

Willamette River Open Space Vision – Related Plans, Studies, and Initiatives – DRAFT: January 21, 2010

The following table includes brief summaries of plans, studies, and other initiatives that are directly related to the Willamette River study area. For additional information on these, follow the web links below.

Plan, Study, or Initiative	Extent	Summary	Key Elements (Related to Study Area)	Web Link
Local and Regional Park and Open Space Comprehensive Plans and Vision Documents				
Rivers to Ridges: Eugene-Springfield Regional Parks and Open Space Vision (LCOG, 2003)	Metro area and surrounding small cities and rural lands	The <i>Rivers to Ridges</i> vision was developed to provide a regional framework for future park and open space planning. The vision was endorsed by Eugene and Springfield City Councils, Lane County Board of Commissioners, and Willamalane Board in 2003, all by unanimous consent.	Key Elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willamette River Main Stem identified as a <i>Key Water Based Connection (Blueway)</i> and noted for connectivity function between major natural areas and for trail network, scenic quality, and habitat function Confluence areas (McKenzie/Willamette and Coast/Middle Fork) identified as <i>Potential Open Space Anchors</i> with long-term reclamation opportunities Identified opportunities for extending trails on north side of UGB on both sides of river (Connections to Armitage Park and Hileman Landing) Identified opportunities for trail connections from Springfield to Buford Recreation Area along Coast and Middle Forks I-5 crossing of McKenzie and Willamette Rivers identified as <i>Community Gateways</i> Green Island identified as <i>Potential Open Space Anchor</i> (has since been acquired by McKenzie River Trust) 	Vision Document: http://www.lcog.org/documents/natres/RiversRidgesVision.pdf Map: http://www.lcog.org/documents/natres/R2RVisionMap.pdf
Willamalane Park and Recreation Comprehensive Plan (Willamalane, March 2004)	Springfield and vicinity	The Comprehensive Plan provides a specific, community-supported plan for the future of the District's parks, open space, recreation facilities, programs, and services for Springfield and vicinity.	Key Elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Objective: Provide parks, open spaces, river access, and pathways, while respecting private property rights. Park Development: Glenwood Riverfront Park: As the Glenwood area is revitalized, Willamalane has an opportunity to expand the popular Willamette River riverfront park system. This system, which includes multi-use trails, picnic and active recreation areas, and river access, is one of our most significant regional recreation resources. The park will also expand recreation opportunities for Glenwood residents, who currently have limited access to close-to-home parks. Natural Parks, Linear Parks, and Trails: <i>Middle Fork Willamette Path</i> - the development of a multiuse path along the Willamette River connecting Dorris Ranch, the Georgia-Pacific property, and Clearwater Park. Key Strategies and Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A38. Provide opportunities for nature based recreation, such as wildlife viewing, fishing, hiking, bicycling, etc. A39. Protect and enhance a variety of habitat types within Willamalane's park and open space system, including upland and wildlife communities such as oak savanna, wetlands, upland prairie, and riparian forest. A42. Coordinate with other agencies and providers to protect riparian areas and floodplains along creeks and rivers within Willamalane's park and open space system. A45. Orient riverfront parks to the rivers and their natural resource values; support water-related recreation activities where appropriate. A51. Develop linear parks and trails that preserve open space and provide opportunities for trail-oriented activities, such as walking, running, biking, skating, etc. Existing and Proposed Park and Recreation Resources Map includes: Glenwood Riverfront Park (5.3), Clearwater Park expansion, Georgia-Pacific Natural-Area Park (3.4), Booth-Kelly/Millpond Natural Area Park (3.5), Agnes Stewart Natural Area Park (3.6), Natural Opportunity Areas Map includes: Willamette River and Middle Fork floodplain, Dorris Ranch and areas of Quarry Butte, and Millrace Existing, Planned, and Proposed Multiuse Paths and Bikeways includes: Planned Middle Fork Path - Clearwater to Dorris Ranch (20), Planned Glenwood Path - Eugene to Seavey Loop Road (15/16), Planned Millrace Path (17/18), Proposed Dorris Ranch Connector Path (21) 	http://www.willamalane.org/1_aboutus/coppplan.htm
