

Recommended Sites for Restoration

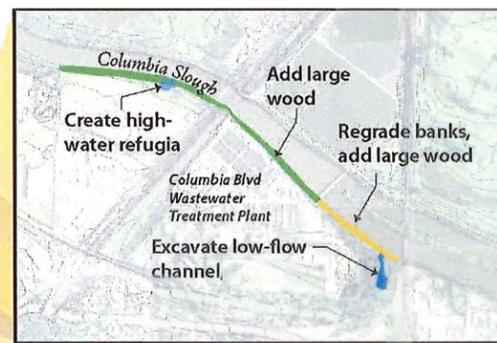
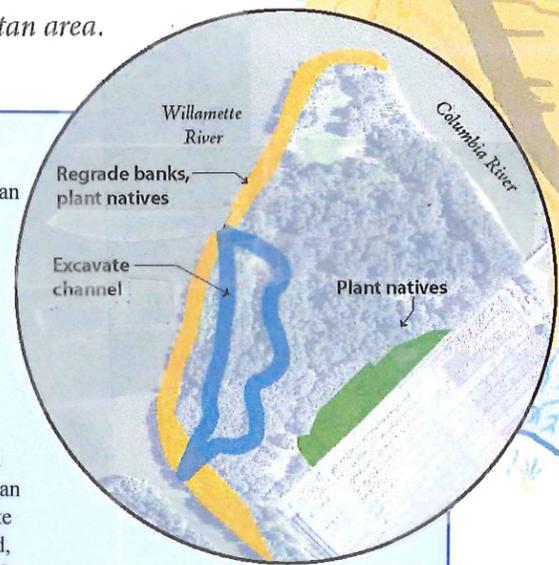
The five sites represent some of the best options towards a cost effective ecosystem restoration plan that also maximizes watershed health and habitat benefits in a major metropolitan area.

Kelley Point Park

Historically: A complex, wetland, riparian area of critical importance.

Today: A 100-acre park. Placement of fill prior to conversion to a park reduced habitat complexity, steepened river banks, and blocked fish from entering historic interior tidal sloughs.

Proposed Work: Construct off-channel habitat, including tidal channels, and riparian areas. Lay back banks along the Willamette River, install riparian plantings, large wood, and boulders. **Total restored area would be approximately 47.4 acres.**



BES Plant

Historically: A former complex of wetland and off-channel habitats along the Columbia Slough.

Today: A city-owned trail and park. Placement of fill, an access road, and a culvert isolated adjacent habitat from the Columbia Slough.

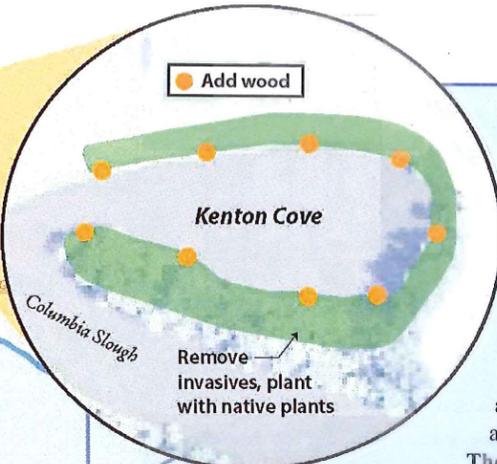
Proposed Work: Lay back steep banks to reconnect wetland and surrounding riparian areas to the Columbia Slough, remove a culvert, create an alcove for high flows, and place large wood and boulders. **Approximately 11.5 acres would be restored.**

Kenton Cove

Historically: A complex open-channel cove with wetland, riparian, and shallow water habitat adjacent to the Columbia Slough.

Today: A small cove between Interstate 5 and Portland International Raceway with limited habitat value.

Proposed Work: Increase habitat complexity by adding large wood, creating wetland islands with sand and gravels, and restore shallow water habitat. Remove invasive species and re-vegetate with native trees and shrubs in the riparian area. **The project would restore 3.1 acres.**

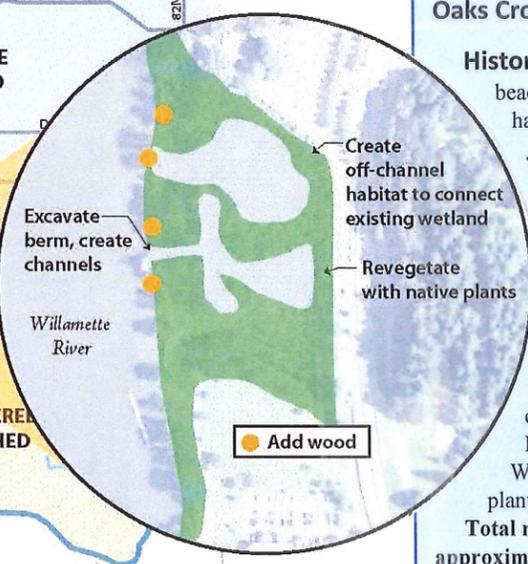


Oaks Crossing

Historically: A former floodplain with beach, bottomland forest, and wetland habitat.

