DUCKS UNLIMITED INC.

DUCKS UNLIMITED, INC.
PACIFIC NORTHWEST OFFICE

1101 SE Tech Center Drive, Suite 115
Vancouver, Washington 98663
(360) 885-2011 Office
(360) 885-2088 Fax

September 1, 2000

Mr. Geoff Huntington
Executive Director
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290

Dear Mr. Huntington:

Enclosed is Ducks Unlimited, Inc.'s proposal to the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board entitled "Smith and Bybee Lakes Restoration". DU and our partners are proud to submit this proposal that will benefit endangered salmon, water quality, and many other species of native fish and wildlife in the greater Portland area. The total cost of this project is $443,433.00. Ducks Unlimited, Inc. is requesting $180,000.00 from OWEB.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this proposal. If you have any questions, please contact Steve Donovan at sdonovan@ducks.org or (360) 885-2011.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Dwyer
Conservation Director,
Pacific Northwest and Hawaii

Smith and Bybee Lakes Restoration

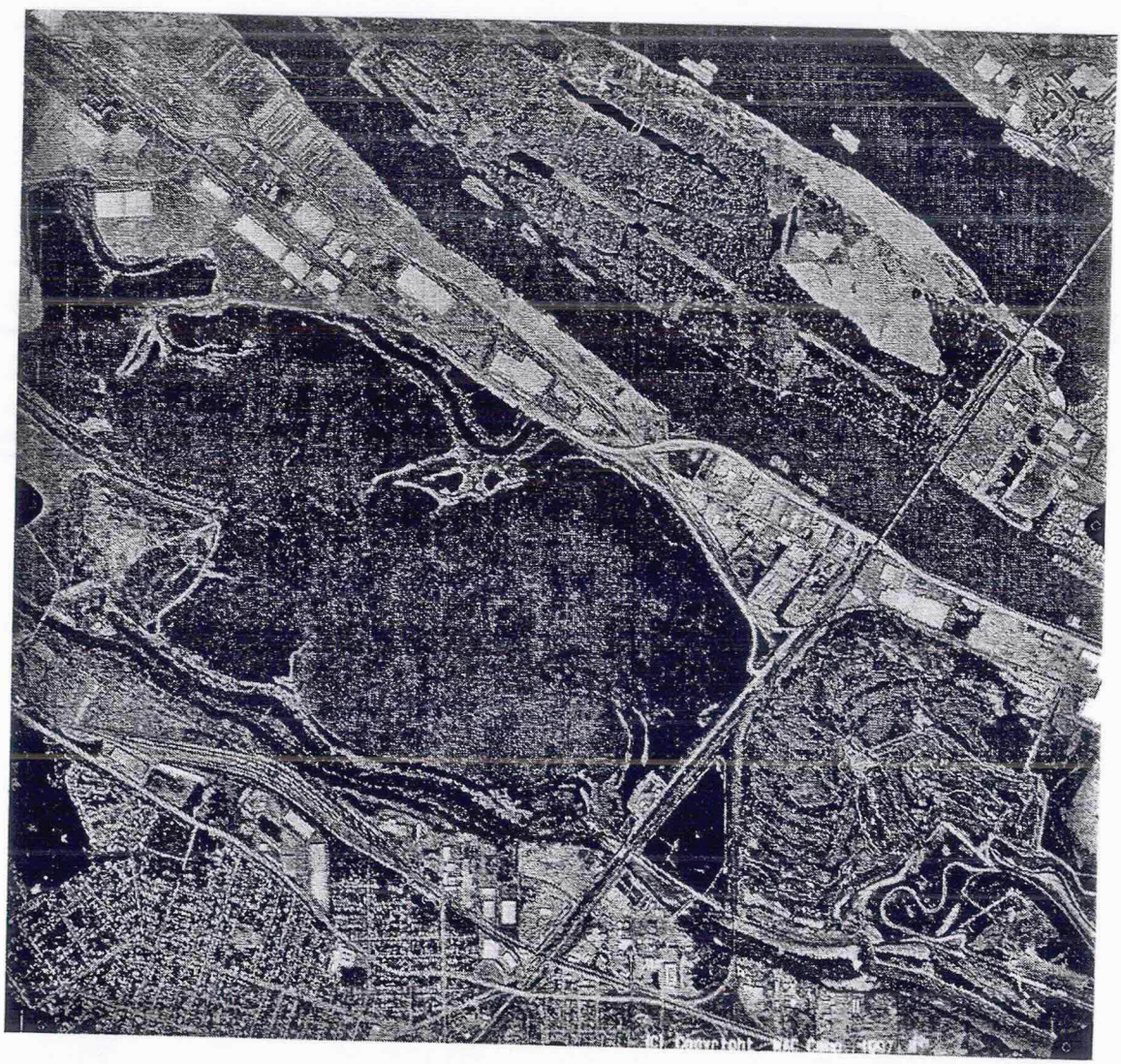
A Proposal Submitted to:

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

By

Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

September 1, 2000



Section I

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Please type in the information on pages 1 through 3 **USING ONLY THREE PAGES** (or reproduce the pages on your computer **using the spacing and layout shown, NOT TO EXCEED 3 PAGES)**

