

Metro | Agenda

Meeting: Smith and Bybee Wetlands Advisory Committee (SBAC)
Date: Tuesday, January 26, 2016
Time: 5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
Place: Metro Regional Center – Room 270
600 NE Grand Ave, Portland Oregon 97232

5:30 p.m.	Welcome and introductions	All
5:35 p.m.	Approve Nov. 2015 meeting minutes	Carrie Butler
5:40 p.m.	Asian gypsy moth eradication proposal	Clint Burfitt – ODA
6:10p.m.	Planning projects update	Lisa Goorjian
6:30p.m.	Water management	Elaine Stewart
7:05p.m.	Metro staff and project updates	Dan Moeller
7:10 p.m.	Removal/fill law update	Memo from Gary Shepherd
7:15 p.m.	Member recruiting letter	Carrie Butler
7:20 p.m.	Goals and next meeting agenda	All
7:30 p.m.	Adjourn	

Upcoming SBAC meetings:

Tuesday, March 29, 2016 at Metro Regional Center

For agenda/schedule information, contact Christy Carovillano at 503.797.1545 or christy.carovillano@oregonmetro.gov

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Smith and Bybee Wetlands Advisory Committee

January 26, 2016

Committee members in attendance

Troy Clark*Audubon Society of Portland (Chair)
Carrie Butler*Port of Portland (Vice Chair)
Adele Rife*Columbia Slough Watershed Council
Bill Briggs*ORRCO
Dale Svart*Friends of Smith & Bybee Lakes
Dan Moeller*Metro, Parks and Nature
Susan Barthel*City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services
Eric Tonsager*Oregon Bass and Panfish Club
Pam Arden*40 Mile Loop Trust
Patt Opdyke*North Portland Neighbors
Sara Henderson*St. Johns Neighborhood Association

Others in attendance

Christy CarovillanoMetro, Parks and Nature
Clint BurfittOregon Department of Agriculture
Elaine StewartMetro, Parks and Nature
Emily RothFriends of Smith & Bybee Lakes
Lisa GoorjianMetro, Parks and Nature
Mark HitchcoxUSDA – APHIS

Committee members not in attendance

Don VandeBergh*Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

*Denotes voting Smith and Bybee Wetlands Advisory Committee member.

WELCOME

The November 24, 2015 meeting minutes were approved as written.

ASIAN GYPSY MOTH ERADICATION PROPOSAL

Clint Burfitt, insect pest prevention and management program manager with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, gave a presentation on the proposed pesticide use in the Smith and Bybee Wetlands area for Asian gypsy moth (AGM) eradication and the environmental monitoring activities planned for this project ([Attachment 1](#)).

Clint has been doing stakeholder briefings providing background information on the situation, which also includes the better known European gypsy moth (EGM). AGM and EGMs are identical in appearance, however, AGMs have a broader host range and feed readily on evergreen trees. Also, AGM females can fly, which will result in faster and broader dispersal around the Northwest.

Lots of new insects are coming into America from abroad, and the Port is a prime spot for the entrance of AGM. AGMs also have a proven ability to adapt to new environments and increase their population size. In 2015, two AGMs were caught in Oregon – one in Forest Park and one near Terminal Four at Port of Portland in St. Johns. One AGM was also caught at the Port of Vancouver in Washington. In addition, five EGMs were caught in Washington and Multnomah counties, with another seven EGMs caught northwest of Grants Pass. This was an unprecedented event as they have never caught two AGM in a single year. It was also highly

unusual to have AGM and EGM caught in the same area which leads to additional concern over possible hybridization.

Gypsy moths pose the following risks:

- *Economic* – impact on forestry production, impeding movement of plant commodities if quarantine is required, increased pesticide use.
- *Ecological* – devastation of forest canopy, increased stream temperatures, increased fire risks, competition with native species.
- *Human health* – skin bristles shed by the caterpillars can cause eye, skin, and respiratory irritations.

The USDA convened a Technical Working Group to discuss the issue, and based on the 2015 findings, their recommendation was to do increased trapping and treatment of the locations where the moths were found in 2015. The proposed treatment area covering Northwest Portland, Oregon and Washington is about 8000 acres. The program has just started their public outreach campaign and will be sending out mailings to all the properties in the treatment area inviting them to public meetings and workshops with the key message being “the threat is real, the time is now, the solution is tested and effective”. They are also working on a strategy for communication with the homeless population in the area. The public meetings for the St. Johns area are on February 17th and 20th at James John elementary school.

As for the eradication treatment, it will be done via three aerial helicopter applications of *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Btk) and be specific to the moth. Btk is a biological pesticide commonly used by organic fruit and vegetable producers. Two human health studies have been done on the pesticide and it is considered a very low risk alternative. Environmental assessments are being done on the proposed treatment areas as well, and sensitive areas, such as those with bald eagle nests and populations of the streaked horned lark, will be buffered off using GPS. In addition, no water treatments will be done.

Discussion

Elaine Stewart mentioned she is familiar with the application of the pesticide Bti and was curious as to what the form of Btk looks like. Clint said Btk is a fermentation product applied as a wet spray.

There was concern from the committee on native species also being killed by the gypsy moth eradication plan, and Clint confirmed that any other native Lepidoptera in the treatment areas that are hatching out at that time will probably also die; however he said their studies have shown that there are no native, threatened Lepidoptera in those areas, and therefore any natives present in the treatment areas should also be common and abundant in areas outside the treatment. He reiterated that the threat of the AGM getting established in the Pacific northwest would be a much more devastating outcome.

With one of the proven and known pathways of the entrance of AGMs coming from imported shipments through ports, Dan Moeller asked if there is a plan to potentially do proactive treatments to shipments in future. Clint replied that ships are getting some treatments already and that this is common practice. Mark Hitchcox also weighed in that Portland actually has the highest interception rate in the nation, however, the population overseas is immense, hard to stay ahead of, and is pushing the normal safeguarding system past its limits, and the proposed treatment plan is the next phase of their safeguarding system.

Dan also asked if the Btk label is available and Clint responded that yes, it can be found on the website. He also noted that the draft environmental assessment will be available for public comment shortly and they want to ensure the plan is carried out safely and effectively.

Finally, Troy Clark asked how many traps had been put up in the treatment areas last year and what ODA’s follow-up plan is for after treatment. Clint said 17 traps per square mile were placed last year and next year they plan on placing 3500 traps in the area and continue this protocol for three years. Clint welcomed any committee members to connect with him for further information and provided a copy of his card ([Attachment 2](#)) as well as an AGM informational handout ([Attachment 3](#)).

PLANNING PROJECTS UPDATE

Lisa Goorjian, Metro's Parks and Nature planning manager, provided an update on planning projects at Smith and Bybee Wetlands. First, she gave a brief recap of the trails project Mel Huie presented at the November meeting. Troy Clark asked when work was expected to begin on this project to which Lisa replied that due to the partnership with ODOT on the project, it really depends on their availability. Susan Barthel weighed in that the planning team should also be communicating project plans to BES because she does not believe they are aware. Troy then reiterated his concerns from the last meeting that with the new trail stemming from a dog park, he wants to ensure that dogs will not be allowed in the Smith and Bybee Wetlands area as the Comprehensive Natural Resource Plan (CNRP) outlines, and which they worked very hard to include. Dan Moeller said the dog issue is worth more discussion, but should occur outside of Lisa's update.

Next, Lisa discussed the work the previous planning manager, Mark Davison, had done with the committee last year to review and prioritize the access projects listed in the CNRP. As a reminder, these were as follows:

HIGH Priority:

- Improve access to the Interlakes Trail – (#1) this project appears to make improvements for the larger visitor experience and provides a base for some of the other projects.
- Seating – (#2)

MEDIUM Priority:

- Interlakes Trail extension
- Signs – this project should likely wait until others are completed, so no edits/replacements will need to be made if projects change.

LOW Priority:

- North Slough/Bybee Lake portage
- Viewing platform renovation

Mark and the planning team were supposed to review the input from the committee and return in the fall of 2015 to discuss funding questions and next steps, but unfortunately, with Mark leaving Metro shortly after, that phase of the project was put on hold. Lisa wanted to take this opportunity to introduce herself to the committee and ensure them her team is committed to working on this and coming back in the spring to discuss the options. Lisa also asked if a committee member would like to participate in this process by being a liaison and point of contact to the planning group. She believes this would be extremely helpful since their team is so new. Troy Clark volunteered.

Discussion

Troy provided some additional context to the highest priority item of improving access to the Interlakes Trail by saying that this was also about making it ADA accessible, as well as addressing concerns about bus access. Emily Roth asked if there was funding identified to do the design on these projects, and Lisa said they are not at that phase yet, that her team would just be scoping the projects to provide an estimate on design costs. Dan added that the Smith and Bybee Fund has approximately \$3 million that can be utilized for these projects. He also noted that quite a bit of levy money has been used on restoration work at Smith and Bybee Wetlands, but there was no capital money specifically allocated to the site. Emily also initiated a brief discussion on the topic of the Interlakes Trail extension and whether this is really needed due to the sensitive habitat it would be encroaching on. Elaine Stewart noted that it is more about planning and managing the access better to direct people all in the same direction, rather than the current situation where people tend to wander in all over the place.

Next Steps

Lisa will begin working with her team and Troy on a rough scope of work and cost estimates for the access projects.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Elaine Stewart, a Metro senior natural resource scientist, gave a presentation to answer lingering questions about hydrology and the plan for water management at Smith and Bybee wetlands ([Attachment 4](#)). She began by giving a brief history of how the wetlands used to operate in a seasonal cycle when they were unfettered by dams, and how this has changed over time due to regional hydrologic changes. Major factors contributing to the changes include construction of dozens of dams on the river and their management to control flow, and levees along the Columbia River being overbuilt, disrupting the connectivity between the wetlands and the river. Construction of a local dam at the outlet of Bybee Lake in the early 1980s completed Smith and Bybee's isolation from the surrounding landscape. This led to further consequences, most notably the expansion of reed canary grass and the loss of about 350 acres of Oregon ash-willow forest and explosion of the carp population which decimated aquatic vegetation.

Elaine then explained the water management plan she developed when she first came on board to help achieve the primary restoration objectives at Smith and Bybee Wetlands of re-establishing a healthy native plant community and providing beneficial habitat for wildlife such as salmon and waterfowl. The plan was to hold onto the water, and then draw it down using the water control structure that replaced the previous earth dam at the site. This approach has been closely monitored and has provided very detailed information on the response from the plant community on the management plan. Early results of holding and retaining water of at least 0.8 m for 6 weeks during the growing season has shown a reduction in reed canary grass, good fish passage, and other wildlife objectives being met.

Finally, Elaine discussed where they are now with the water management plan after holding the water control structure open in the fall of 2014 to allow Smith Lake to draw down, and the great response that was seen by this earlier draw down, as well as adjustments that need to be made. The plan for 2016, keeping the restoration objectives in mind, is to keep the water control structure open again this year and hopefully implement much needed safety and functionality improvements with the water control structure, and design and implement a water management solution to open the channel back up to allow water to flow out again.

Discussion

Troy Clark asked about the discontinuation of the use of trash racks to help control the water and carp situation. Elaine responded that this is one of the safety issues they hope to address and are looking at solutions for a safer option. She also noted that it only takes one overflow to allow the water to come up over the levees and let the carp in anyway.