Eugene Parks, Recreation & Open Space Comprehensive Plan (Eugene, 2006)	Eugene and Vicinity	The Eugene PROS Comprehensive Plan, initiated in the summer of 2002, identifies future needs for parks, open space, and recreation programs and services within Eugene.	Key Willamette River Related Strategies (from Chapter 4): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B-23. Include neighborhood park amenities within other park types, such as linear parks to expand opportunities to meet community needs. Target areas currently under-served (River Road area need identified) C-30. Develop amenities to promote canoeing, kayaking, rafting, drift boating, and river surfing on the Willamette River and other appropriate waterways. (Pg 43) D-8. Coordinate with property owners and partner agencies to implement the Rivers to Ridges plan and support conservation of nearby key regional natural resource areas, such as farmland, sites identified in the Metropolitan Natural Resources Study, West Eugene Wetlands sites, and the confluence of the McKenzie and Willamette Rivers. E-13. Provide more access to the Willamette River for water-related recreation and trail uses 	http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=1360&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=11&mode=2&in_hi_userid=2&cached=true
Eugene Parks, Recreation & Open Space Project and Priority Plan (Eugene, 2006)	Eugene and vicinity	The PROS Project and Priority Plan identifies, prioritizes, and estimates costs of proposed actions for parks, open space and recreation facilities, programs, and services (see maps for project locations).	Willamette River Related Priorities (in order from higher to lower priority): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire land to provide significant riverfront open space within courthouse/cannery neighborhood (priority 1) Acquire land on Santa Clara priority stormwater corridors that link with developed parks, include trails (priority 1) Acquire additional river frontage on the west side of the Willamette River, including property north of Beltline (priority 1/2) Renovate Alton Baker Canoe Canal for kayaking, recreation, and natural resource benefits (priority 1/2) Implement Razor Park Master Plan (priority 2) Replace aging infrastructure at Alton Baker Park (priority 2) Develop pedestrian improvements to link downtown with Skinner Butte Park, SMJ house, and riverfront system (priority 2/3) 	http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_214789_0_0_18/PROS-ProjectandPriorityPlan.pdf

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire land for natural areas along McKenzie River (priority 3) Provide interpretive facilities and trails at Skinner Butte Park, enhance accessibility (priority 3) Acquire natural areas to connect Ridgeline system east to Pisgah and Willamette River system (priority 3) Implement Skinner Butte Park Master Plan (priority 3/4) Develop multi-cultural community center/aquatic center in Whiteaker/Skinner Butte area (priority 4) Develop environmental education site behind River House (priority 4) Facilitate Eugene link to Pacific Crest Trail by developing connections from bike path to ridgeline and proposed Willamalane riverfront system Acquire land for park with agricultural character in RR/SC area, possible living history farm (priority 5) Develop a second Willamette River boat launch in RR/SC area (priority 4) Improve access to existing natural resource areas in RR/SC area (priority 4) Acquire land for natural areas within Willamette/McKenzie River confluence (priority 4) Provide access and improvements at Delta Ponds (priority 5) Acquire land at 4J Admin site to expand River House/Rose Garden for special event site (priority 5) Develop Millrace linear park (priority 5) Implement Rose Garden master plan (priority 5) 	
Coburg Loop Implementation Strategy (Coburg, 2009 – pending adoption)	Coburg and Vicinity	This is an implementation strategy for the <i>Lineal Park</i> element of the <i>Coburg Parks and Open Space Master Plan</i> , which was adopted in 2005.	Key Elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes a multi-use (hard surface) path system within and adjacent to Coburg's UBG which will connect key features including parks, downtown, Coburg Elementary School, employment areas, and existing and future residential neighborhoods Defines a network of interconnected bicycle boulevards (routes) on local street network Proposes a multi-use path connection from Coburg to Armitage County Park 	www.lcog.org/coburgloop
Junction City Parks and Open Space Master Plan (Draft, 2009)	Junction City and surrounding rural lands			
Lane County Parks and Open Space Master Plan (update in process)	Lane County	The process to update the Master Plan was begun in 2004 and is anticipated to be complete within the next couple of years. This is the update of the Master Plan completed in 1980.	Recommendations have not been completed. Background is available at the web link.	http://www.lanecounty.org/parks/masterplan.htm
Site Specific Master Plans, Management Plans, and Habitat Inventories				