Pages 1 through 3 must accompany your application
THE FIRST 3 PAGES ARE NOT A PLACE TO DESCRIBE YOUR PROJECT IN DETAIL

Name of project: Smith and Bybee Lakes Restoration

OWEB dollars requested: $180,000.00 **Total cost of project:** $443,433.00

Applicant: Ducks Unlimited, Inc. **Phone:** 360-885-2011 **Fax:** 360-885-2088

Applicant Address: 1101 SE Tech Center Drive, Suite 115 (Street) Vancouver, WA (City) 98683 (Zip)

Applicant Affiliation (if any):

Technical Contact (if different): Steve Donovan

Phone: - - **Fax:** - -

Landowner(s) (if the project will occur on private land):

Fiscal Officer (if any): Holly Andree **Phone:** 916-852-2000

Fiscal Officer Affiliation: Ducks Unlimited, Inc. **Fax:** 916-852-2200

Fiscal Officer Address: 3074 Gold Canal Drive (Street) Rancho Cordov CA (City) 95670-6116 (Zip)

Project location: Columbia River (Watershed) Columbia Slough (Sub-Watershed) Multnomah (County)

Name of the watershed council in the area (if any): Columbia Slough Watershed Council

Endorsement of the watershed council: See attached letter of support

Signature of Watershed Council Chairperson

Section II

PROJECT SUMMARY

Check the primary type of activity proposed:

- ☒ **Watershed Restoration**
- ☐ **Watershed Education**
- ☐ **Watershed Monitoring**
- ☐ **Watershed Assessment/Action Plan**
- ☐ **Land or Water Acquisition**

Brief Summary of Project: This proposal involves the restoration of Smith and Bybee Lakes. Historically, this interconnected wetland system functioned as a seasonal marsh in the Columbia River floodplain near the mouth of the Willamette River. The construction of a fixed outlet in the early 1980's transformed this marsh into a permanent lake, resulting in the loss of productive wetland habitat. With this proposal, the historic hydrology and marsh habitats will be restored, providing benefits to salmon, water quality and other wildlife.

1. **Have you applied for OWEB funding for this project previously?** ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

2. **List all agencies and organizations from which funding is anticipated for the proposed project. (Note: at least 25% in match funding is required - see the Guidebook for a definition of match).**

	Cost Share			
Agency/Organization	**Cash**	**In-Kind**	**Secured**	**$ Amount/Value**
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	☒	☐	☐	$180,000.00
North American Wetlands Conservation	☒	☐	☒	$195,620.00
U.S. Forest Service	☒	☐	☒	$25,000.00
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.	☐	☒	☒	$42,813.00
	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	
Total Estimated Project Costs:				**$443,433.00**

3. **Have any conditions been placed on other funds that may affect project completion?** ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No** **If yes, explain:**

4. **Are there additional partners (agencies, landowners, volunteers)?** ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**
What will they do? The landowner for this property is Metro, the regional government for Portland, Oregon. Metro will be responsible for monitoring and long-term maintenance and management of the project.

5. a) **Is the proposal part of an existing plan for the watershed?** ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**
If yes, name the plan and reference sites(s) or elements of the plan related to the project:
The Biota of Smith and Bybee Lakes Management Area, Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces, 1994. The main recommendation of this study was to allow water levels in the lake to fluctuate with the levels of the Willamette and Columbia River.

b) **How does this proposal relate to workforce and economic development plans in the local community?** This project will directly infuse $431,490 into the local community through implementation of the project. The local economy will also benefit from the project by increased recreational activities attributed to enhanced fish and wildlife habitat.

6. **If the project is not primarily for education and/or public awareness, how will you promote public awareness about watershed enhancement and the efforts being undertaken locally?**
The project area receives significant use by the public for hiking and bird watching activities. Metro has established hiking trails and interpretive sites. After completion of this project, Metro will actively

promote public awareness of the project and its benefits to fish and wildlife habitat through public meetings, additional interpretive opportunities and planned on-site events.

7. **What is the proposed schedule for the project? (include start date, critical element dates, completion date, and monitoring schedule):**
   Engineering for the project will commence in early 2001. Final engineered plans will be developed during the summer of 2001. Permits will be secured during the winter and spring of 2001-2002. Restoration work will be completed in the summer of 2002. Monitoring will be completed by Metro on an annual basis for a period of five years.

8. **Have affected individuals and organizations been contacted about this proposal and do they support it?** ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** **Please explain:**
   Metro has completed extensive meetings over a period of several years discussing and developing this restoration proposal. Significant input has been obtained by Metro from other agencies and the general public over that period of time. Based on the biological value of this project and the support for this project, Metro has decided to support this restoration effort.

9. **Required Attachments: Be sure to complete and attach these forms to the back of your application:**
   - ☒ Budget
   - ☒ Match Funding for OWEB Grants
   - ☒ Legal Requirements
   - ☒ OWEB Project Types Check Sheet
   - ☒ Other documentation requested in Section III

Section III

SPECIFIC PROJECT ACTIVITY

USE 8½" x 11" SINGLE-SIDED PAGES

Answer the set of questions that apply to the activity you propose.
Retype the questions and number your answers to correspond to the questions,
or down-load these questions from the OWEB website at: http://www.oweb.state.or.us.