Today: A natural area adjacent to a developed park that includes paved and unpaved trails. A berm eliminates connection to the adjacent floodplain.

Proposed Work: Excavate berm, create off-channel wetland habitat, including tidal channels and riparian areas. Lay back banks along the Willamette River, install riparian plantings, large wood, and boulders. **Total restored area would be approximately 10 acres.**

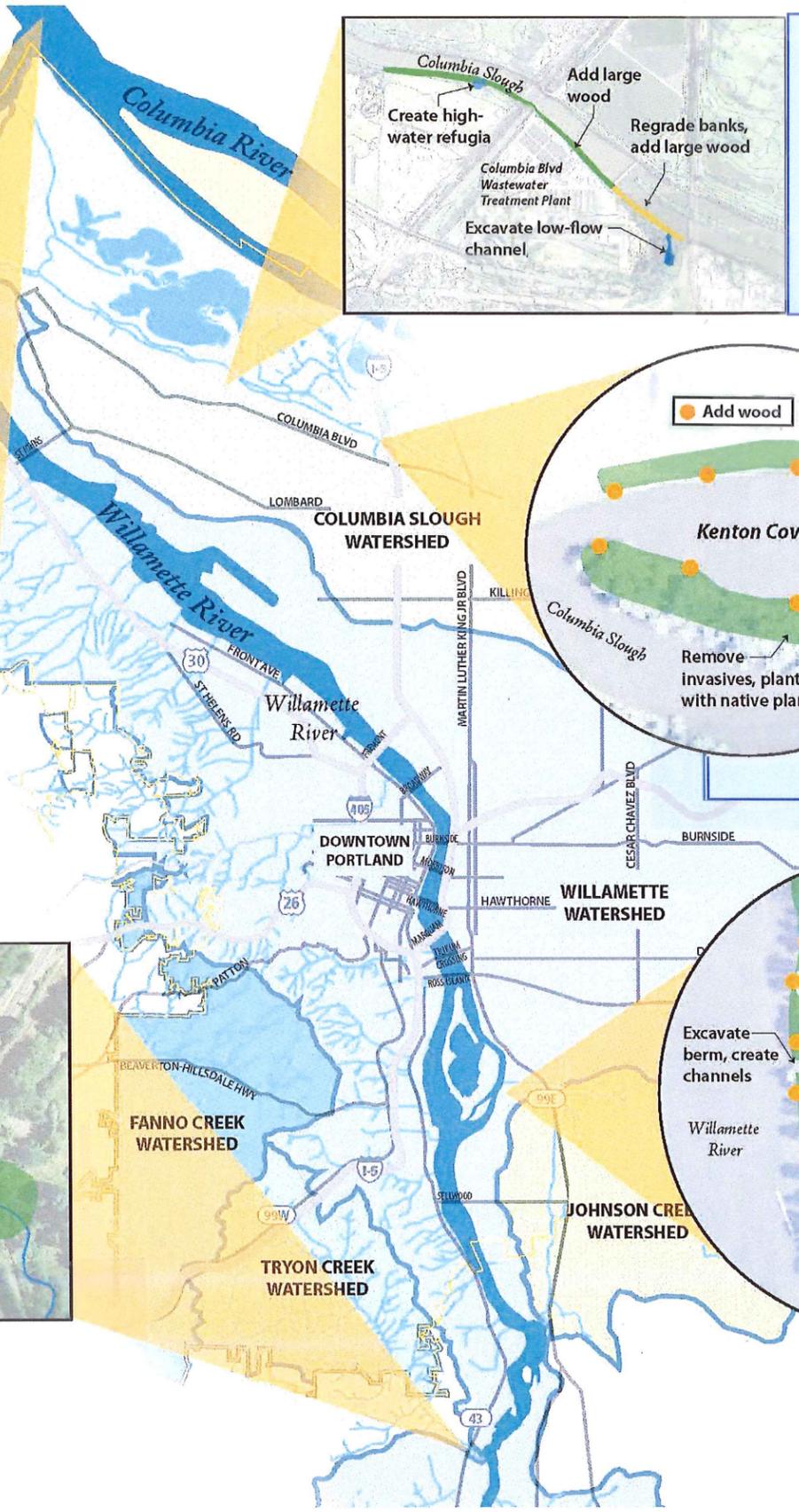
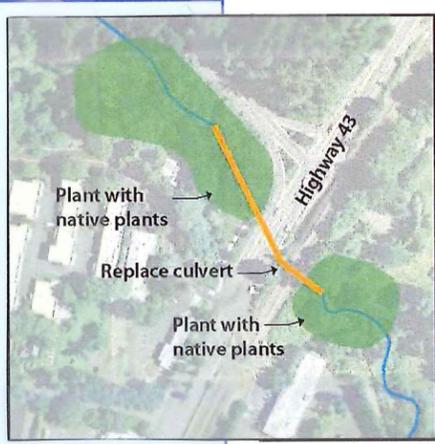


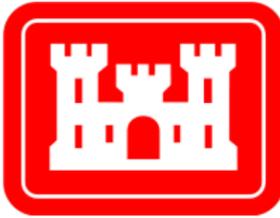
Tryon Creek Highway 43 Culvert

Historically: A forested, free-flowing stream that was home to hundreds of salmon and steelhead.

