall Threat Rank
Changes in community composition, structure, and succession due to invasive plant species competition	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	High	Medium (lack of nesting sites)		Very High
Altered wetland hydrology due to water control structures in and along the Columbia River	Very High	Medium	Medium	Low		Very High		Very High
Altered wetland hydrology due to global warming	High	High	High	High		High		High
Limited connectivity between corridors to off-site habitats due to urban development				High	High	High	High	High

Threat Summary

Threats	Open Water / Emergent Wetlands	Scrub-shrub Wetlands	Bottomland Forest	Riparian Forest	Upland Prairie	Western Painted Turtle	Spotted Horned Lark	Overall Threat Rank
Disturbance to nesting sensitive species and overwintering waterfowl due to recreational use and infrastructure	High (overwintering waterfowl)		Medium	Medium (Bald eagle)		High	Low	High
Edge effect (Increased nest predation, loss of thermal habitat for neotropical migrants due to industrial development)		Medium		Very High				High
Rice and hayfield production by wildlife					Medium (American kestrel, Milder, etc.)	High (raccoon, skunk, etc.)	High (American kestrel, Milder, etc.)	High
Inappropriate vegetation height due to lack of natural disturbance regime					High		High	High

Threat Summary

Threats	Open Water / Emergent Wetlands	Scrub-shrub Wetlands	Bottomland Forest	Riparian Forest	Upland Prairie	Western Painted Turtle	Spotted Horned Lark	Overall Threat Rank
Reduced habitat size due to urban development						High	High	High
Lack of large standing trees for roosting and canopy cover (RFL due to beaver activity)			High	High				High
Medium stress due to soil profiles and beaver systems					High			Medium
Increased mortality rate in amphibians due to predation from bull frog and carp	High							Medium
Future introduction of invasive species via traffic, tourism	High							Medium
Disturbance to high banks due to flutto, barrows and beaver activity			Medium	Medium				Medium



- ### KEAs Rated Poor – Fair
- Native plant community structure, diversity, and cover
 - Habitat connectivity / dispersal corridors
 - Disturbance regimes
 - WPT: basking and nesting site availability and distribution
 - Dispersal corridors

- ### Putting it together . . .
- Current Columbia River flows negatively impact wetlands
 - Invasive species – fragmented habitat
 - Disturbance to nesting species, basking turtles, and overwintering waterfowl

- ### Putting it together . . .
- Disturbance regimes
 - WPT: basking and nesting site availability and distribution
 - Dispersal corridors

Conservation Target Goals

- Improve KEAs
 - Native species cover and diversity
 - Link fragmented habitats
 - Columbia sedge meadows
- Create upland prairie habitat
- WPT nest sites and basking sites
- Attract SHL

Action Plan

- Improve Key Ecological Attributes
- Abate critical threats
- Target specific areas
- Prioritized actions
- Ramsey Lake area excluded

Strategic Actions

- Continue water management strategy
- Expand Columbia sedge meadows
- Restore BLF and SSW in areas dominated by RCG
- Increase native tree and shrub richness and density
- Cage trees

Strategic Actions

- Add WPT basking logs
- Create WPT nesting sites at SJL
- Create native upland prairie at SJL Subarea 1
- Install shrubs (perches)
- Create smaller, dispersed SHL nest sites



Years 1-5

Target Areas: Years 1-5	Acreage
South Shore Bybee Lake: Bottomland forest	27.5
Leadbetter Peninsula: Columbia sedge meadow	6.7
Interlake Area: Columbia sedge meadow, Riparian forest (cage trees), Bottomland forest	63.1
South and West Shores Smith Lake: Riparian forest (cage trees), Scrub-shrub wetland, Bottomland forest	84.9
Saint Johns Landfill: Existing habitat and part of Subarea 5	20.0
Total	202.2

Years 6-10

Target Areas: Years 6-10	Acreage
South Shore Bybee Lake: Columbia sedge meadow, Scrub-shrub wetland	16.2
Interlake Area: Scrub-shrub wetland, Bottomland forest	52.0
South and West Shores Smith Lake: Columbia sedge meadow	8.5
Saint Johns Landfill: Upland Prairie (Subarea 1)	60.0
Total	136.7



- ## Water Management Benefits
- Maintains emergent wetlands
 - Off-channel salmon habitat
 - Estuary food web
 - Reduces RCG cover
 - Ovipositing amphibian habitat
 - Exposes autumnal mudflats - shorebirds
 - Provides bird watching experience

- ## Habitat Restoration Benefits
- Restores imperiled plant communities
 - Links fragmented habitat
 - Reduces “edge effect”
 - Creates interior habitat
 - Improves habitat quality and resiliency
 - Long-term snag recruitment

- ## Habitat Restoration Benefits
- Provides additional WPT basking and nesting sites
 - Upland prairie nesting sites
 - Western meadowlark, SHL, etc.
 - Introduce rare species
 - Taylor’s checkerspot, plants
 - Increases visitor experience

Questions?