Complete the appropriate budget page, Match Funding and Legal Requirements forms

☒ WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECTS:

For on-the-ground (or in-stream) projects, please answer the following questions. If there are multiple locations, **be specific for each site.**

T1. What is the present situation?

Smith and Bybee lakes and their associated sloughs and wetlands are remnants of formerly extensive river bottomlands located near the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers. Part of the Columbia Slough watershed, these large shallow lakes and wetlands are part of the 1,928-acre Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area. The wildlife area is managed primarily for wildlife habitat protection and enhancement while providing passive recreational opportunities for the Portland metropolitan area.

Considerable changes have occurred in the lakes' watershed that have had significant impact on the lakes' system: construction of dams and dikes, filling with dredge spoils and introduction of exotic species of plants and animals. The first significant alteration to this site was the construction of major dams on the Columbia River. The use of these dams to produce hydroelectric power, store water and reduce flooding drastically altered the natural hydrological cycles in the lower Columbia River ecoregion. The most recent significant alteration of this system occurred with the construction of the first dam in 1982 that separated the lakes from the North Slough of the Columbia Slough, and thus the Willamette River. It was built in reaction to waterfowl dieoffs in the lakes; some wildlife officials believed that avian botulism outbreaks occurred in the lakes and caused the birds' deaths. Consensus about the cause of death and source of disease was not reached. However, the structure was built anyway under the belief that maintaining permanent, deep water would prevent future dieoffs.

The dam has been modified or replaced twice, but has always been used to retain water in the lakes. Since 1982, the lakes have essentially functioned as reservoirs, held at a static water level. Except during brief or rare flood events, the lakes are no longer influenced by the hydrological dynamics of the daily tidal forces and seasonal floods. A flap gate on the slough side of the earth dam allows water to slowly drain out of the lakes, but prevents water from entering the lakes.

The dam has had a number of deleterious effects, including the elimination of off-channel habitat for downstream migrating juvenile Chinook salmon. The fish community of Smith and Bybee lakes is dominated by carp, but a number of warmwater fishes also inhabit the lakes. The carp have resuspended sediment throughout the lakes and decimated the smartweed beds and other native plant communities. The sustained artificially high water levels flooded the wetland forest beyond its adaptability, and hundreds of acres of trees have died, resulting in a loss of habitat for migrating neotropical birds. Impoundment of the lakes has also reduced the availability of mudflats for migrating shorebirds. Reed canarygrass has moved into and begun to dominate openings on higher sites where trees have died.

T2. What are you proposing to do?

This project will remove the existing dam and replace it with a large water control structure that provides fish passage in both directions and the ability to manage water levels in the lakes. The most important result will be restoration of the lakes' connection to the Columbia Slough and Willamette River via North Slough, and a return to seasonal and tidal flooding patterns. The water control structure will only be used to mimic historic water levels and allow natural drawdown of the marsh during the summer and early fall.

The proposed structure (see attached photographs and diagrams) will allow water to flow freely between Bybee Lake and North Slough. It will be built in the same location as the existing dam, at the deepest point of Bybee Lake (see attached site map). Engineering and construction management will be completed by Ducks Unlimited, which has extensive experience in designing and building water control structures throughout North America.

Water quality will improve in the lakes. Modeling work indicates that primarily Willamette River water will enter the lakes. This cooler, more oxygen-rich water will improve those water quality parameters in both North Slough and in Smith and Bybee lakes. Reduction in numbers of carp (see below) should improve water clarity and growth of aquatic vegetation.

The preferred water management method is to allow free tidal and seasonal exchange of water between the lakes and the slough as much as possible. However, there will be times when water exchange will need to be regulated. Retaining water in the lakes to kill or delay growth of reed canarygrass will promote establishment of native plant communities. The dry summer of 2000 has allowed more water to drain the lakes than any time since the early 1990's; the exposed mudflats have been covered with lush growth of wetland plants that have grown from the seed bed. Inundation until mid-June or later appeared to set back the reed canarygrass, because it is absent or scarce in the exposed mudflats. Lake water levels will be managed in an adaptive manner to inhibit reed canarygrass and encourage other wetland plants.

At times, water flow into and out of the lakes will need to be regulated. St. Johns Landfill is located within the Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area; it has been closed since 1991. A consultant to Metro predicted that removing the dam (without a replacement structure) would increase water velocity in North Slough and could contribute to bank erosion of the landfill section facing North Slough. The consultant recommended several solutions to the potential problem, including replacing the existing dam with a new structure capable of regulating flows during seasonal flood periods.

With the new structure in place, juvenile Chinook salmon will again be able to use Smith and Bybee lakes as feeding and resting habitat. Fish passage will be incorporated into the new structure's design to enable salmonids to freely enter and exit the lakes. A fish survey conducted in 1986 (Fishman, 1987) found large numbers of juvenile Chinook in Bybee Lake than in North Slough and Columbia Slough. These fish were present during two sampling periods in late winter and early spring and left the project area by summer. It should be noted that a different dam was in place at the time and allowed fish to move in and out of the lakes. The juvenile salmon captured in the lakes were larger than salmon caught at the same time in the Columbia Slough. The difference was attributed to warmer lake temperatures during the winter which resulted in better food supplies, mostly zooplankton. The restora-

tion of juvenile salmonid access to the lakes combined with the restoration of native plant communities and reduction in carp populations will provide significant benefits to salmon populations.