Emily Roth asked about the plan for beaver management, specifically in the channel with the work that is planned there. Elaine said with the multiple family units that probably inhabit Smith and Bybee Wetlands, they will limit their own expansion because of their territorial tendencies, but they are a challenge the hydrology work will have to take into consideration. She also added that they have shown that it is possible to clear out dams without harming the beavers, and so, may just have to approach this as a maintenance activity that has to be done every so many years.

Emily also asked how much removal Elaine expects to have done in the channel and whether this is legal in terms of all the rules and regulations that surround environmental zones and heavy equipment. Elaine said they plan to have lots of clarity on this prior to beginning, and Dan Moeller ensured the committee that Metro always gets all the necessary permits and are fully in compliance with any regulations.

METRO STAFF AND PROJECT UPDATES

Dan Moeller gave a brief overview of the current Parks and Nature department structure that was implemented in July when Metro's Parks and Natural Areas divisions merged under the same management. Dan also provided a staffing update with the Parks and Nature organizational chart ([Attachment 5](#)) as a visual aid, and handed out a Metro contact list ([Attachment 6](#)). Finally, Dan announced that with his new position as Conservation Program Director, he will be handing over his role as Metro's primary liaison to the committee to Jonathan Soll, the science division manager, and the next meeting in March will be his last.

REMOVAL/FILL LAW UPDATE MEMO

Gary Shepherd, a Metro attorney, was unable to attend the meeting, but in his absence provided a memo ([Attachment 7](#)) for the committee with an update on the removal/fill law he presented at the September meeting. A brief synopsis of the memo is as follows:

Since the last meeting, Gary reviewed the issue with DSL staff and their attorney to determine if DSL would read the statute to prohibit fill associated with a recreational project. DSL staff is of the opinion that any amount of fill for anything but habitat improvement would violate the plain language of the statute. Gary offered two options that would allow planned recreational use and access improvements to be constructed at Smith and Bybee Wetlands.

1. Revoke the statute as its intended purpose (to stop landfill expansion) is no longer being served.
2. Amend the statute to exempt recreational use and access improvements from the fill prohibition.

Discussion

Patt Opdyke asked for clarification that this statute discussion is specifically in reference to the channel area between Smith and Bybee lakes and the plan for a bridge over the slough in the northwestern corner, to which the answer was yes.

Dan noted that adjustments need to be made to the statute to reflect the current state of the area, to which Emily Roth added if they do choose to amend, the use called out should be consistent with the CNRP.

Next Steps

Dan Moeller suggested the committee review the memo for further discussion, including developing a plan of action, at the next meeting when Gary should be available to answer questions.

MEMBER RECRUITING LETTER

Carrie Butler initiated discussion surrounding a new committee member recruitment letter targeted at the industry stakeholder position that was drafted since the last meeting ([Attachment 8](#)). She asked for members' comments on the letter and also whether the committee felt the letter was still needed.

Discussion

There was mutual agreement amongst the committee that the letter was still needed, although Troy Clark noted he doesn't know how much time they should really invest in finding someone to fill the stakeholder position, but it is important to make the initial contact. The discussion then turned to the contact list, and Carrie said she has a partial list based on Rivergate tenants, but noted that is very rough. Bill Briggs mentioned he has a list of Suttle Road businesses that he will send to Carrie, and also recommended J.B. Hunt as potential stakeholder to fill the industry slot based on their history with the stormwater operation at their location.

Next Steps

Committee members' comments on the letter are due back to Christy Carovillano within one week of the meeting minutes being sent out, with an aim to have a final letter in the mail by the third week in February.

GOALS FOR NEXT MEETING AND WRAP-UP

- Lisa Goorjian and her planning team, with Troy Clark serving as committee liaison, will begin work on a rough scope of work and cost estimates for the access projects identified in the CNRP and will plan to attend the March meeting to provide an update on this.
- The March meeting will be Dan Moeller's last as Metro's primary liaison to the committee. Jonathan Soll, Parks and Nature Science Division Manager, will be attending the March meeting in preparation of this role transitioning to him.
- Dan Moeller noted that Gary Shepherd, Metro attorney, will try to attend the March meeting to answer questions and partake in further discussion surrounding the removal/fill statute and help chart a course forward.

- Comments on the new member recruitment letter are due to Christy Carovillano within one week of the January meeting minutes being sent out, with an aim to have a final letter in the mail by the third week in February so that any potentially interested parties have advance notice of the March meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 7:33 p.m.

The background of the slide is a photograph of two Asian Gypsy Moths resting on a green leaf. One moth is on the left, showing its light-colored, patterned wings. The other is on the right, showing its darker, more mottled wings. The text is overlaid on this image.

Asian Gypsy Moth in Oregon: Operational Update 1/20/2016

Clint Burfitt
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection & Conservation Program Area

Oregon's catches in 2015

2 AGMs: 1 in Forest Park, 1 near Terminal 4 at Port of Portland in St. Johns

5 EGMs: 1 in West Linn, 1 in Forest Grove, 1 in Northwest Portland, 1 west of Forest Park, and 1 near Terminal 5

7 EGMs: NW of Grants Pass

Washington-1 AGM at Port of Vancouver

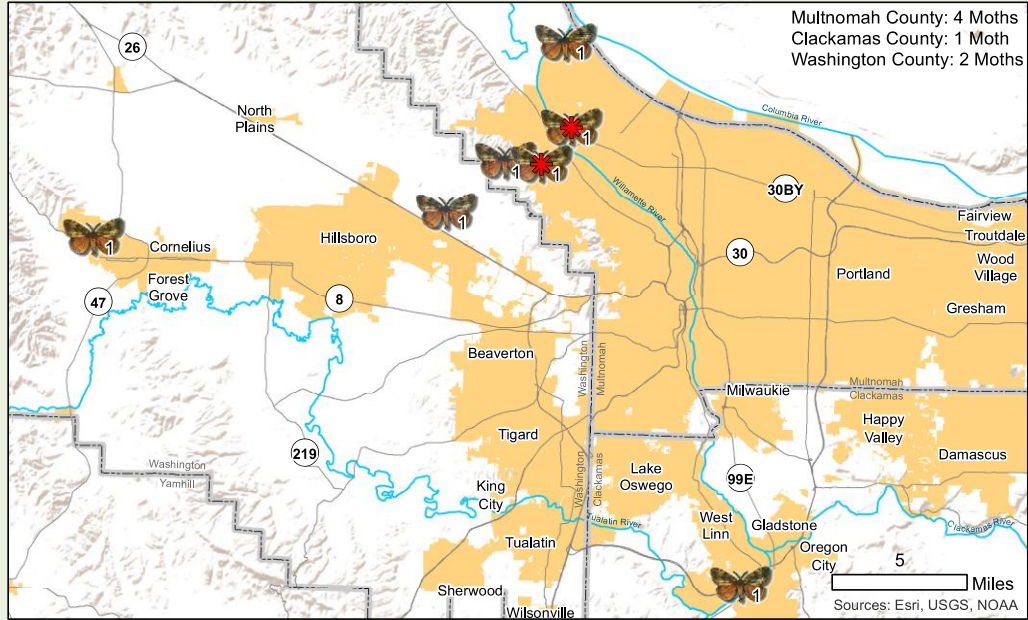
Asian Gypsy Moth and European Gypsy Moth

- Morphologically (appearance) identical
- AGM females can fly, increasing its dispersal ability
- AGM has broader host range and readily feeds on evergreen trees
- EGM studies indicate phenotypic plasticity-the ability to adapt rapidly to new environmental conditions and diets, including leaves containing tannin and secondary plant metabolites



2015 Oregon Gypsy Moth Detections

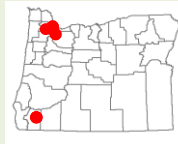
Total Moths Caught: 14 (12 GM and 2 AGM)



Positive Gypsy Moth Trap



Confirmed Asian Gypsy Moth



GypsyMothStatusMap.mxd
KAS 8-27-15
Oregon Landmark Protection NAD 83
Data Source: Esri, Oregon Geospatial
Data Clearinghouse, OR Dept. of
Agriculture, ODOT, NOAA, USGS
This product is for informational purposes
and may not have been prepared for or be
suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying
purposes. Users of this information should
review or consult the primary data and
information sources to ascertain the usability
of the information.

Risks

- Economic
- Ecological
- Human Health

Oregon Potential Economic Costs

- Costs of quarantines to nursery (\$803 million; 85% exported) and Christmas tree industries (\$100 million; 90% exported)
- Forestry production (hardwoods and fir)
- Increased pesticide use by private landowners (urban, nurseries, and private forests)

Northwestern forests: Douglas fir (most common), firs, maples, dogwood, alder, red cedar, pines, oaks, willows

In Oregon, forests comprise 30 million acres of state's 63 million acre land mass (48%) 30 species of conifers and 37 species of hardwoods



Watersheds and streams: Higher temperatures, lower oxygen, increased organic load (affects fish and other aquatic organisms)



Defoliation, in conjunction with climate change, may increase fire risks



Competition/displacement of native species



European Gypsy Moth



Northern tiger swallowtail



Redman and Scriber 2000



Human Health

Each caterpillar sheds its bristly skin four or five times as it grows, and the skins pile up. The bristles may become airborne and irritate human eyes, skin and respiratory systems. In fact, many people develop a rash if they come into contact with the bristles. It becomes extremely unpleasant to work or play outdoors; the caterpillars will also crawl on houses and may get inside.



Report of the Technical Working Group for the Response to Asian Gypsy Moth captures Washington-Oregon 2015