Willamette Greenway Management Plan Proposal (Eugene Parks & Recreation Dept. and Willamette Greenway Study Committee, January 1985)	Willamette River within Eugene City Limits	This master plan was developed to "determine what access and natural vegetation and wildlife habitat should be along Eugene's Willamette River corridor."	<p>The Master Plan includes recommendations on four river segments: I-5 Bridge to Ferry Street Bridge; Ferry Street Bridge to Greenway Bridge; Greenway Bridge to Beltline Bridge; and Delta Ponds. Under each of these reaches, the committee made a series of suggestions on management, site improvements, and access. A general summary of high priority recommendations includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize native species such as black cottonwood, red stem dogwood, and willows for enhancing the river banks and limit pruning except in formal parks or to open views Improve rip-rap areas to make safer access to river, improve visual quality, and allow vegetation to grow in those areas Construct additional bike path segments including the area north of Beltline Road and adjacent to the railroad tracks and better street connections should be made Develop better site review criteria for new development, especially on Goodpasture Island (largely undeveloped at the time) Improve Delta Ponds for habitat and recreation Control invasive species, especially blackberry and English ivy Improve physical access to the river including handicapped access Monument (sign) ownership along the river so that public land is visible to river users Develop humane methods for eliminating transient camps Develop native garden in Alton Baker park and elsewhere along the river 	No web link
East Alton Baker Park Plan (1996)	East Alton Baker Park	The East Alton Baker Park Plan presents key concepts and ideas for management and improvements to the largely undeveloped portion of Alton Baker Park (237 acres) including East Gate Woodland in Springfield and the Whilamut Natural Area (formerly know as the Central Meadow).	Key proposed actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General habitat improvements in meadow, woodland and riparian edge Improve access and function of canoe canal for boating and improve habitat function Protect and manage riparian edge along river Enhance natural qualities of the pond Preserve and enhance East Gate Woodland Note: In 2002, the 237 acre East Alton Baker Park was re-named Whilamut Natural Area 	Concept Plan Map: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_215053_0_0_18/WhilamutPlan.pdf Plan: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_236614_0_0_18/EABP_Plan_1996.pdf
Razor Park Master Plan (Eugene, 2001)	Razor Park (adjacent to Willamette River)	A 20-year plan for site improvements for the newly acquired Razor Park. Implementation of this Plan is listed as a high priority in the <i>Parks, Recreation</i>	Key elements included in the Razor Park Master Plan include the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded riparian corridor Improved river access (path to edge of river) 	Plan: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_144796_0_0_18/RAS_final_MP.pdf

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		& Open Space Project and Priority Plan (described above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mowed central lawn and picnic area Walking path (mowed grass surface) Multi-use path connection from River Road Parking lot on River Road (with bioswale) and information kiosk Information kiosk 	Plan Diagram: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_228792_0_0_18/RAS_mp.pdf
Natural Resources Assessment for Razor Park (Salix Associates, 2001)	Razor Park	This report includes an inventory and assessment of existing and potential plant and wildlife habitat values in Razor Park in support of the 2001 Master Plan.	The Assessment makes recommendations improving the habitat value of Razor Park. Key recommendations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Augment native vegetation in the savanna-prairie by introducing native forbs (wildflowers) and grasses on an ongoing basis; Remove non-native woody vegetation in the riparian area and augment with native species where needed to replace gaps; Implement a mowing regime that controls invasion of open areas in the savanna-prairie zone by woody vegetation; Create a native butterfly garden on the site; To increase the viability of the riparian area, expand the tree layer westward over the bike path in a sparser planting pattern. Black cottonwood and Oregon ash were recommended for the area along the lower bank and bigleaf maple and Oregon white oak were recommended for the dryer top of bank. Purchase adjacent vacant lot (with Oregon white oaks) at the north end of the park; Control highly invasive species found on the site to limit their expansion; Place bird and bat boxes and build rock piles within portions of the savanna and prairie to provide reptile habitat. 	No web link