Some warmwater fish will move in and out of the lakes when the water control structure is open. During the 18 years that Smith and Bybee lakes have been impounded, the largemouth bass population has supported a small but popular fishery. These fish may move out of the lakes when water is flowing freely, or they may remain in deeper holes or become trapped as water recedes in late summer. The design for the structure will also include a "fish exclusion device". This device is simply a trash rack which is placed on the end of the structure. The dimensions of the trash rack will allow small fish, such as juvenile salmon, to freely pass through the structure. But large fish, such as adult carp, will be unable to pass through the structure. This structure will be designed so that it can easily be manipulated to prevent carp movement at desired times. For example, during the period of March through May, carp are actively moving out of the rivers and into backwater habitats to spawn in areas such as Smith and Bybee Lakes. By having this structure in place during that time period, adult carp will be prevented from entering the lake, eliminating much of the carp problem the lakes are currently experiencing. By restoring a marsh system that undergoes an annual drawdown cycle, and preventing adult carp from entering the lakes from the river during the spring, the carp problem will be practically eliminated.

Providing a healthy wetland system will benefit waterfowl and other wetland wildlife. The reduction in the carp population and the return to a seasonally fluctuating hyrological cycle will result in the establishment and proliferation of a diverse, native wetland plant community. This type of habitat will support large numbers of a diverse group of wetland dependent species, including waterfowl, wading birds, shorebirds, raptors, neotropical songbirds, amphibians, reptiles and native fish.

Shorebirds will benefit from this project, since it will allow mudflats to be exposed for feeding by migrants traveling south during the late summer and early fall. With the current dam in place, the summer of 2000 has been the first time in many years that mudflats have been exposed in the project area. As a result of the current drier conditions, many species of shorebirds are using the area.

Large numbers of beaver inhabit Smith and Bybee lakes. They have felled many of the trees in the remaining forest patches. The impounded condition of the lakes provides excellent habitat for beaver. Returning river hydrology to the lakes will probably result in lower beaver populations, since they will not likely attempt to establish permanent residence in a seasonal wetland.

Design criteria for the new water control structure includes improved boating access. Smith and Bybee lakes is a popular canoeing and kayaking area, and the design will provide access opportunity from North Slough during times when the other launch area is dry.

T3. What is the watershed benefit?

This project will restore a major feature of the lower Columbia Slough. Restoration opportunities within the Columbia Slough watershed are constrained by development of the drainage districts, which constantly pump water out of the upper slough to maintain industrial land such as the Portland Airport. The lower slough provides the best opportunity for effective salmon habitat restoration because the upper slough is not accessible to salmonids. The current population of carp in the lakes has created very turbid water conditions. As this water drains out of the lakes, it carries a very high load of suspended sediments into Columbia Slough, the mouth of the Willamette River and then the Columbia River. By reducing carp numbers and encouraging restoration of emergent and submergent plant communities,

the turbidity problem will be greatly improved, resulting in significant downstream water quality improvements.

T4. Explain how this project implements a watershed assessment/action plan or an agricultural water quality management plan or farm plan.

The Columbia Slough Watershed Council is beginning a watershed assessment. The work should begin in 2001. It is anticipated that Smith and Bybee lakes will be identified as high-priority restoration site and one of the best opportunities in the watershed. Because the assessment may take several years to fully complete, restoration work at Smith and Bybee lakes should begin now. The Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area Manager is active in the watershed council and is participating in the assessment.

T5. What are the objectives?

The main objective of this project is to build the new structure and restore hydrologic connection with the Columbia Slough, Willamette River and Columbia River. Biologically, the objectives of the project are to provide enhanced habitat for downstream migrating juvenile salmon, waterfowl, wading birds, shorebirds, neotropical migrants and other wetland dependent wildlife. Management of plant communities will focus on controlling exotic reed canarygrass, promoting native wetland plant communities and promoting riparian forest coimmunities.

T6. How will the success of the project be determined, i.e., what elements of the project will be monitored/evaluated – by whom, how often and for how long? How will the effectiveness of the project be assessed?

This project will be monitored in many ways . The city of Portland ESA team will sample year-round for fish use and response to the project. Metro will continue monitoring plant and animal communities. Landfill staff will continue inspecting north slough bank for potential maintenance and management issues. All of these activities are indefinite. Effectiveness of the project will be assessed by use of the lakes by salmonids, growth of healthy plant communities, and numbers and diversity of wetland dependent bird species.

T7. Who will inspect the completed work?

Final inspection will be performed by Ducks Unlimited with participation from Metro. Opportunity will be provided for City of Portland, Oregon Division of State Lands, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to inspect if desired.

T8. Who will maintain the project and for how long?

Metro – the manager of Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area – will maintain the structure and manage the area permanently.