Today: A 400-foot long box culvert installed in the 1930's is a barrier to fish under most conditions.

Proposed work: A new 30-foot, open-bottom, arched culvert would simulate natural stream dimensions, allowing for water, sediment, and debris to pass downstream and give fish and lamprey unhindered passage into high quality habitat in Tryon Creek State Natural Area. **2.7 miles of stream, 49 acres of habitat and fish passage would be restored.**



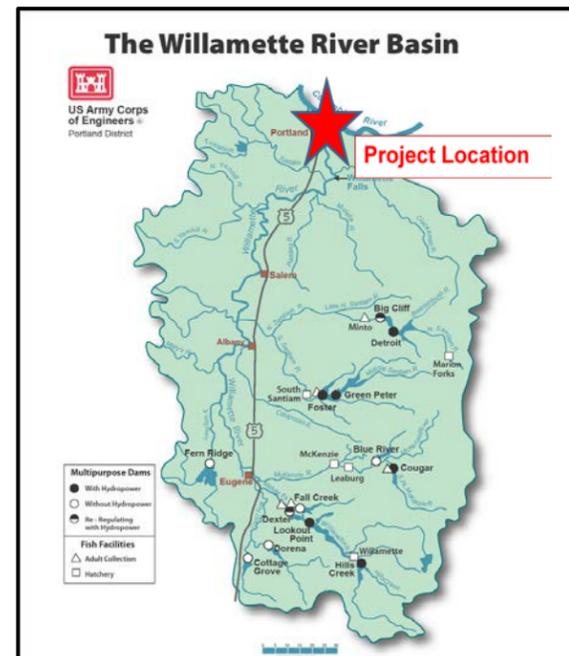


Lower Willamette River Environmental Dredging and Ecosystem Restoration Study, Oregon

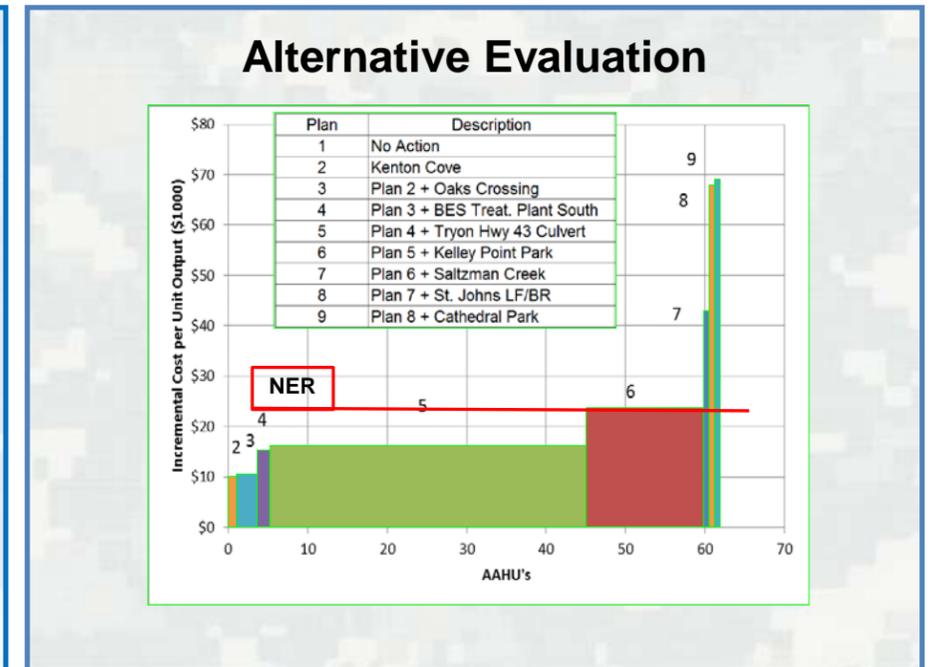
Integrated Feasibility Report/Environmental Assessment



Purpose: The purpose of this project is to restore ecosystem structure and function within a highly urbanized area surrounding the Lower Willamette River. This project will help to reestablish riparian and wetland plant communities; improve aquatic and riparian complexity and diversity; restore floodplain function and connectivity and provide fish passage.



Kelley Point Park



Recreational Benefits	Recreational Cost
3 - Pedestrian Bridges at Kelley Point	(Design/Construction and O&M)
\$2,006,506 and \$2,277,655	\$1,399,000
Benefit-Cost Ratio Range: 1.43 - 1.63 to 1.	

Criteria	National Ecosystem Restoration Plan (NER) (Plan 6) Preliminary Costs
Total First Cost	\$ 29,774,000
Annual Costs (including O&M)	\$ 1,062,925
OMRR&R Cost	\$3,500
AAHUs	59.96