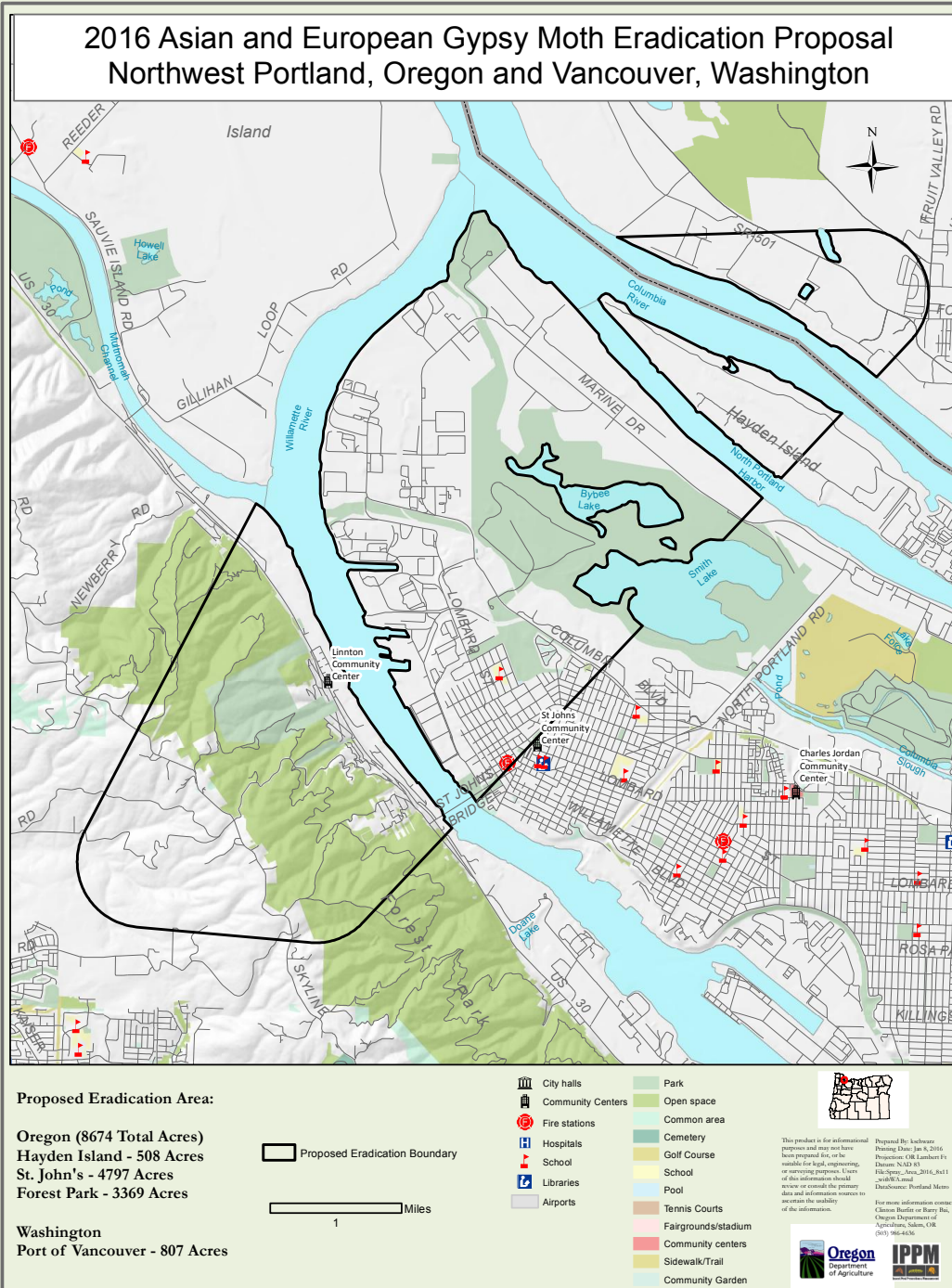
October 2015

Recommendations:

Given (1) the likelihood that adult female AGM were in the Puget Sound and Portland/Vancouver areas this summer, (2) uncertainty about the underlying AGM populations in areas where captures occurred, and (3) APHIS and State policies that AGM will not become established in the U.S., the TWG recommends an aggressive combination of delimitation trapping and treatment in the areas where AGM males were captured in 2015.

Proposed Eradication Area

~ 8000 acres



LAND USE	NUMBER OF TAXLOTS	ACREAGE
AGRICULTURAL	8	180
COMMERCIAL	364	1944
FOREST	58	581
INDUSTRIAL	26	479
MULTI-FAMILY RES	263	47
RURAL	56	353
SINGLE FAMILY RES	2067	598
UNDEVELOPED	874	4725
NOT CODED	78	403
TOTAL	3794	9310

Communication

Key Message

**“The threat is real, the time is now,
the solution is tested and effective”**

Websites: ODA and OISC

Mailings: 4000 letters to go out next week

Public meetings: February 17 and 20 (James John Elementary School)

Workshops: for residents to learn more about the gypsy moth and looking
for signs (e.g., egg masses)

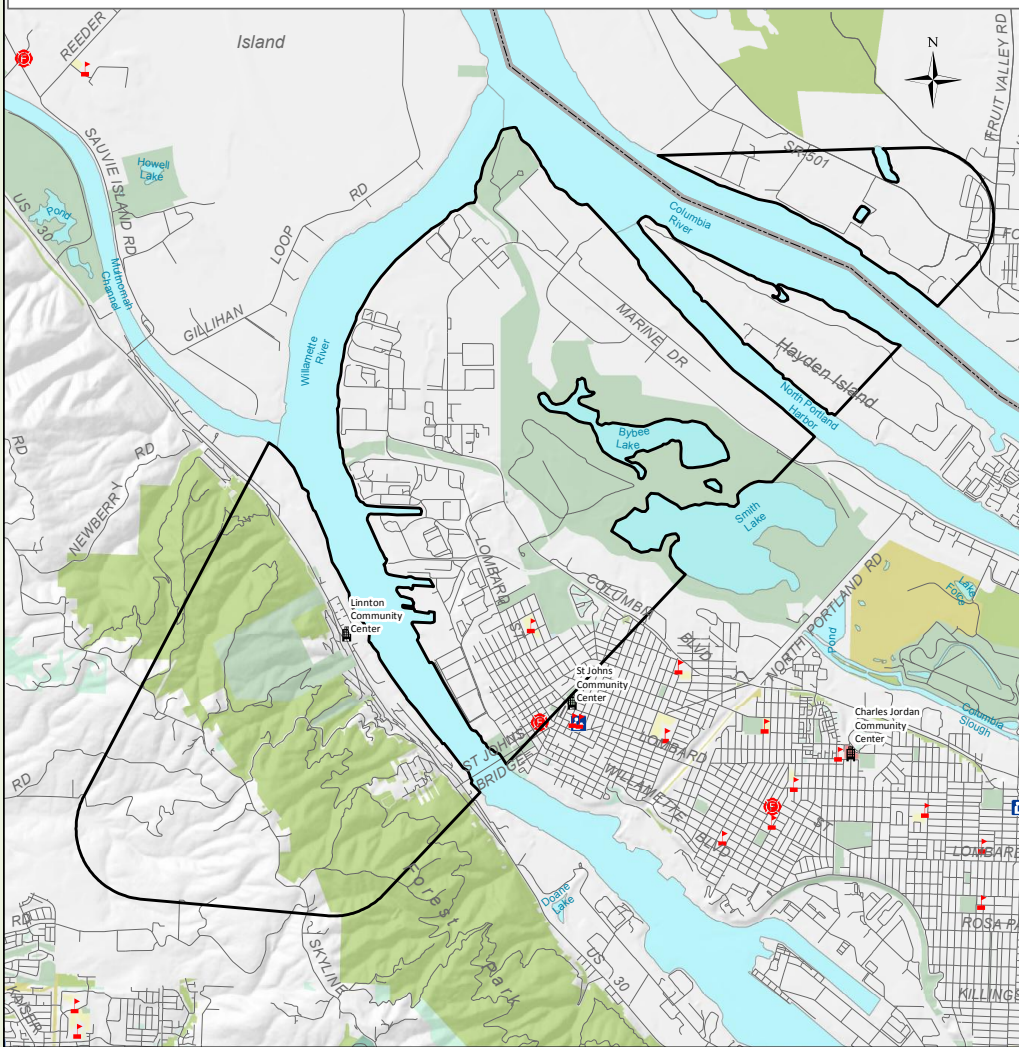
St. Johns: Feb 8 Neighborhood monthly public meeting

Reaching the homeless community (Multnomah Co Health Dept)

Contact list to date:

Affiliation	Name	Affiliation	Name
Christmas Tree Association	Brian Osland	OSU extension	Amy Grotta
City of Portland BES	Dominic Maze	OSU Extension Multnomah / Washington Co.	Weston Miller
East Multnomah SWCD	Erik Carr	PNW Lepidopterists Society	Paul Hammond
Forest Park Conservancy	Renee Myers	PNW Lepidopterists Society	Jeffrey Miller
Forest Park Conservancy	Cody Chambers	Port of Portland	Dana Green
Forest Park Neighborhood Association	Leslie Hildula	Port of Portland	Matt
Forest Park Neighborhood Association	Jerry Grossnickle	Portland Parks and Recreation	Rachel Felice
Friends of Baltimore Woods	Barbara Quinn	Portland Parks and Recreation	Rachel Felice
Friends of Pier Park		Portland Parks and Recreation	Nik Desai
Friends of Trees	Scott Fogarty	Portland Parks and Recreation	John Reed
Linnnton Neighborhood Association		Portland Parks and Rec.-City Nature West	Kendra Petersen-Morgan
Metro	Carl Grimm	Sierra Club	Andy Maggi
Metro	Jonathan Soll	Skyline Ridge Runners	
Metro	Dan Moeller	Skyline Ridge Neighbors	Seni Speroff
Metro-Natural Areas Program	Elaine Stewart	St Johns Neighborhood Association	Shamus Linsky
Natural Resources Tribal Work Group		The Intertwine Alliance	David Cohen, Mike Wetter
Nature Conservancy	Mr. Maxon	USDA APHIS	Christopher Deegan
Oak Prairie Workgroup	Ted Labbe?	USDA APHIS	Abbey Powell
OAN	Jeff Stone	USDA Forest Service	Robbie Flowers
ODA	Helmuth Rogg	USDA-APHIS-PPQ	Mark Hitchcox
ODA	Rose Kachdorian	Valent	Stephen Nicholson
ODF	Doug Grafe	Washington State Department of Agriculture	Hector Castro
ODF	Bob Young	West Multnomah SWCD	Mary Logalbo
ODF	Christine Buhl	West Multnomah SWCD	Michael Ahr
ODF	Wyatt Williams	Xerces Society	Aimee Code
OFIC	Mike Dykzeu	Pesticide Analytical Response Center	Ted Bunch
OFIC	Seth Barnes	NW Center for Alternatives to Pesticides	Sharon Selvaggio
OFIC	Heath Curtiss	Oregon Health Authority	Emilio Deebess
OFPD	Amy Grotta	Oregon Health Authority	David Farrer
OFPD	Brandy	Oregon Health Authority	Curtis Cude
OISC	Christain Parker	Oregon Health Authority	Susan Wickstrom
OISC	Jalene Littlejohn	Oregon Department of Agriculture	Isaak Stapleton
OISC	Leslie Bliss-Ketchum	Port of Portland	Julie Goodrich
Oregon Department of Agriculture	Clint Burfitt	Port of Portland	Matthew Paroulek
Oregon Department of Agriculture	Barry Bai	Port of Portland	Dana R. Green
Oregon Forest Industries Council	Kristina McNitt	USFWS	Richard Szlemp
Oregon Forest Resources Institute	?	USFWS	Elizabeth Materna
Oregon Small Woodland Owners Association	?	Oregon Wildlife Institute	Jennifer Gervais
Oregon WILD	Mr. Stevens	Oregon State University	Gail Langelotto
OSU	Jeff Jenkins	WMSWCD	Jim Cathcart
		Oregon State Beekeeping Association	Richard Temple

2016 Asian and European Gypsy Moth Eradication Proposal Northwest Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Washington

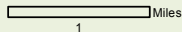


Proposed Eradication Area:

Oregon (8674 Total Acres)
 Hayden Island - 508 Acres
 St. John's - 4797 Acres
 Forest Park - 3369 Acres

Washington
 Port of Vancouver - 807 Acres

Proposed Eradication Boundary



- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|---------------------|
| | City Halls | | Park |
| | Community Centers | | Open space |
| | Fire Stations | | Common area |
| | Hospitals | | Cemetery |
| | School | | Golf Course |
| | Libraries | | Pool |
| | Airports | | Tennis Courts |
| | | | Fairgrounds/stadium |
| | | | Community centers |
| | | | Sidewalk/Trail |
| | | | Community Garden |



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Prepared by: Inshore
 Project: Draw: June 8, 2016
 Project: O&A Landmark's
 Draw: 50223.01
 File: Spray_Area_2016_8x11
 with: 8x11.dwg
 Date: 6/8/2016
 Drawn: Portland Metro

For more information contact:
 Cassie Budde or Barry Pitt,
 Oregon Department of
 Agriculture, Salem, OR
 (503) 986-4636



Eradication Planning

- Environmental Assessment (USDA APHIS/ODA)
- Heliport operations and Incident Action Plan (ODF)
- Pesticide Discharge Management Plant (DEQ)
- Project Bids-Four areas (Hayden Island, Forest Park, Vancouver, North Portland (DAS, DOJ)
- Btk questions (Oregon Health Authority)