T9. Which elements of the project will OWEB funds be used for:

Capital improvement – construction of the water control structure.

T10. Additional Required Attachments:

☒ **Land Use Information** (see attached form)
☒ **Maps:** Provide a general map highlighting the location and extent of your project. On a more detailed map, locate site specific activities. **Please provide maps on 8½" x 11"** pages and include a legend and scale. ***Avoid color and detail that will not photocopy clearly.***
☒ **Location**: Provide the township, range, section and 1/4 corner location of each site. Provide a relative reference to the site such as stream mile if appropriate.
☒ **Photographs**: If applicable, provide photographs to aid in understanding the situation.
☒ **Project Designs** (if applicable)

☒ Letters of Support (2)

WATERSHED RESTORATION BUDGET

Attach additional pages if necessary

Itemize projected costs under each of the following categories:	Unit (i.e. hours, each, foot)	Unit Cost	Donated Services/ Supplies*	Match Funds*	OWEB Funds	Total Costs
PERSONNEL (Position title, wages, benefits, etc.)						
Engineer (wages, benefits, support)	850 hours	$57	$10,000	$38,450	$0	$48,450
Biologist (wages, benefits, support)	120 hours	$57	$4,000	$2,840	$0	$6,840
Project Coordinator	120 hours	$45	$5,400	$0	$0	$5,400
TRAVEL (Mileage, per diem, lodging, training, etc.)						
None						
CONTRACTED SERVICES (Labor for fencing, instream work, tree planting, technical consultation, project management, etc.)						
Mobilization	Lump Sum	$25,000		$25,000	$0	$25,000
Demolition of old structure	Lump Sum	$35,000		$35,000	$0	$35,000
Installation of new structure	Lump Sum	$200,000		$20,000	$180,000	$200,000
Contingency	Lump Sum	$30,000		$30,000	$0	$30,000
Levee Repair	Lump Sum	$40,000		$40,000	$0	$40,000
SUPPLIES/MATERIALS (Fertilizer, seed, fencing, boulders, logs, plants, film, etc.)						
PRODUCTION COSTS (Design, permits, inspection, video production, printing, direct mail, film developing, etc.)						
Sub-Totals			$19,400	$191,290	$180,000	$390,690
ADMINISTRATION** (Costs associated with administering the grant, i.e., fiscal management.)						
DU administration rate	13.5%	$52,743	$23,413	$29,330	$0	$52,743
MONITORING (Component to be monitored, cost per year, number of years, and total cost)						
Monitoring to be completed by Metro with no grant funds – no cost estimate available						
TOTALS:			$42,813	$220,620	$180,000	$443,433

* List secured other funding on attached Match Funding form

** Administration costs may not exceed 10% of sub-total amount requested from OWEB

MATCH FUNDING FOR OWEB GRANTS

Please document the match funding listed on page 2 and the budget page of your grant application

Match funding does not have to be secured at the time of application but you must document that at least 25% of match funding has been sought. Should you receive a grant from OWEB, **at least 25% in match must be secured prior to OWEB providing any funds.**

Match funding may be in the form of cash on-hand, cash that is pledged to be on-hand before the project begins, secured funding commitments, pending funding commitments (must be secured before the project begins and no later than 12 months from the date of the OWEB award), the value of donated conservation easements, or the value of donated labor and materials essential to the project.

This form is provided for your convenience. You may use it, or provide letters or other appropriate documentation from your project contributors.

Project Name: Smith and Bybee Lakes Restoration

Applicant: Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

Match Funding Source	Signature of Authorized Representative	Dollar Value	Secured/ Pending	Date
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.		$42,813	Secured	8-30-00
North American Wetlands Conservation Grant (Columbia Land Trust)		$195,620	Secured	8-30-00
U.S. Forest Service		$25,000	Secured	8-30-00
Grand Total Match Provided		**$263,433 (59% of total project)**	**All Secured**	**8-30-00**

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

AGREEMENTS:

I/we, Ducks Unlimited

of Vancouver, Washington, ~~Oregon~~, hereby make application for financial assistance under the terms and conditions of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board in the amount of $ 180,000. The total cost of the project is $ 443,433, as shown on page 1.

I/we understand that if this proposal is funded, I/we will be required to:

- Sign a Grant Agreement containing the terms and conditions upon which funds will be released, including submission of necessary permits and documents, a certification to comply with state, federal and local regulations, and a release of liability for the State of Oregon;
- Obtain landowner, monitoring, and maintenance agreements;
- Certify that the project complies with state, federal and local regulations;
- Submit written evidence that all applicable permits and licenses from local, state or federal agencies or governing bodies have been obtained or are not needed;
- Submit a report at the completion of the project and subsequent periodic reports to OWEB on the project's performance;
- Agree that educational products resulting from projects are public domain;
- For restoration projects, complete the Oregon Plan Watershed Restoration Project Reporting form; and
- For restoration projects, certify that the work to be accomplished will comply with the Oregon Habitat Restoration Guidelines.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

OWEB PROJECT TYPES

Please **circle** the project types that apply to your application.