EWEB Riverfront Master Plan (Eugene Water & Electric Board, just underway, 2009-2010)	27-acres of EWEB riverfront property	The Eugene Water & Electric Board plans to sell a large portion of its riverfront property as part of a plan to move to the new Roosevelt Operations Center in 2010. In June 2009, EWEB began a master planning process for the 27-acre site that seeks to engage the community in developing a new vision for this property that will optimize the value of the land for EWEB customers and the citizens of Eugene. Rowell Brokaw Architects of Eugene is the prime design consultant. The tentative project timeline is June 2009-June 2010.	According to the project criteria outlined in the 2004 Eugene Downtown Plan, the EWEB Riverfront Master Plan will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a “people place” that is active, vibrant, accessible and multi-use; Provide appropriate setbacks, deeper where environmental or habitat issues are more critical, shallower in other areas; Incorporate appropriate building and site design techniques that address environmental concerns; and Incorporate an educational aspect, so that our riverfront improvements teach us about our river, our history and our city. <p>In accordance with a signed MOU between the City and EWEB, a nine-member Community Advisory Team (CAT) has been appointed to direct the master planning and public engagement process.</p>	http://www.eweb.org/riverfront and www.eugeneriverfront.com
City of Eugene’s Willamette River Basin Master Plan (2002)	Willamette River watershed within Eugene UGB and vicinity	This document is one of seven master plan volumes for addressing the multiple objectives contained in the City’s adopted Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan (1993). It provides an overall strategy for the Willamette River Basin for addressing existing and new development with regard to flood control, water quality, and related natural resource objectives, including a list of specific capital improvement projects (CIPs).	Key elements form the Integrated Stormwater Management Strategy for the Willamette basin includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willamette River Banks Stabilization (WR100)– includes using bioengineering techniques to stabilize the river bank at locations where problems have been observed or are expected to occur as a result of future development. Millrace Enhancement (WR101) – This capital project would implement the concept options for water quality treatment that were proposed in the <i>Millrace Enhancement Feasibility Study</i> in 1990, which include construction of stormwater wetlands, and a sedimentation pond as well as natural resource enhancements. 	No web link
Skinner Butte Park Master Plan (Eugene, 2002)	Skinner Butte Park	A 20-year Plan for Skinner Butte Park that proposes habitat, recreation, and visual improvements.	Key elements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverbank interpretive trail Redevelop main picnic area (including the now completed River Play playground) Habitat enhancements and management including invasive species control, forest thinning on south and west side, prairie restoration on east side of Butte and adjacent to river River bank stabilization Historic community farm (incorporates historic agricultural production, stormwater treatment, and educational opportunities). 	Plan: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_144774_0_0_18/SBP_mp.pdf Map: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_144775_0_0_18/SBP_masterplan_1a.pdf
Skinner Butte Park Habitat Inventory and Assessment (Eugene, 2003)	Skinner Butte Park	Salix Associates was contracted by the City of Eugene to inventory and assess habitat management units of Skinner Butte Park	Key elements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation inventory Installation of monitoring plots Assessment of habitat units 	http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_144786_0_0_18/SBP_inventory.pdf

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Delta Ponds – A Vision for Enhancement and Management (City of Eugene, Corps, and LCOG, 2005)	Delta Ponds Park and Vicinity	<p>The purposes of this plan are threefold: 1) to develop and document a long-term vision for the Delta Ponds system including how it fits into the broader regional park, recreation, and open space system; 2) to incorporate the long list of planned and proposed enhancements for the area into a single coordinated plan; and 3) to chart out management objectives and actions that will be needed to maintain the enhanced facility over the long-term.</p> <p>This document reflects the elements of the Corps of Engineers Section 206 Habitat Restoration Project, which is currently under implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations on restoration and management (see page 18 for table of recommended actions) <p>Planned and Proposed Habitat Enhancements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore high flow connection between the Willamette River and the Delta Ponds system including Dedrick Slough for native aquatic species including Western pond turtle and juvenile Chinook salmon. Protect, repair, and enhance native riparian, scrub-shrub, upland, and emergent wetland vegetation communities Control exotic vegetation Re-contour pond banks to create shallow wetland and riparian edge Improve water quality Enhance Western pond turtle habitat by placing logs, creating nesting areas, and limited predation <p>Planned and Proposed Recreational Enhancements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide facilities to accommodate educational activities at Delta Ponds including signage, outdoor classroom, and viewpoints Construct two parking areas (one completed) Create soft surfaced pedestrian trail network around the ponds Construct multi-use (bike and pedestrian) bridge from Delta Ponds and existing multi-use path system to the neighborhood on the east side of Delta Highway 	http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_215015_0_0_18/DeltaPondsPlanFinal7_05Web.pdf