Timing of eradication

PPQ 526 Permit to move live plants, biological control agents, bees, parasitic plants, federal noxious weeds or soil

epermit authentication level 2

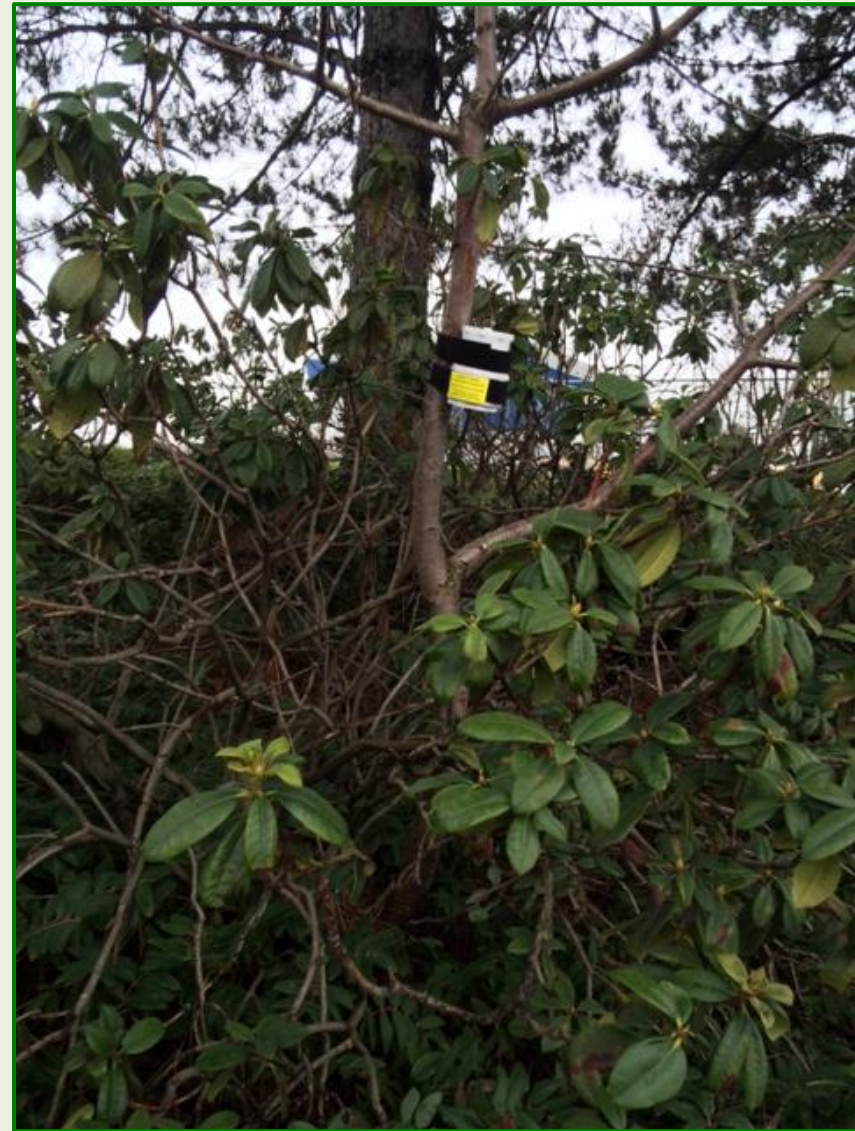
Sentinel European Gypsy Moth egg masses (sterilized)

shipped overnight on January 4, 2016 for monitoring to time spray project

**HANNAH
NADEL**

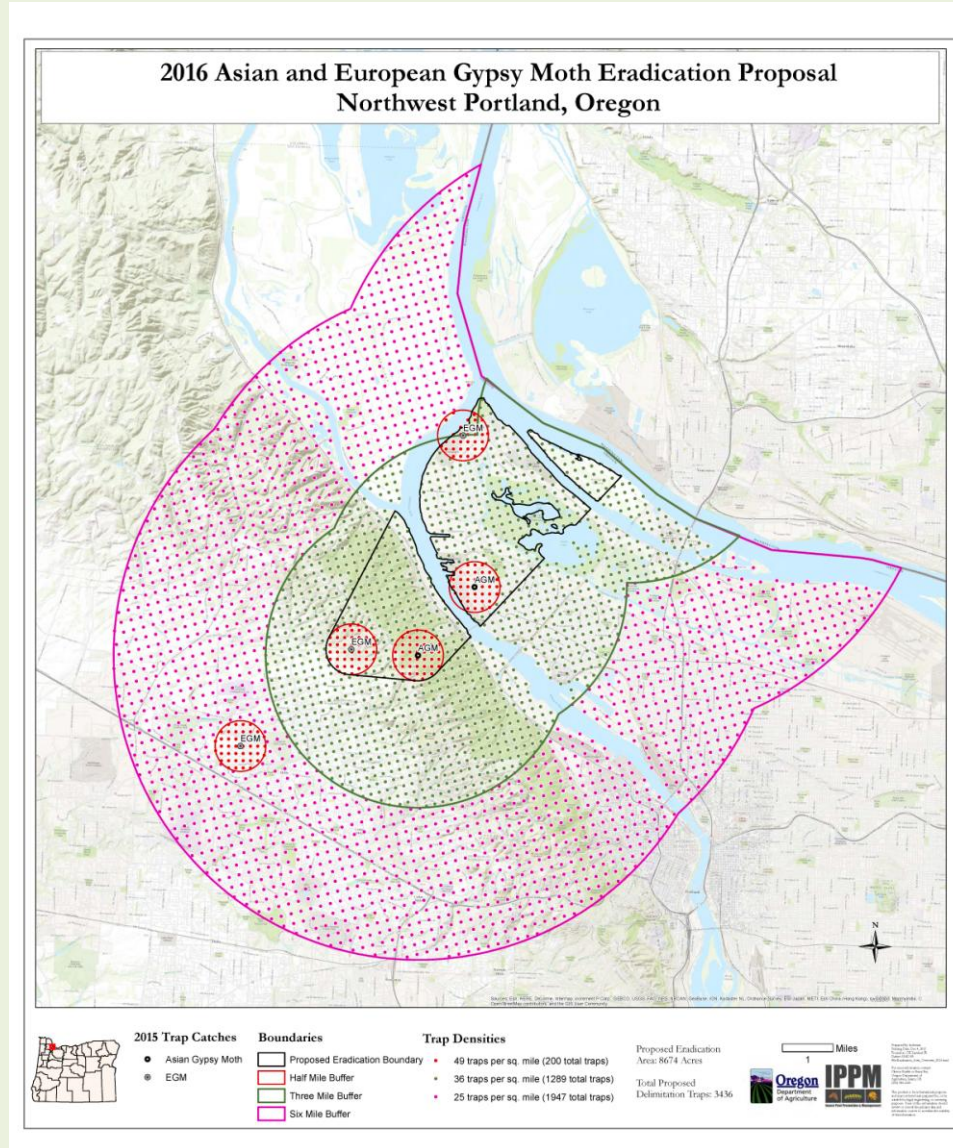
Digitally signed by HANNAH NADEL
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government,
ou=Department of Agriculture,
cn=HANNAH NADEL,
0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1=120010
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Date: 2015.11.10 14:25:39 -05'00'

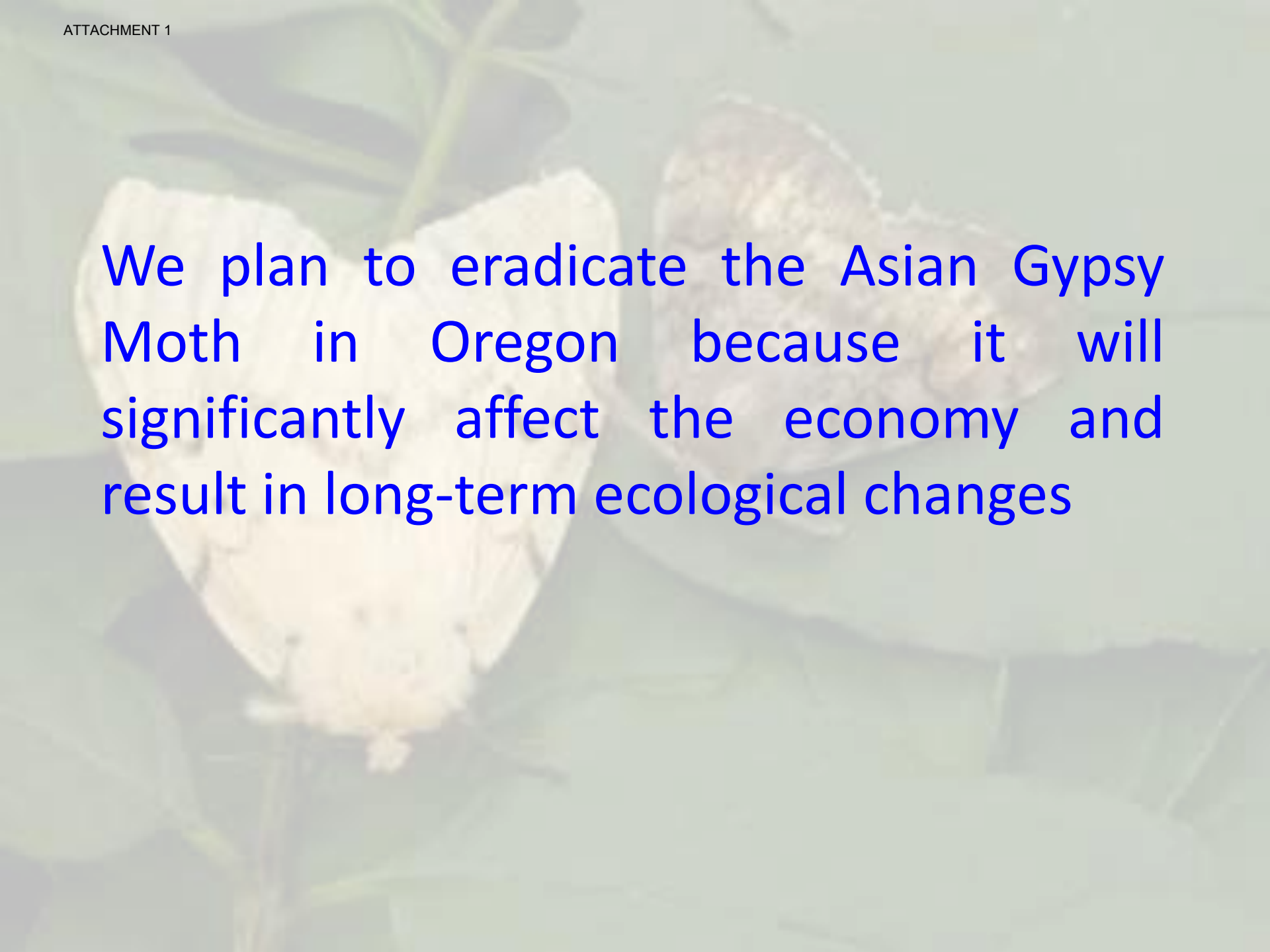




Sentinel egg masses placed in the field January 14, 2016
2 at Terminal 6, 1 at Terminal 4

2016 Delimitation Trapping



The background of the slide features a close-up photograph of a moth on a green leaf. The moth is light-colored with some darker markings. To the right, another leaf is shown with significant damage, appearing brown and shredded, likely from the moth's feeding. The overall image is slightly faded to allow the text to be the primary focus.