Watershed Restoration

Upland Erosion Control (UEC)
- a. Road improvement (RI)
- b. Road removal (RR)
- c. Road drainage improvement (RDI)
- d. Water/sediment control basins (WSCB)
- e. Windbreaks (W)
- f. Upland terracing (UT)
- g. Planting upland areas (PUA)
- h. Meadow protection (MP)
- i. Reduced tillage (RT)

Grazing Management (GM)
- a. Grazing management plans (GMP)
- b. Water gap development (WGD)
- c. Livestock water / off-channel (LWO)
- d. Range seeding (RS)

Vegetation Management (VM)
- a. Brush / weed control / eradication (BWCE)
- b. Controlled burning (CB)
- c. Conifer thinning (CT)
- d. Juniper clearing (JC)
- e. Invasive species management (ISM)

Riparian Area Enhancement (RAE)
- a. Riparian vegetation planting (RVP)
- b. Riparian fencing (RF)
- c. Riparian conifer restoration (RCR)
- d. Riparian conservation programs (RCP)

Restore Riparian Area by Eliminating permanent water

Channel and Bank Alteration (CBA)
- a. Re-establish historical channel (RHC)
- b. Develop meanders / side channels (DMSC)
- c. Channel relocation (CR)
- d. Bank stabilizing riprap (RR)
- e. Bank bioengineering (BB)
- f. Bank sloping (BS)
- g. Gully control (GC)
- h. Bank stabilizing barbs (BSB)

Fish Passage Improvement (FPI)
- a. Fish passage structures (FPS)
- b. Alternatives to push-up dams (APD)
- c. Correcting road/stream crossings (CRSC)
- d. Fish screen improvement/replacement (FSIR)

Stream Habitat Enhancement (SHE)
- a. Large wood placement (LWP)
- b. Instream boulder placement (IBP)
- c. Off-channel habitat ~~creation~~ (OCHC) Enhancement
- d. Miscellaneous full spanning weirs (MFSW)
- e. Pool construction (PC)
- f. Miscellaneous deflector structures (MDS)
- g. Log, boulder structures (LBS)
- h. Salmonid carcass placement (SCP)
- i. Beaver management (BM)

Instream Water Enhancement (IWE)
- a. Irrigation efficiency projects (IEP)
- b. Irrigation efficiency (IE)

Reduce Turbidity/Carp

Estuarine Restoration/Enhancement (ERE)
- a. ~~Tidegate removal / improvement~~ (TRI)
- b. Dike breaching / removal (DBR) Remove dam
- c. Channel reconfiguration (CR)

Wetland Enhancement (WE)
- a. Excavation / removal of fill (ERF)
- b. Elimination of drainage structures (EDS)

Restore Hydrology

Land and Water Acquisition

Land Acquisition (LA)
- a. Conservation easements (CE)
- b. Fee simple acquisition (FSA)

Water Acquisition (WA)
- a. Instream water transfer (IWT)
- b. Instream water lease (IWL)

Watershed Assessment

Watershed Assessment (WAS)
- a. Staffing/contracting (SPM)
- b. Assessment equipment purchase (AEP)
- c. Watershed mapping (WM)

Restoration Action Planning (RAP)
- a. Staffing/contracting (SC)
- b. Materials/equipment (ME)
- c. Administrative expenses (AE)

Watershed Monitoring

Monitoring (M)

a. Fish monitoring (FM)
b. Macroinvertebrate monitoring (MM)
c. Water quality monitoring (WQLM)
d. Water quantity monitoring (WQNM)
e. Estuarine and wetland conditions (EWC)
f. Aquatic habitat conditions (AHC)
g. Riparian conditions (RC)
h. Upland conditions (UC)
i. Restoration project effectiveness (RPE)
j. Monitoring equipment purchase (MEP)

Watershed Education/Outreach

Watershed Education (WED)

a. Education/Outreach coordination (EOC)
b. Education/Outreach materials (EOM)
c. Training/Outreach events (TOE)

LAND USE INFORMATION SHEET

This information is needed to determine if the proposed project complies with statewide planning goals and is compatible with local comprehensive plans (ORS 192.180)

CITY/COUNTY LAND USE INFORMATION (to be completed by local planning official):

Please check below the one that applies:

☐ This project is not regulated by the local comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance.

☐ This project has been reviewed and is compatible with the local comprehensive zoning ordinance. (Please cite appropriate plan policies, ordinance section, and case numbers.)

☐ This project has been reviewed and is not compatible with the local comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance. (Cite appropriate plan policies, ordinance section, and case numbers).

☒ Compatibility of this project with the local planning ordinance cannot be determined until the following local approvals are obtained:

_____ Conditional Use Permit
_____ Plan Amendment
_____ Other
_✓_ Development Permit
_____ Zone Change

An application has ___ has not _✓_ been made for the local approvals checked above.

