What Drives Innovative Partnerships in Floodplains: A local perspective

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Mission Statement

Environmental Services protects public health, water quality and the environment by providing sewage and stormwater collection and treatment services for the Portland community. We protect the quality of surface and ground waters and conduct and promote healthy ecosystems in our watersheds.
Thank you

Outline for today

1. How different sections of the ESA lead to different results: Crystal Springs
2. Urban areas are part of the healthy floodplain, recovered salmon solution: Johnson Creek
3. Time permitting: Thinking outside the boundaries: Columbia River Treaty.
Portland Watersheds

Basic Facts...
- 5 distinct watersheds
- 619,360 residents
- 92,850 acres of land area
- 14,145 acres of urban development
- 4,074 miles of local streets covering 8600 acres of land
- 80 to 100 billion gallons of annual precipitation
- 20 billion gallons of urban runoff
- More than 614,000 sewer customers produce 17 billion gallons of sewage per year
HOW: Green Infrastructure | Interconnected Systems

NATURAL

BUILT

PUBLIC

PRIVATE
Building Partnerships through the ESA

• Section 9 of the ESA: don’t take a listed species.
  – Take is defined as harm, harass, wound, kill, capture etc.
  – Low bar.
  – Not retrospective
Building Partnerships through the ESA

• Section 7 – a higher bar
  – all federal agencies have to carry out their programs for the conservation of species.
  – Each agency, for any action authorized, funded or carried out, can’t jeopardize the continued existence of the species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.
Crystal springs

How the ESA can lead to salmon recovery, floodplain restoration and institutionalized partnerships
Culvert replacement

BEFORE
Umatilla St

AFTER
Umatilla St

BEFORE
SE 28TH Ave

AFTER
SE 28TH Ave
Brannen property restoration

BEFORE
Carport sat over stream supported by an impassable culvert

AFTER
Culvert abandoned, site restored
Westmoreland Park
Reward

http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bes/66158
Building Partnerships through the Disaster
Johnson Creek Willing Seller Program
Johnson Creek Willing Seller Program

**Funding Source**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BES</td>
<td>$20,120,000</td>
<td>152</td>
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<tr>
<td>26-26</td>
<td>$2,040,000</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>CDBG</td>
<td>$1,260,000</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Metro</td>
<td>$1,150,000</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEMA</td>
<td>$1,770,000</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$26,340,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>222</strong></td>
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**Willing Seller Program**
1992 to Present
Acquisition Source Dollars

- BES
- 26-26
- Parks
- CDBG
- FEMA
- Metro

*Only the primary funding source is used to calculate acreage.*
**Properties acquired with more than one source of funding are depicted as stippled.**

*Johnson Creek Watershed Willing Seller Acquisition Program* Funding Source by Target Area

Overview

City of Portland
Johnson Creek Watershed

Data current: February 2011
Good Partnerships come from good Planning
The whole is greater than the sum of parts
East Powell Butte Floodplain Restoration
(Schweitzer Phase - 2007)
SE 159th & Foster
Looking ahead: the 100 year event

“The Lents Stablization and Job Creation Project brings together myriad stakeholders to address these issues and improve community conditions in a way that can be replicated in other parts of the region and the state.”
Looking beyond

The Columbia River Basin

Federal dams on the major tributaries and Snake River help shape the modern Northwest, fueling the economy with affordable electricity, reducing the risk of flood damage and helping crops to feed the nation. But they also affected the habitat of salmon and shrimp that migrate from the industrial river basin to the ocean and back. These fish have already been affected by more than 150 years of commercial fishing, mining, and other human development.

In the United States, hundreds of miles of river are blocked by more than 200 dams that impede chinook salmon and steelhead under the Endangered Species Act. Eventually, 32 species were listed as threatened or endangered.

Under the law, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs—collectively called the federal agencies—must consult with state and tribal partners to protect salmon during low flows. A federal biological opinion guides operations of these dams, known as the Columbia River adaptive management, to protect these fish.

Today, federal agencies are working with states, tribes, and others across the region to protect these fish affected by the dams, which in turn continues to provide great value to the Northwest.