We plan to eradicate the Asian Gypsy Moth in Oregon because it will significantly affect the economy and result in long-term ecological changes



Clint Burfitt
Program Manager
Insect Pest Prevention Mgmt



www.oregon.gov/ODA/Programs/IPPM

Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

Plant Program Area
635 Capitol St NE Ste 100
Salem, OR 97301-2532
503-986-4663 (Office)
971-283-5033 (Cell)
cburfitt@oda.state.or.us



ASIAN GYPSY MOTH

THREAT AND OPPORTUNITY

IN OREGON

JANUARY 2016



THREAT: Although Asian gypsy moths are not established in Oregon, they were detected in the summer 2015 in Forest Park, North Portland and in Washington state¹. The Asian gypsy moth is an exotic pest and a closely related species to the European gypsy moth. The European gypsy moth is well known for defoliating (eating leaves off of trees) an average of 700,000 acres per year², and as much as 12.9 million acres of forest in the eastern United States in a single year³. In the last 30 years, Asian gypsy moth has been detected in Oregon three times and successfully eradicated each time. The national policy is to eradicate Asian gypsy moth if detected, because of its ability to quickly defoliate large tracts of forest. The moths that were detected in Portland were likely from cargo or vessels originating from Asia in 2014.

A forest that has been defoliated loses its ability to provide essential ecosystem services such as air



Gypsy moth defoliation. Image ©Mark Robinson, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

purification, water quality, temperature mitigation, wildlife habitat, biodiversity, and storm water interception. Trees that have been defoliated are more susceptible to disease, stress and a higher death rate. Trees are an essential part of Oregon's character, economy, landscape and ecological function. If we do not extinguish the current population, eradication of a larger population would be more expensive and more expansive. Additionally, if the moth were to become widely established, homeowners and forest land managers would experience defoliation events and rising pest control costs.

The Asian gypsy moth behaves differently and is much more difficult to control than the European gypsy moth. Asian gypsy moth female can fly, whereas European gypsy moth females do not. In addition, Asian gypsy moth caterpillars are known to feed on many more types of trees and shrubs. These two characteristics can allow the moth to easily become established, spread more quickly, and impact more types of forests. Because of this, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has recognized Asian gypsy moth as a significant exotic pest of economic importance⁴ and maintains a policy of quick response to any detections of the moth.

OPPORTUNITY: Since the Asian gypsy moth was just detected in the summer of 2015, we have a unique and small window of opportunity to ensure the population does not become established in Oregon. If we are able to terminate any early infestations of gypsy moth caterpillars that hatch this coming spring, then we can avoid the species establishing a population in our forest.

1 Report of the Technical Working Group for the Response to Asian Gypsy Moth Captures Washington-Oregon 2015, Published on October 30, 2015. https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/gypsy_moth/downloads/agm-twg.pdf

2 USDA-APHIS-PPQ Asian Gypsy Moth Factsheet, APHIS 81-35-027. https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/content/printable_version/fs_phasiangm.pdf

3 Forest Insect & Disease Leaflet 162, United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/fidls/gypsymoth/gypsy.htm>

4 USDA-APHIS-PPQ Asian Gypsy Moth Survey and Response Guidelines https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/gypsy_moth/downloads/AGMSurveyResponseGuidelines.pdf

A technical working group of experts⁵ from the United States and Canada came together in late 2015 to decide how best to respond to the threat of Asian gypsy moth. After analyzing several options, they determined that three aerial applications in the Pacific Northwest of *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Btk) in late April of 2016 is the best option. Btk is a biological pesticide approved by the Organic Materials Review Institute⁶ for use in the organic production of herbs, fruits, vegetables, nuts, and field crops. Foray 48B, the formulation that would be used, is specific to caterpillars. Btk has previously been used in Oregon for the purpose of gypsy moth eradication for over 30 years. In each case, the moth was successfully and safely removed from those ecosystems.

Currently, a coalition of multiple agencies in Oregon and Washington are developing a plan of action using the technical working groups recommendations. Through the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process, an environmental assessment is being written and will be available for public comment in February of 2016. After the comment period is over, the Oregon Department of Agriculture will make a decision as to whether to treat a 16 square mile area over Forest Park, a portion of Linnton, the Saint Johns neighborhood, and the Port of Portland. The decision to treat will also be dependent on receiving the needed funding to conduct the aerial spray operation.



Asian gypsy moth egg masses. © William M. Ciesla, Forest Health Management International, Bugwood.org

5 Report of the Technical Working Group for the Response to Asian Gypsy Moth Captures Washington-Oregon 2015, Published on October 30, 2015. https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/gypsy_moth/downloads/agm-twg.pdf

6 Organic Materials Review Institute. Search for "Foray 48B." <http://www.omri.org/>

GET INVOLVED:

1. Comment on the environmental assessment. Sign up to receive notification that the assessment is open for public comment at oregoninvasivespeciescouncil.org/agm.
2. Volunteer to have a trap placed on your property during the summer to assist with monitoring efforts. Sign up at oregoninvasivespeciescouncil.org/agm.
3. Attend the public outreach events being held in February 2016. For more information visit: oregoninvasivespeciescouncil.org/agm.
4. Request a briefing by contacting the Oregon Department of Agriculture to have a specialist come talk to your group about Asian gypsy moth.
5. For more information on Btk, please visit: <https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/HealthyNeighborhoods/Pesticides/Pages/btkfacts.aspx>

CONTACT:



Oregon Invasive Species Council
www.oregoninvasivespeciescouncil.org



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection and Conservation Programs
635 Capitol St. NE Salem, OR 97301-2532
503-986-4636 or 1-800-525-0137
oregon.gov/oda/programs/ippm