* Signature of Local Official: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Must be authorized signature from your local City/County Planning Department

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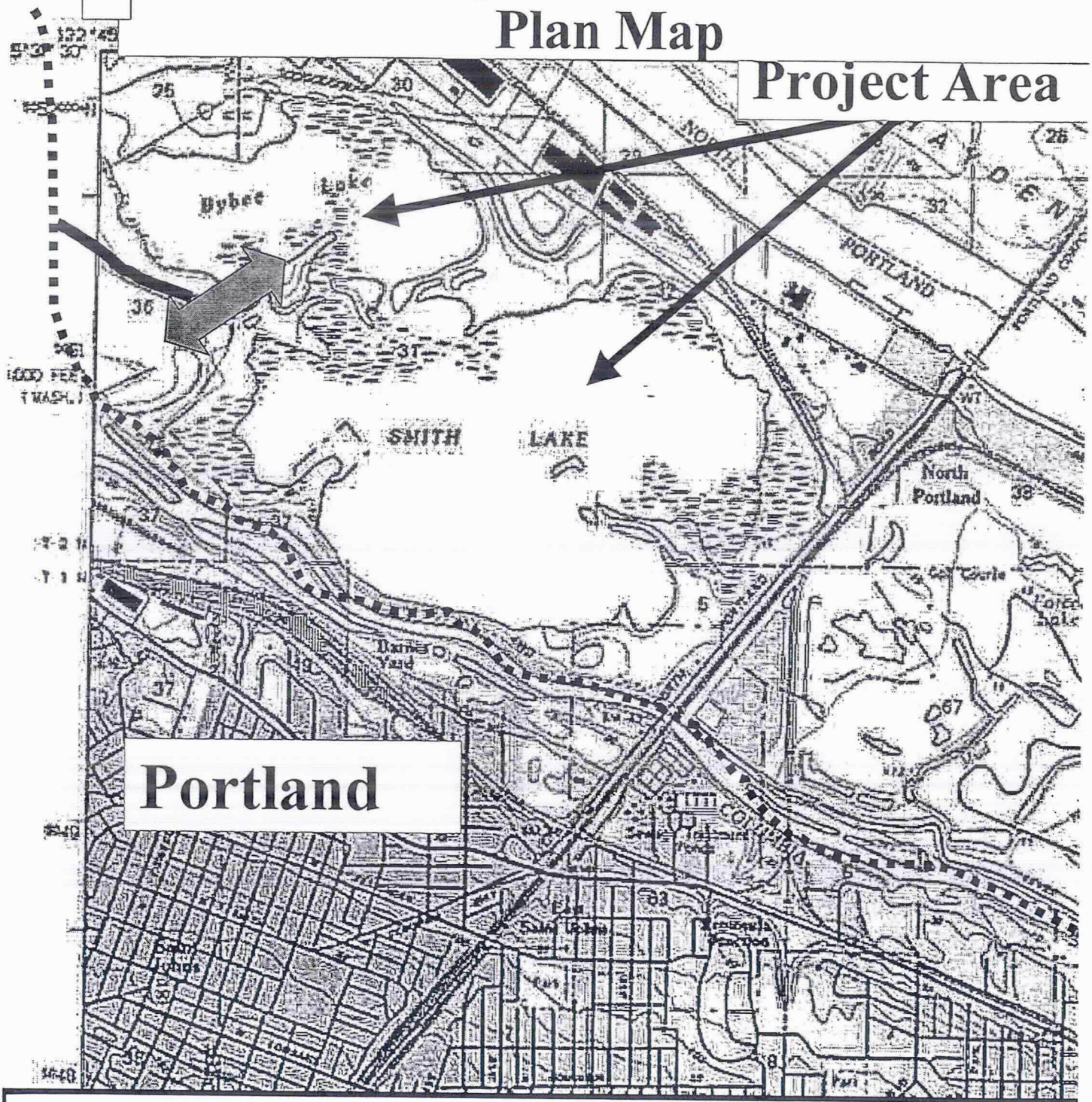
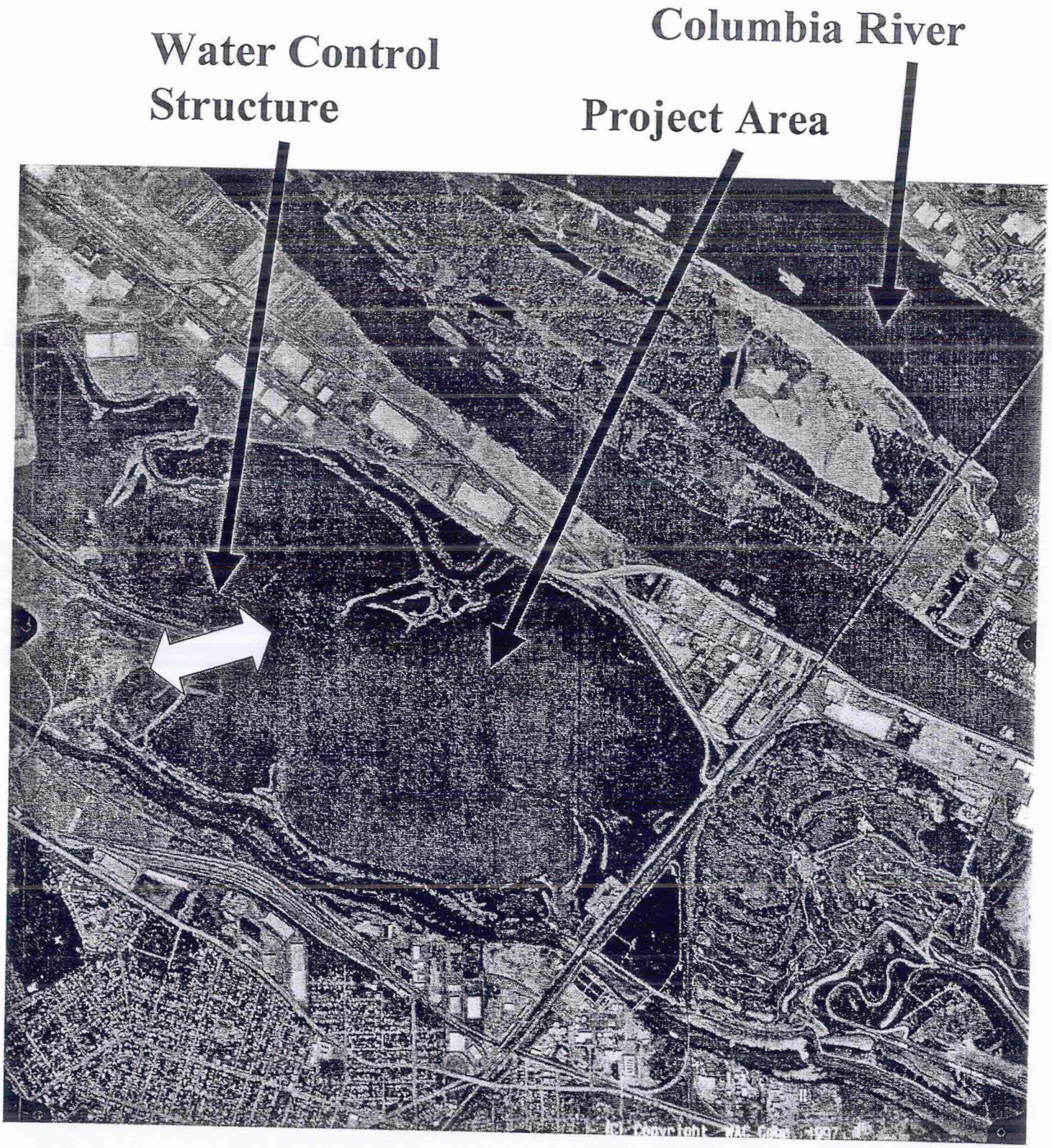
Smith and Bybee Lakes Restoration Vicinity Map