Next Steps

- Confirmation of strategies and actions
- Refinement of access plan
- Documentation of Policies and Funding
- Produce Master Plan Document

THANK YOU!

Conservation Targets

Introduction

Conservation Targets are composed of a suite of species, communities, and ecological systems that represent and encompass the full array of native biodiversity of the site; reflect local and regional conservation goals; and be viable or at least feasibly restorable (TNC 2007).

Conservation Targets establish the basis for setting goals, carrying out conservation actions, and measuring conservation effectiveness. They are the foundation of conservation planning. Key ecological attributes (KEAs) for each conservation target will be evaluated. KEAs are aspects of a conservation target's biology or ecology that, if missing or altered, would lead to the loss of that target over time (TNC 2007). Viability of the Conservation Target is inferred by the condition of the KEAs. Analysis of threats affecting Conservation Targets inform the development of action plans to abate serious threats and monitoring plans to gauge success of the action plans. Conservation targets then should consist of species or communities that will provide the focus of management actions and monitoring. Species or communities that for whatever reason are too expensive to manage or monitor are not good candidates for conservation targets.

Methods

Regional conservation plans were referenced to align the conservation goals of the Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area Management Plan with other Willamette Valley ecoregional conservation plans. These plans included the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Oregon Conservation Strategy (ODFW 2005), the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's Willamette Subbasin Plan (NWPC 2004), The Nature Conservancy's Ecoregional Assessment of the Willamette Valley – Puget Trough – Georgia Basin (TNC 2004), and Partner's in Flight's Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in Lowlands and Valleys of Western Oregon and Washington (PIF 2000). These plans identify both focal habitats and focal species as conservation targets.

Onsite habitats as mapped by Stewart (2006) were used as the foundation for selecting Conservation Targets, under the assumption that KEAs for the selected habitats would align well with KEAs of the sensitive wildlife species associated with that habitat. However, in some cases habitat-based KEAs would not provide critical KEAs for a sensitive species. For example, habitat-based KEAs for upland prairie wouldn't include streaked horned lark's KEA of sparse, low growing vegetation and bare ground for nesting or western meadowlark's KEA of perches. When these differences became apparent, a sensitive species was either designated a Conservation Target or a Nested Target.

When the differences between habitat-based KEAs and a sensitive species' KEAs were slight the species was nested under the habitat-based Conservation Target, as was the case for western meadowlark under the upland prairie Conservation Target. When differences were large as was the case for streaked horned lark and management options appeared feasible, the species was designated as a Conservation Target. The difference

being, conservation targets form the basis of this management plan, while nested targets are addressed as a part of action plans developed for their umbrella conservation target.

Results

Using onsite habitat types and regional conservation planning efforts as guides, conservation targets were selected that encompass the site's biodiversity values and regional conservation targets. These are:

Habitat Conservation Targets

- Upland prairie (including western meadowlark as a nested target)
- Emergent wetland (including Columbia sedge meadows and autumnal mudflats as nested targets)
- Scrub/shrub wetland
- Bottomland forest wetland
- Riparian forest (including bald eagle as a nested target)
- Open water (including Chinook salmon as a nested target)

Species Conservation Targets

- Western painted turtle
- Streaked horned lark

The habitat Conservation Targets represent all of the major habitat types present at the site. Western painted turtle and streaked horned lark were selected as target species because several of their KEAs would not be captured in a list of habitat-based KEAs.

Upland Prairie

Willamette Valley upland prairie habitat is located exclusively at the 250-acre St. Johns Landfill. It represents the target habitat for restoration actions at the landfill. Almost 99% of historic expanse of Willamette Valley upland prairie has been converted to other uses (citation). Metro, ODFW, TNC, and many other organizations are actively engaged in upland prairie restoration activities at sites throughout the valley. Streaked horned lark and western meadowlark are both OCS strategy species that are associated with upland prairie habitat. Neither species is currently thought to breed within the metropolitan area (Metro 2008) but both have been observed at the St. Johns Landfill. It is hoped that management efforts targeted specifically at these species will result in breeding pairs at the landfill.

Emergent Wetlands

Emergent wetlands occupy approximately 450 acres of the site (Stewart 2006). Nested conservation targets included with emergent wetlands are Columbia sedge meadows and mudflats. The Columbia sedge Association is listed as "critically imperiled" both globally and in Oregon by the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center Program, with a ranking of G1S1 (Christy, 2004). Mudflats become exposed as the water is drawn down over the summer providing valuable habitat for wading and fish eating birds.

Scrub/shrub wetlands

Scrub/shrub wetlands occupy approximately 550 acres of the site (Stewart 2006) making it the largest habitat type present. Little willow flycatcher is closely linked with this habitat. It is an OCS strategy species for the Willamette Valley ecoregion and a focal species of other regional conservation planning efforts (NPCC 2004; TNC 2004; and PIF 2000).

Bottomland forests

Bottomland forests include mature Oregon ash and willow forests covering approximately 90 acres of the site. The Oregon ash forests are mature, with 100-year old trees present. These forests are frequently inundated and provide valuable habitat for neotropical migrants such as Swainson's thrush and sensitive bat species such as the hoary bat and Yuma myotis.