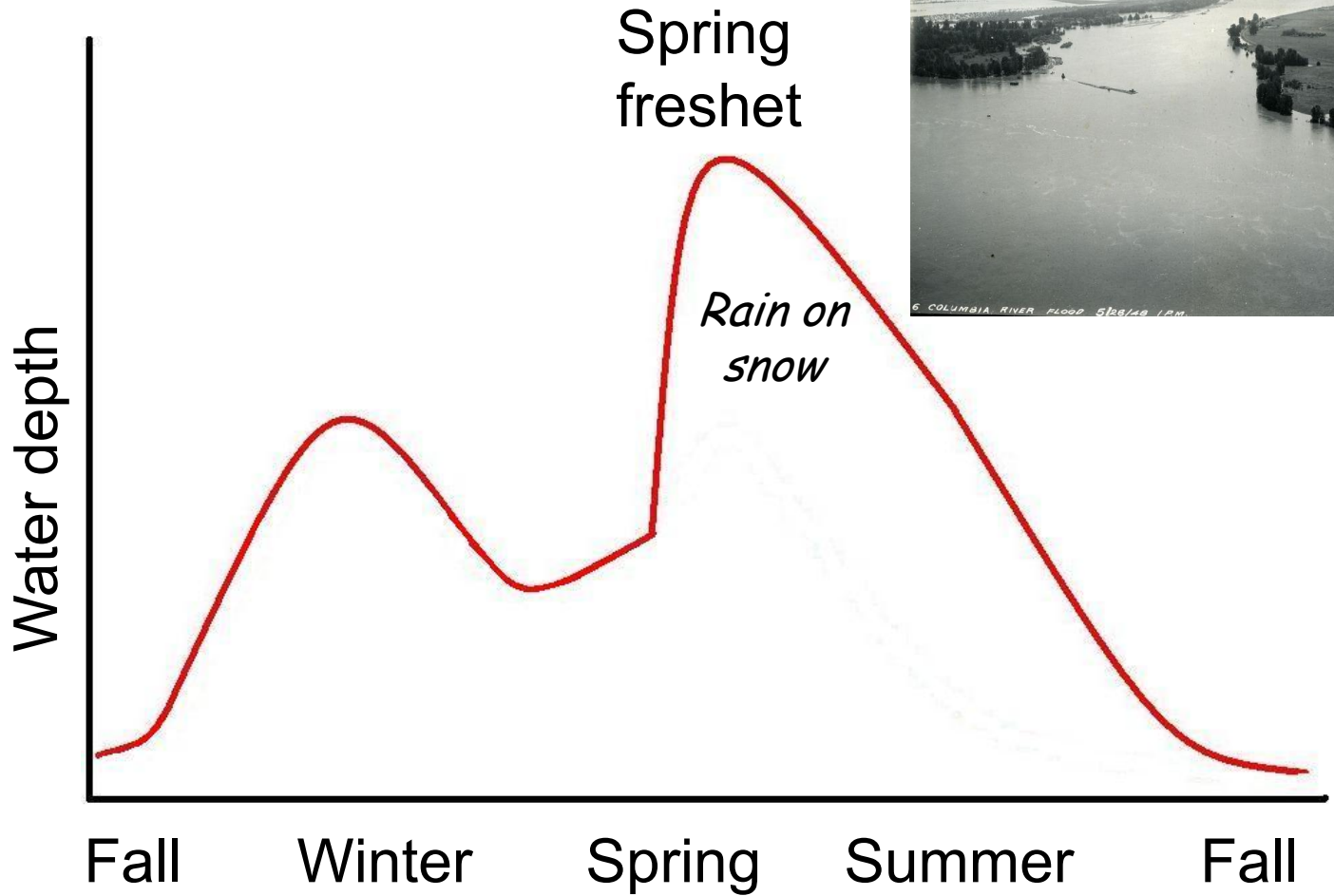


Water Management Update

Elaine Stewart, Conservation Program
January 2016



Conceptual Hydrograph



1955

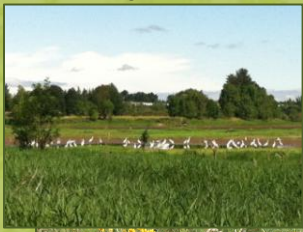


Columbia R

Bybee Lake

Smith Lake

Seasonal cycle



Winter



Fall



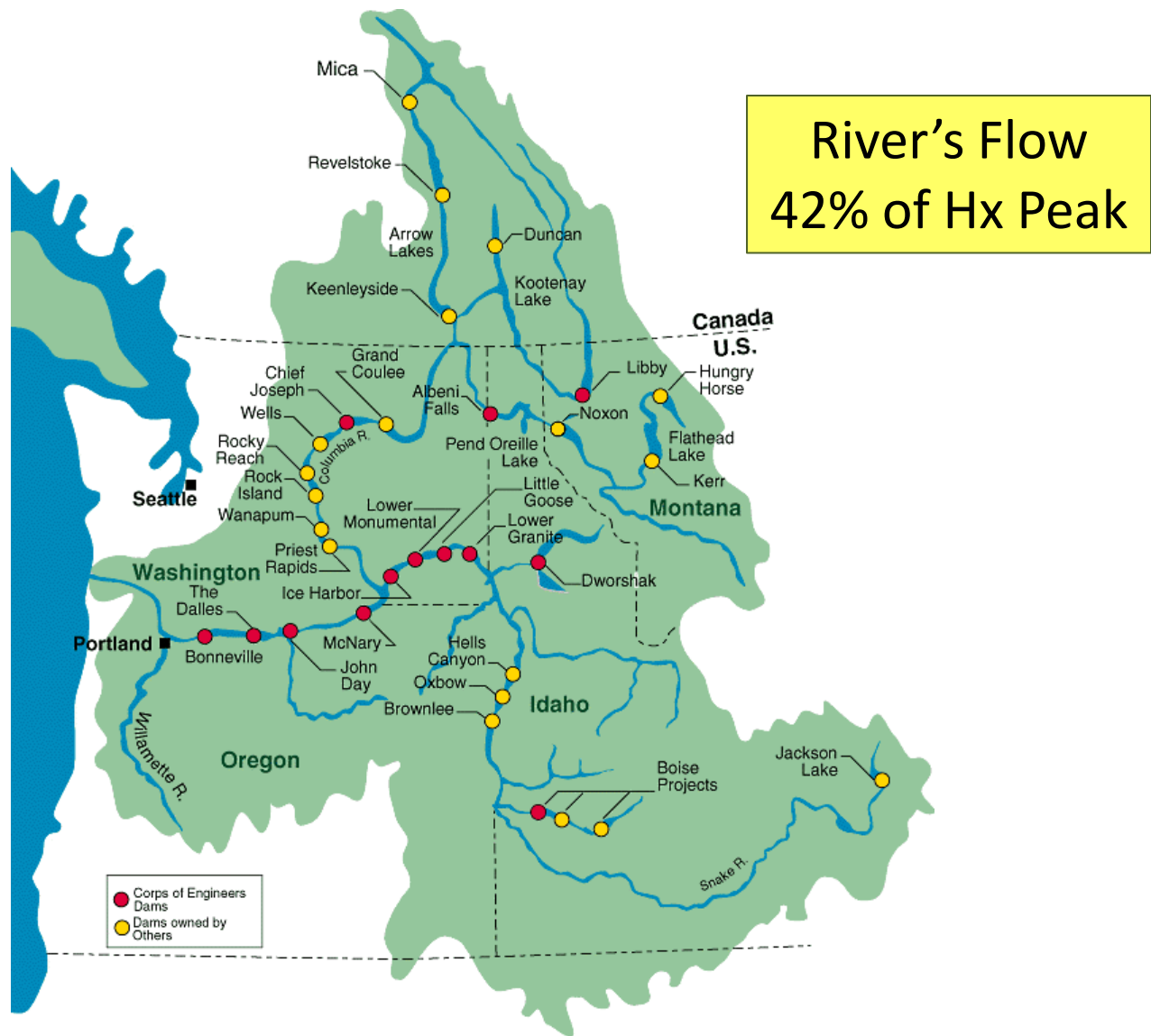
Spring



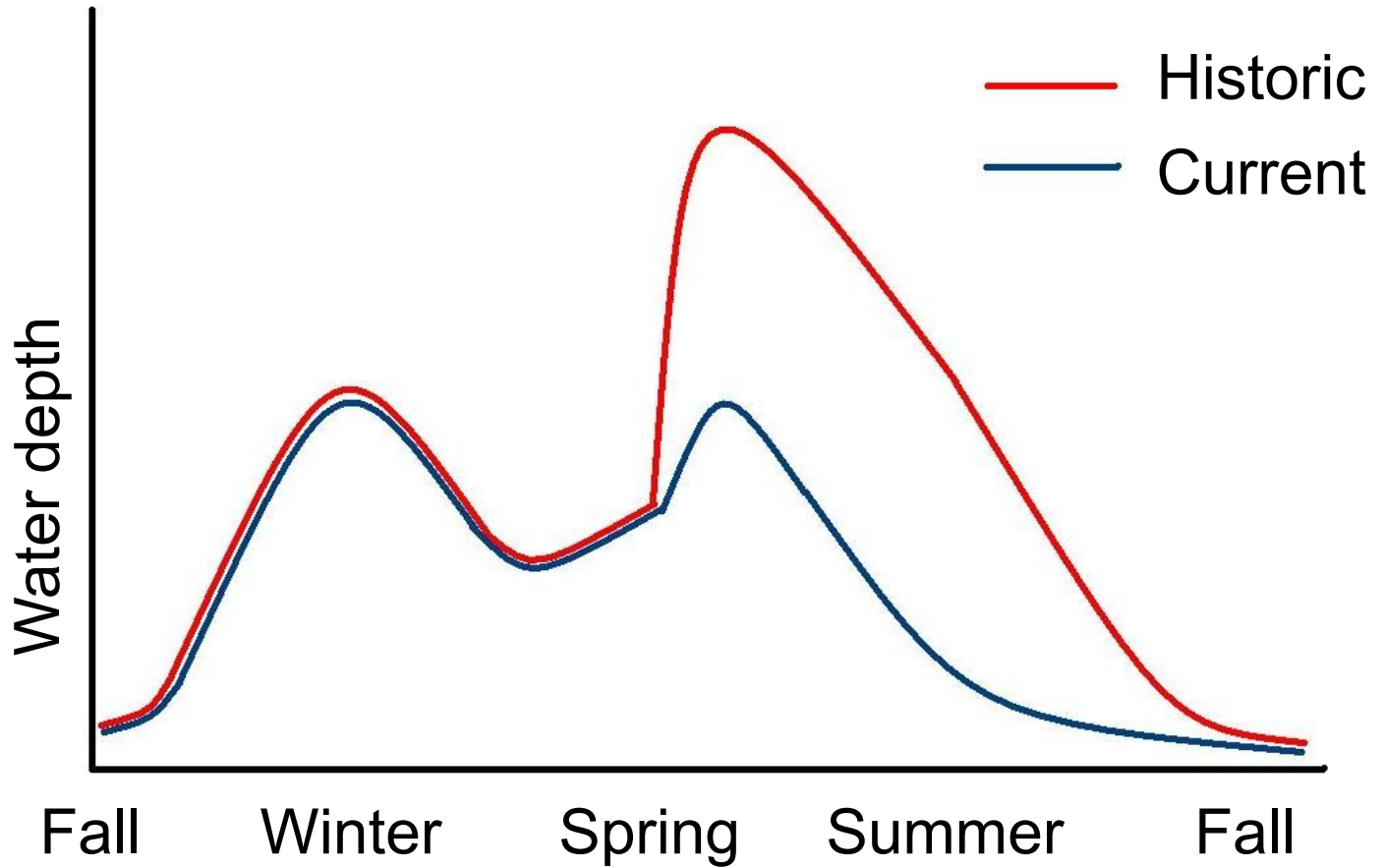
Summer



Regional Hydrologic Changes



Altered Hydrology



Local Hydrologic Changes



Levees are now built over the 500-year flood height

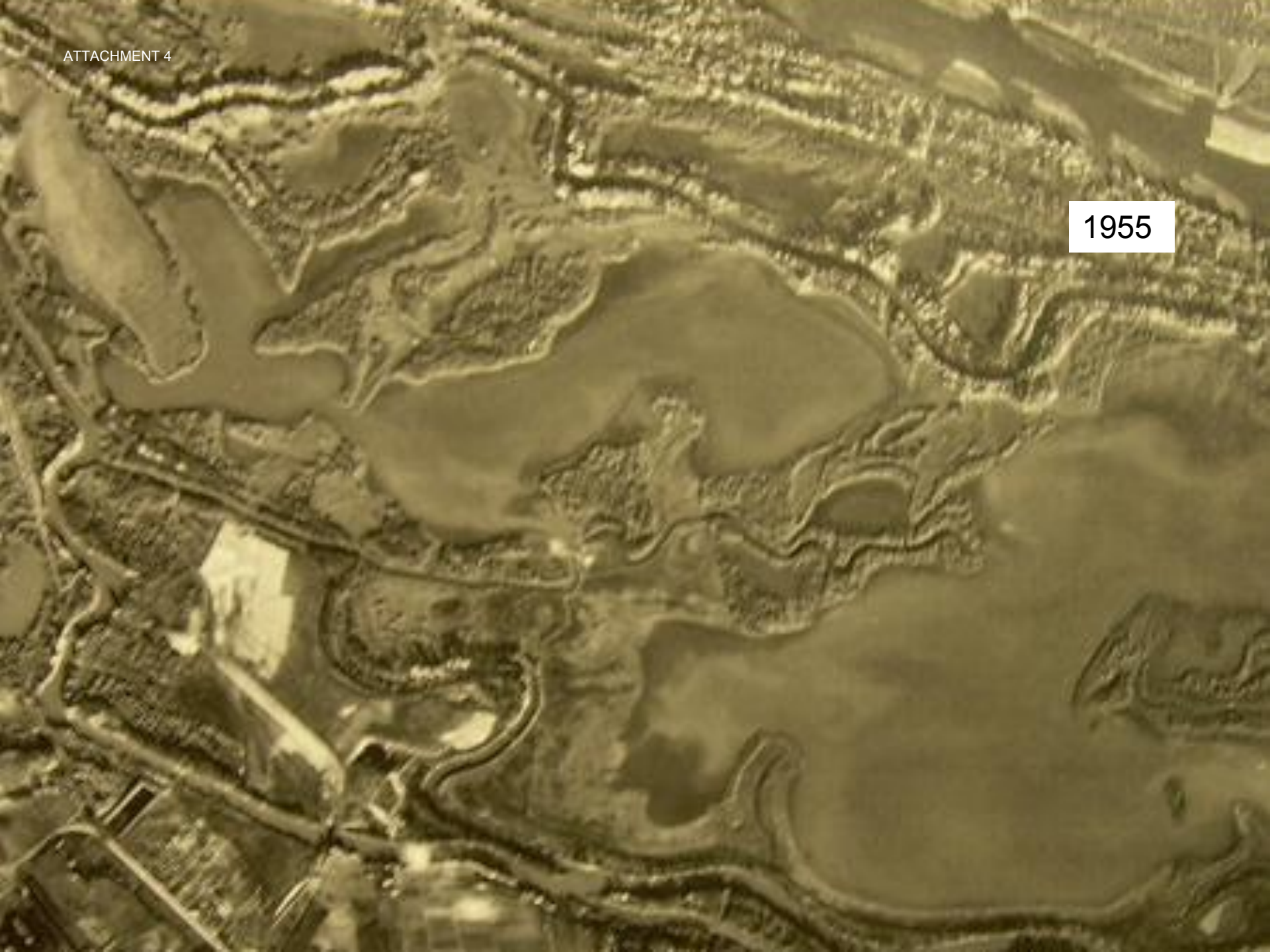
Development



101 VV W&N M PD / JUNE 48 COL. R. FLOOD



1955



1966



1996



2014



Invasive Cool-season Plants



On-site Hydrologic Changes



Reaction to 1982 avian botulism outbreak

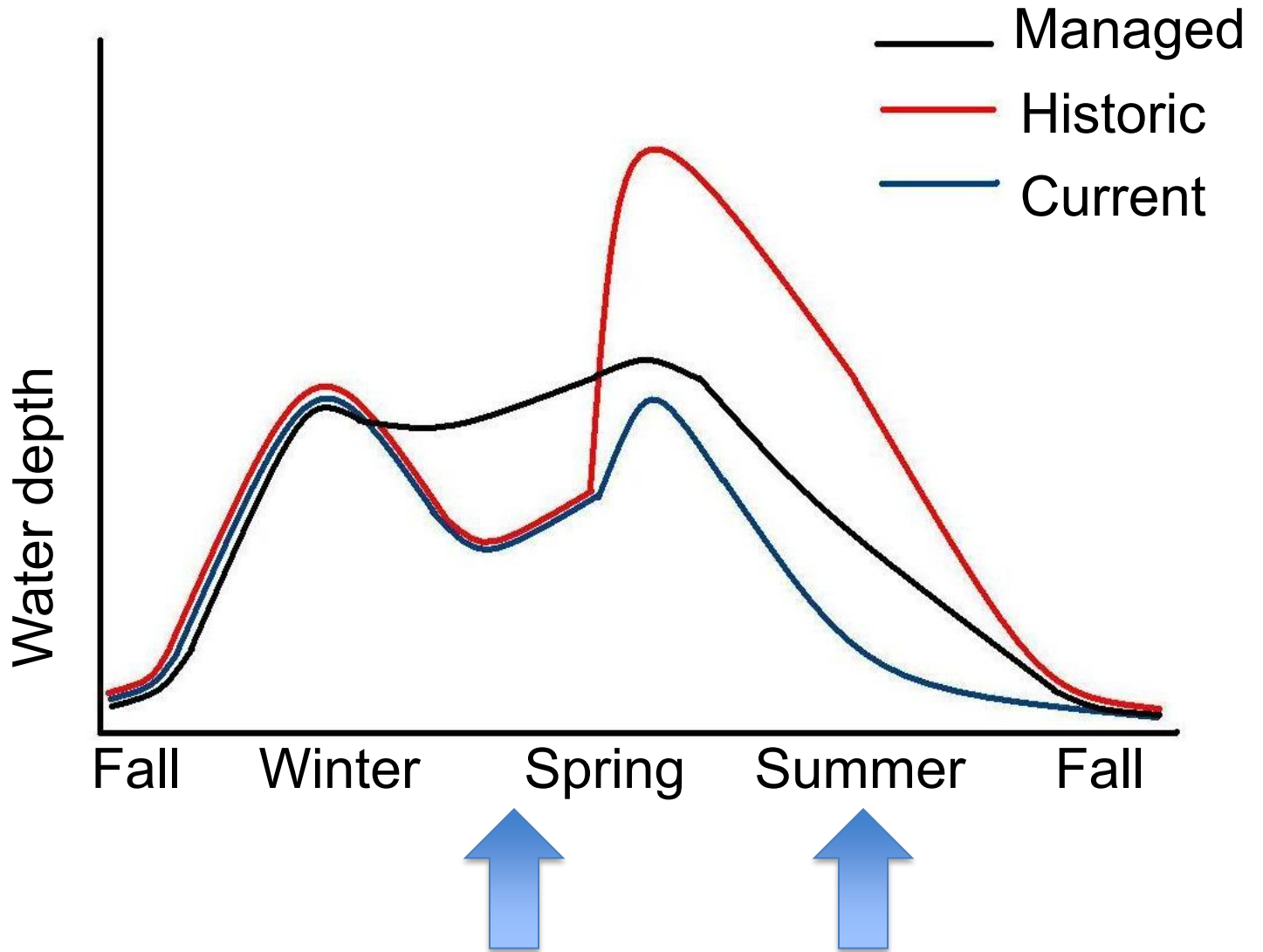
Consequences

- **350 ac. Oregon ash-willow forest lost**
- **Expansion of *Phalaris***
- **Carp population explosion**
- **Loss of aquatic vegetation**
- **Near loss of Columbia sedge**
- **Loss of salmonid access to off-channel habitat**
- **Trophy bass fishery!**

Restoration Objectives

