

## MEETING REPORT

Date: May 12, 1999, 10am

Location: Metro

Participants:

Smith and Bybee Lakes Management Committee: Holly Michael, ODFW; Troy Clark, Audubon; Jim Morgan, Metro; Peter Teneau, Friends of S&B Lakes; Susan Oman, Port of Portland; Emily Roth, Metro  
Paul Fishman, Fishman Environmental Services  
Mike Meyer and Ermel Quevedo, Cornforth Consultants, Inc.  
Karl Krcma and Pete Dickerson, Ogden Beeman and Assoc., Inc.  
Maurice Neyman and Dennis O'Neil, Metro

Subject: Draft Consultants Reports concerning Dike Stabilization and Waste Cutoff Study, St. Johns Landfill

ISSUE: Timeline for risks if North Slough opened to lakes

How much does the velocity affect the scour rate? Is the risk of failure of the entire North Slough bank imminent if the lakes are opened up to the Columbia Slough through its North Slough arm? How much erosion is attributable to normal ebb and flow? How much erosion due to larger storm overtopping the bank? Aren't you quickly engineering solutions and spending public funds without thoroughly defining the problem? Eventually entire landfill bank of the North Slough will have to be repaired because Metro is responsible for landfill bank integrity in perpetuity.

ISSUE: Need alternatives to either leaving the existing dam in place or armoring the entire south side of the North Slough bank if the North Slough is opened up to the lakes. Isn't there another way to reduce risk to the bank such as lowering the velocity of the water?

Huge increase in bank stabilization cost if Metro must armor the entire landfill dike if North Slough is opened to the lakes. What other options are available to lower the velocity of water in North Slough while still opening up the slough to the lakes? Hope to take out the dam in the year 2000. Need the option which best protects the landfill and the slough/lake ecosystem.

How about widening or deepening the North Slough by dredging and/or laying back the bank, wing dams weirs across the North Slough, creating openings to Bybee Lake at other locations?

ISSUE: Design of cutoff wall and bank stabilization

By adding the cutoff wall will the groundwater problems become worse? Is the cutoff wall an opportunity to address the larger groundwater contamination issue? Why so

much rock in the bank outside the cutoff wall? Want a strong enough trench to lessen the amount of rock in the outer bank stabilization. What about sheet pile? Will plants become established and survive drought if only use sand in the upper part of the bank stabilization? Perhaps the stabilization of the three priority areas should be split from removing the dam, rocking the whole area, reducing velocity so that more study can be given to these options.

Summary prepared by Dennis O'Neil