Riparian forests

Riparian forests are gallery-type forests dominated by black cottonwood that line the sloughs throughout the site. These narrow bands of forest provide nesting sites for bald eagle and rookery sites for great blue heron. Bald eagle are a nested conservation target of this habitat type. This habitat occupies approximately 300 acres.

Open water

Open water habitats cover approximately 300 acres and remain open water year-round. The extent of this habitat is measured by the areas of open water that remain at the peak of the draw-down. Chinook salmon are a nested target with the Open Water conservation target. Chinook salmon smolts are documented users of open water habitats (citation), which provide critical refugia during periods of high flows on the Willamette and Columbia rivers.

Western painted turtle

Western painted turtle are residents of the open water habitats at Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area, but they also rely on other habitats for nesting and basking. Because of their unique set of KEAs (e.g., basking and nesting involving several habitat types), they were included as a conservation target. Western painted turtle are an OCS strategy species.

Streaked horned lark

Streaked horned lark is a species that is declining throughout the Metro area (Metro 2008). Experiments at creating breeding habitat are on-going at the St. Johns Landfill. While pairs have yet to breed at the site, pairs have been observed scouting the newly established habitat. They were selected as a conservation target because of their unique set of KEAs. Streaked horned lark are a candidate for listing under the federal ESA, and OCS strategy species, and a focal species of conservation plans for the Valley.

Discussion

These Conservation Targets reflect local and regional conservation goals. Each of the are represented in one or more of the regional conservation plans listed above. Table 1

relates the Conservation Targets to focal species and habitats as identified in regional conservation plans.

Table 1. Comparison of Conservation Targets

Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area Conservation Targets	Oregon Conservation Strategy (ODFW 2005)	Willamette Basin Subbasin Plan (NPCC 2004)	Landbird Conservation Strategy (PIF 2000)	Ecoregional Assessment (TNC 2004)
Upland prairie	Grasslands	Upland prairie and savanna	Grassland - savanna	Upland prairie and savanna
Emergent wetland	Wetlands: marshes	Wetland prairie and seasonal marsh	N/A	Freshwater aquatic beds; Autumnal freshwater mudflats
Scrub/shrub wetland	Wetlands: deciduous swamps and shrublands	Perennial ponds, sloughs, and their riparian areas	Riparian	Depressional wetland broadleaf forests
Bottomland forest	Riparian habitats	Perennial ponds, sloughs, and their riparian areas	Riparian	Depressional wetland broadleaf forests
Riparian forest	Riparian habitats	Perennial ponds, sloughs, and their riparian areas	Riparian	Riparian forests and shrublands
Open water	Wetlands - marsh	Perennial ponds, sloughs, and their riparian areas	N/A	Freshwater aquatic beds
Western painted turtle	Western painted turtle	N/A	N/A	N/A
Streaked horned lark	Streaked horned lark	Horned lark	Horned lark	Streaked horned lark

Each of the plant communities and species listed in Table 1 fit the criteria for a good Conservation Target. Western painted turtle are OCS Strategy species (ODFW, 2005). The six communities and their representative species characterize the major systems at the site and the potential system to be restored at the St. Johns Landfill.

Sensitive species that have not been included as either Conservation Targets or Nested Targets but have the potential to occur at the site are identified in Table 2. These species will benefit from prescriptions developed for the habitats in which they occur.

Table 2. Non-target Sensitive species with potential to occur at Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area

Species	Federal and State Status	OCS Strategy Species?	Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area Target Habitats					
			Upland prairie	Emergent wetland	Scrub/shrub wetland	Bottomland forest	Riparian forest	Open water
Birds								
Common nighthawk	NL/SC	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dusky Canada goose	NL/NL	Yes	✓	✓				✓
Grasshopper sparrow	NL/SV	Yes	✓					
Little willow flycatcher	NL/SV	Yes			✓			✓
Oregon vesper sparrow	SOC/SC	Yes	✓					
Pileated woodpecker	NL/SV	No				✓	✓	
Purple martin	SOC/SC	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Tri-colored blackbird	SOC/NL	No		✓	✓			✓
Western bluebird	NL/SV	Yes	✓					
Western meadowlark	NL/SC	Yes	✓	✓				
White-breasted nuthatch	NL/SV	Yes				✓	✓	✓
Yellow-breasted chat	NL/SC	Yes			✓	✓	✓	
Amphibians/Reptiles								
Northern red-legged frog	SOC/SC	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northwestern pond turtle	SOC/SC	Yes	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Mammals								
California myotis	NL/SV	Yes				✓	✓	
Hoary bat	NL/SV	No	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Long-legged myotis	SOC/SV	No						
Silver-haired bat	SOC/SV	No	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Townsend's big-eared bat	SOC/SC	Yes						
Yuma myotis	SOC/NL	No	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

NL=Not Listed; SOC=Species of Concern; SC= Sensitive Critical, SV = Sensitive Vulnerable

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