- **Re-establish healthy native plant community**
- Provide off-channel habitat for juvenile salmonids
- Provide wintering waterfowl habitat
- Provide mudflats for migrating shorebirds
- Prevent carp damage

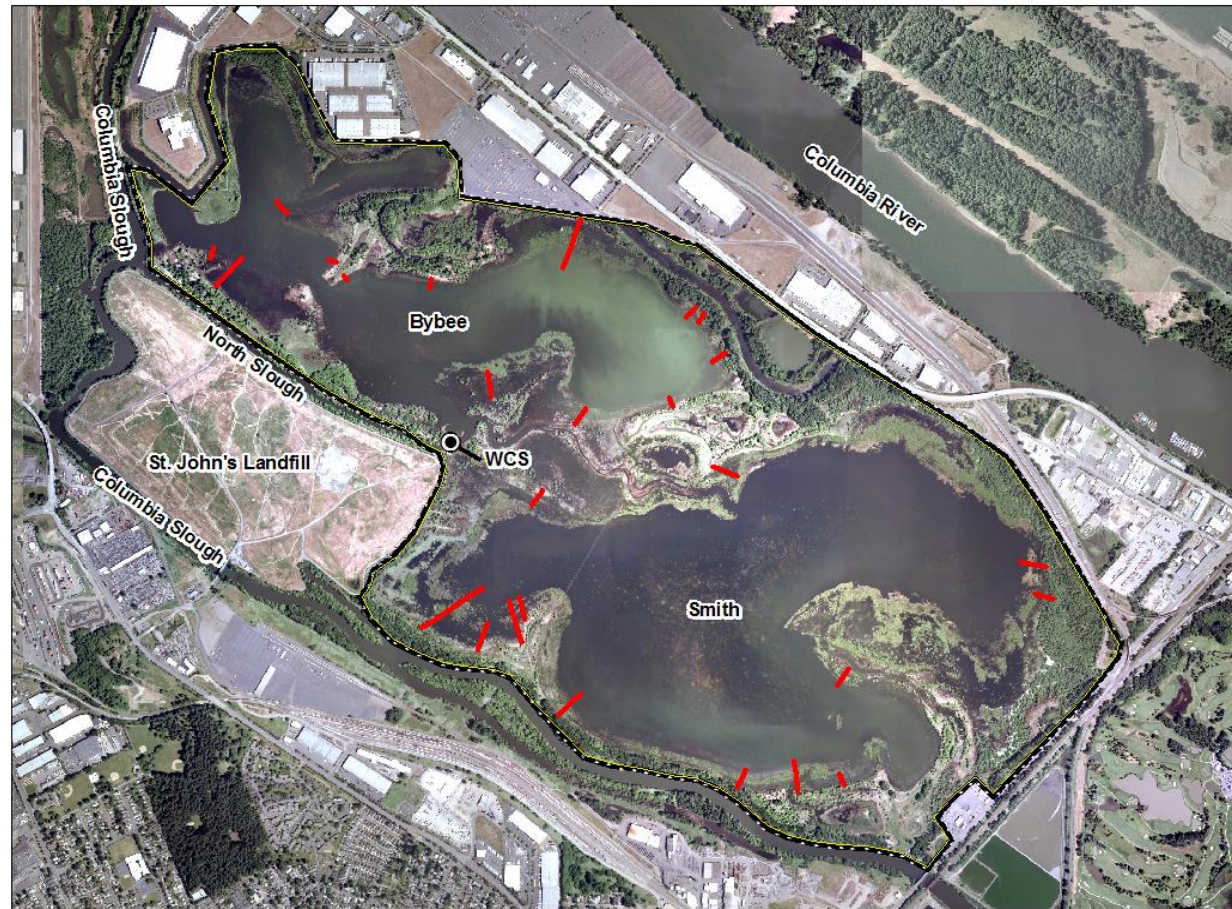
Conceptual Plan



Replaced Earth Dam



Monitoring Approach

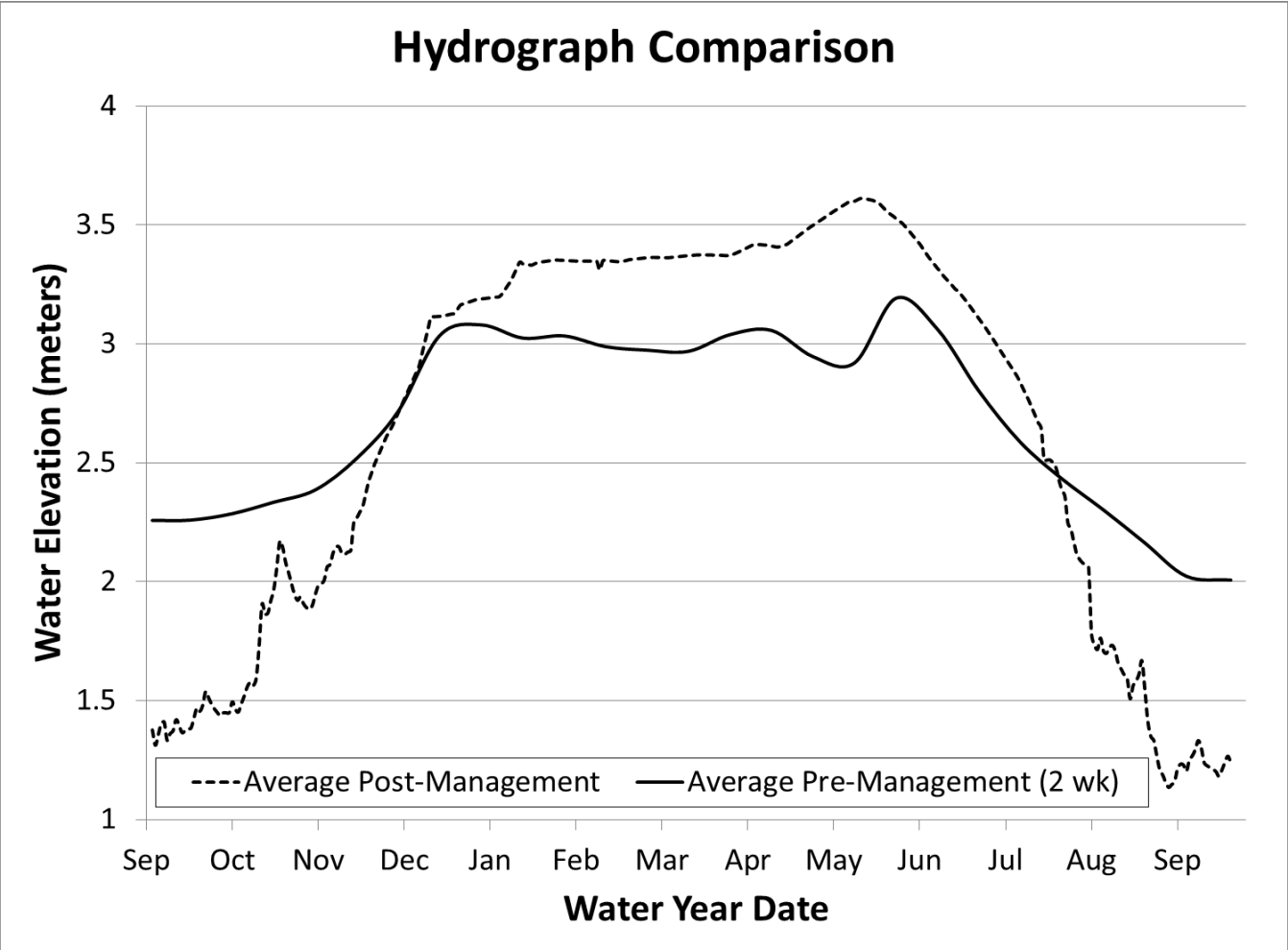


26 transects, cumulative length of 2.5 km
2003 (baseline), 2004, 2008, 2009



- Point intercept
- Elevations
- Gage
- Depth, timing and duration at each point





Early Results

- Hold water at least 0.8 m for *Phalaris* control
- Retain that depth at least 6 weeks during growing season
- Took that approach for subsequent years
- Fish passage good
- Other wildlife objectives met



Species	2003 Percent Cover	2009 Percent Cover	Percent Cover Change	Percent Change of Species
Reed canarygrass	44.4	28.1	-16.3	-36.7
Native <i>Ludwigia</i>	22.2	20.1	-2.1	-9.5
Smartweed	20.0	52.6	32.6	163.0
Beggars tick	12.0	5.8	-6.1	-50.1
Columbia sedge	0.3	2.4	2.0	666.7
Bare Ground	3.9	17.0	13.2	338.5