Smith and Bybee Lakes Restoration Plan Map



Smith and Bybee Lakes Restoration, Aerial Photo



The Columbia Slough Watershed Council

Portland, Oregon

August 29, 2000

Grant Review Committee
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer St, NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290

RE: Ducks Unlimited Grant

To Whom It May Concern:

The Columbia Slough Watershed Council is pleased to support the Ducks Unlimited grant proposal to replace the water control structure at Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area. The Council approved this action at its August 28, 2000 monthly meeting.

The new water control structure will have fish passage capability and will allow Smith and Bybee lakes to provide off-channel habitat, a key limiting factor for salmonids in the Willamette River. It will also enable management of reed canarygrass and will facilitate native plant community restoration.

The Watershed Council supports this habitat restoration project and urges you to recommend it for funding.

Sincerely,

Jay Mower

Jay Mower, Coordinator

7040 NE 47th Avenue
Portland, OR 97218-1212
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CITY OF PORTLAND
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT PROGRAM
1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Room 1000, Portland, Oregon 97204-1912 503-823-[illegible], FAX 503-823-5344 www.fish.ci.portland.or.us

To The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grant Review Committee:

I manage the City of Portland's Endangered Species Act Program, and am responsible for developing the City's Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan. One of my chief roles has been to identify and evaluate the actions that will be required to meet the challenge of recovering salmon in an urban setting.

We realized early that one of the key strategies in restoring salmon to Portland is to restore and improve access to high quality habitat. A regional workshop of scientists and regulators recently identified the loss of off-channel habitat as a key limiting factor for salmonids in the Willamette River, and emphasized the need to restore, or re-establish access to, off-channel areas.

Smith & Bybee Lakes is a rare natural resource. It is the largest urban wetland within city limits in the country, and provides 1,750 acres of high quality off channel habitat. The quality and contiguity of this existing habitat far exceed anything that could be created through restoration efforts. However, the value of this off-channel habitat is greatly diminished because it is largely inaccessible to salmonids in its present configuration because the water control structure obstructs salmon access to the wetland.

Recovering salmon in an urban landscape is a tremendous challenge. It will take many years to undo the degradations of a century, and progress will be made through thousands of small steps that gradually bring our landscape closer to supporting salmon. The reconnection of Smith & Bybee Lakes to the Willamette River is a high impact project for a modest cost, and represents a large step forward amongst the many that are needed. I strongly believe that this is one of our highest priorities in recovering Portland's salmon. I hope you will agree with the substantial benefits of this project, and will recommend it for funding.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information that will help you in assessing the merits of funding this project.

Jim Middaugh

Sincerely,

Jim Middaugh
Program Manager
Portland Endangered Species Act Program