Management favored plants that preferred later flooding

Water Year	Maximum Water Elevation (m, NGVD29)	Date of Maximum Elevation	Start Drawdown	End Drawdown
2003-04	3.3	2-Mar	10-May	28-Jul
2004-05	3.2	23-May	23-May	5-Aug
2005-06	4.5	13-Jan	2-Jun	30-Aug
2006-07	3.7	3-Mar	4-Jun	16-Aug
2007-08	4.3	27-May	8-Jul	13-Aug
2008-09	3.7	8-Feb	23-Jun	18-Aug

The other reason for increased bare ground and now dead willow, too



2014-2015

- Safety review – structure modifications
- Opened water control structure fall 2014
- Planting ash, willow, shrubs 2015
- Water management solutions work
- Graduate student year 1 sampling 2015
- *New objective – draw down Smith Lake to avoid severe botulism in certain years*

Fall 2014 Opened Channel



Summer 2015: this happens when we can draw down Smith Lake

ATTACHMENT 4



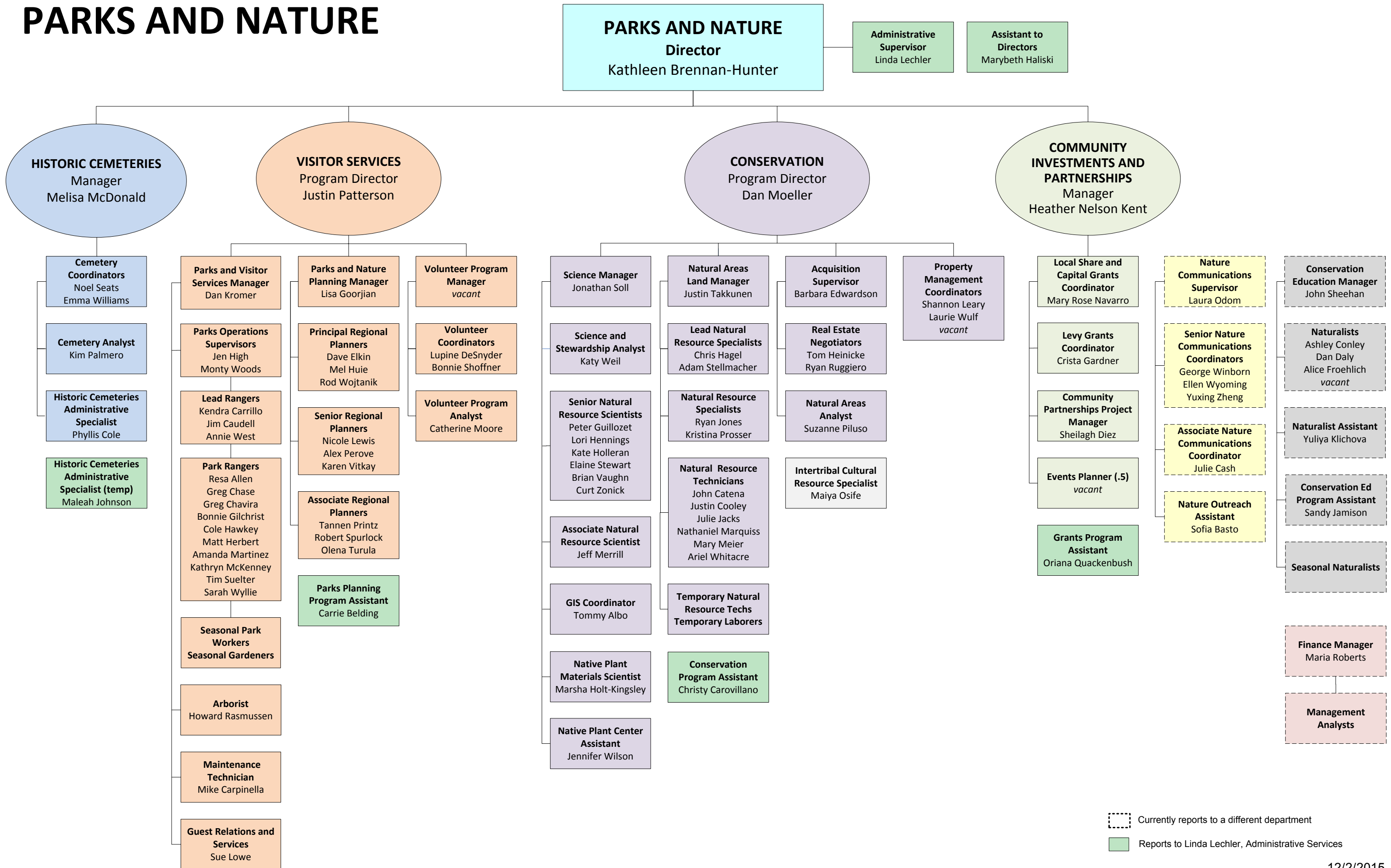
2016

- Structure remains open this winter
- Water control structure improvements (safety and functionality)
- Planting ash, willow and shrubs
- Graduate student year 2 sampling
- Design and implement water management solution (channel work)

Keep the Objectives in Mind

1. Provide off-channel habitat for salmonids
2. Control reed canarygrass
3. Support re-establishment of willows and emergent vegetation
4. Create seasonal mudflats for shorebirds
5. Provide habitat for wintering waterfowl
6. Reduce the risk of botulism outbreaks

PARKS AND NATURE



--- Currently reports to a different department

■ Reports to Linda Lechler, Administrative Services



MAKING A
GREAT
PLACE

SMITH AND BYBEE WETLANDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

JANUARY 2016

KEY METRO CONTACTS

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Elaine Stewart	Natural Resource Scientist	elaine.stewart@oregonmetro.gov	503-797-1515
Justin Cooley	Natural Resource Technician	justin.cooley@oregonmetro.gov	503-810-8622
Jeff Merrill	Natural Resource Scientist	jeff.merrill@oregonmetro.gov	503-797-1555
Monty Woods	Parks Supervisor	monty.woods@oregonmetro.gov	503-665-6918
Christy Carovillano	Conservation Program Assistant	christy.carovillano@oregonmetro.gov	503-797-1545

**METRO
ISSUE IDENTIFICATION**

Department: Office of Metro Attorney
Gary Shepherd

Date: Jan. 22, 2016
Phone: MRC x1600

ISSUE: ORS 196.820, St. John’s Landfill/Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area fill-removal statute

BACKGROUND:

In 1977, the Oregon legislature passed HB 3192 – codified as ORS 541.622 (the predecessor to ORS 196.820). ORS 196.820 generally prohibits DSL from issuing any further permit to fill Smith and Bybee Lakes below the 11 foot above mean sea level contour line. This is a site specific prohibition and regulation that is above and beyond DSL general removal/fill regulations.

The clear and intended purpose of the statute was to prevent the then existing St. John’s landfill from further encroaching on the lake complex and to preserve the remaining area for habitat and recreational use. This bill followed previous legislative efforts by the St. John’s community to prevent landfill expansion. At the time, Smith and Bybee Lakes were all that remained of an expansive wetlands and lake complex in the area, with other historical lakes having been filled and covered over with the landfill. During committee discussions, recreational history and passive recreational development opportunities were repeatedly discussed.

In 1987, the Oregon legislature passed HB 2468, which was sponsored by PGE. This bill created an exception to the 11 foot sea level fill prohibition. It allowed fill in the lakes if the fill was intended for enhancing or maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and the project was approved by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. At the time, the water level was becoming shallower and shallower, which allowed smartweed to flourish, and prevented access to the lake for public use. PGE sought the amendment to allow the enhancement project and to preserve the area for passive recreation.

In 1990, Metro took ownership of the landfill as part of the Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area. In 1991, the landfill was closed.

Metro has a number of improvements for public access planned at Smith-Bybee. Examples include an extension of the Willamette Greenway Trail (an existing and planned regional/state trail) through the area. To do so will require constructing a pedestrian bridge crossing. This would involve minimal fill. The current statutory fill prohibition language would prevent the planned and regionally significant recreational improvements.

DSL OPINION:

Since the last committee meeting, I reviewed the issue with DSL staff and their DOJ attorney representative. The purpose of the communication was to determine if DSL would read the statute to prohibit fill associated with a recreational project. DSL staff is of the opinion that any amount of fill for anything but habitat improvement would violate the plain language of the statute. Both staff and the DOJ representative asked if there was any way our recreational project could be tied to a wildlife or habitat improvement. It is conceivable that a recreational opportunity might contribute to a goal of enhancing fish and wildlife habitat though education, however, the issue is open to debate and involves uncertainty.

OPTIONS:

It was not the intent of the original statutory prohibition on fill below 11 feet sea level to prevent or otherwise limit recreational and access improvements. There are two options that would allow planned recreational use

and access improvements to be constructed at Smith and Bybee Lakes. The first is to revoke the statute as its intended purpose (to stop landfill expansion) is no longer being served. The second option is to amend the statute to exempt recreational use and access improvements from the fill prohibition, as PGE did for habitat improvements in 1987.

RECOMMENDATION:

Metro is considering proposing an amendment to the statute to expressly exempt recreational use and access improvements from the site specific 11 foot sea level fill prohibition, making such activities regulated by DSL like any other removal/fill. An amendment would permit planned recreational use and access improvements that would otherwise be prohibited. There are likely cost savings to Metro on design and permitting for recreational improvements.

STATUTE (with proposed amendment):

ORS 196.820 Prohibition against issuance of permits to fill Smith Lake or Bybee Lake; exception.

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of ORS 196.600 to 196.905 to the contrary, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the Director of the Department of State Lands shall not issue any permit to fill Smith Lake or Bybee Lake, located in Multnomah County, below the contour line which lies 11 feet above mean sea level as determined by the 1947 adjusted United States Coastal Geodetic Survey Datum.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1) of this section, the Director of the Department of State Lands may issue a permit to fill Smith Lake or Bybee Lake, located in Multnomah County, if such fill is to

(a) enhance or maintain fish and wildlife habitat, or

(b) support recreational use or public access

at or near Smith Lake or Bybee Lake. A fill shall be considered to be for the purpose of enhancing or maintaining fish and wildlife habitat if the proposed fill is approved by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area Advisory Committee

Coordinated by:
Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97236-2736

Business Name
ATT: Contact Name (if available)
Address
Address

1-XX-2016

Dear Contact Name,

The Smith and Bybee Wetlands Advisory Committee (SBAC) maintains the stakeholder community's vision for these unique and valuable wetlands which was established by the 1993 Natural Resource Management Plan and the 2011 Comprehensive Natural Resource Management Plan (CNRP). The Advisory Committee oversees implementation of the CNRP for the benefit of the Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area and provides guidance, partnership and assistance to Metro on implementing the plan.

One of the Committee's responsibilities includes communicating and serving as liaison to adjacent property owners and stakeholders in order to strengthen community investment in the Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area.

The purpose of this letter is to invite our neighbors from the Rivergate Industrial District to attend a meeting of the SBAC and consider membership on the Advisory Committee to ensure that the interests of adjacent industries are represented. The Committee typically meets on a quarterly basis. Our next meeting will be held on April 26, 2016 at Metro Regional Center, 600 NE Grand Avenue, room 270.

If you feel this letter has reached you in error or you are not the appropriate person within your organization to respond, please feel free to forward.

For more information, please contact Dan Moeller (Dan.Moeller@Oregonmetro.gov or 503-797-1819) or Troy Clark (brillobrain@ureach.com or 503-249-0482).

Sincerely,

Troy Clark
SBAC, Chair