West Alton Baker Park Development Plan (City of Eugene, 2004)	West end of Alton Baker Park	This Development Plan map identifies planned facilities and other enhancements for the west end of Alton Baker Park.	<p>Summary of Development Plan Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced canoe canal to stabilize erosion and recreational boating Accessible viewpoints and prune vegetation to improve views Additional paths to improve park circulation New picnic shelter Completion of tree garden Additional fencing to control access Native planting and riparian zone enhancements Future playground (RiverPlay 2) Future community garden 	<p>Development Plan Map: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_302707_0_0_18/CurrentdevplanMay04.pdf</p>
Restoration and Monitoring Plan – Eastgate Woodlands of the Whilamut Natural Area (Willamalane, 2005).	Eastgate Woodlands (40 acres along Willamette River in Springfield)	This restoration and monitoring plan was developed to be used in conjunction with the East Alton Baker Park Plan (1995-1996) and the Willamalane Park and Recreation Comprehensive Plan (2004). It provides guidance for invasive species containment and removal, planting of native species, providing habitat for native terrestrial animal species, and improving riparian conditions that support native species in the Willamette River.	<p>Summary of Plan Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal aggressively with invasives. Prioritize most damaging invasives, monitor consistently, and rapidly deal with invasives. Deal methodically and aggressively with false brome. Commit to needed resources, especially for spreading invasives and for maintaining areas already cleared of invasives. Be willing to allow two to three years for control of invasive species on any plot of ground. Ultimate plantings may not be productively installed until invasives are controlled. Use volunteers where possible. Maintain a riparian forest including black cottonwoods. Plant young cottonwoods to maintain a growing, healthy forest for the future. Remove trees that are old enough to become hazards, and replace with young trees. Remove Douglas-fir from the riparian forest. Douglas-firs were not present in upper Willamette Valley riparian forests in pre-dam days. To prevent a very changed ecosystem and changed riparian forest character, manually remove Douglas-firs. Leave standing and down dead wood for habitat in all locations where it does not present a safety hazard. Plant white alder rather than red alder. White alder was the low elevation alder bordering the Willamette River historically. Red alders have been planted in the past 20 years because they were readily available. Use planting plans specific to particular moisture zones. Disturb ground as little as possible. Any ground disturbance brings more weedy seedbank to the surface for germination. When planting seed, broadcast or use a no-till drill. Water bare-root or containerized plantings for the first two years following installation. Follow the monitoring protocol to achieve success. 	No web link
Whilamut Natural Area – Restoration and Management Plan for the Landfill Cover and Adjacent Riparian Area (Eugene, 2005)	Former landfill area within the Whilamut Natural Area in Alton Baker Park	The Whilamut Natural Area lies within a 237-acre undeveloped portion of Alton Baker Park along the Willamette River. This restoration and management plan addresses one portion of this area: a 70-acre portion directly west of I-5 referred to in the East Alton Baker Park Plan (East Alton Baker Park Citizen	<p>Key proposed actions for this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance canoe canal channel to restore natural riparian functions and aquatic habitat and consider re-aligning to create more “natural” habitat (recommends development of a channel specific plan in the future) Restore native prairie and savanna in designated areas and incorporate habitat features such as rock-piles, perches, and nectar producing forbs (butterfly habitat) Control exotic vegetation throughout the area 	<p>Plan: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_232489_0_0_18/FinalRestorationPlan.pdf</p> <p>Maps: http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_232489_0_0_18/FinalRestorationPlan.pdf</p>

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		Planning Committee 1996) as the Central Meadow Area. Many of these actions are currently being implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand riparian edge parallel to the river through supplemental planting and leave dead standing and down wood for habitat Enhance pond turtle habitat in and adjacent to canoe canal (nesting areas, screening, and basking logs) See <i>Management Plan</i> for a more detailed description of guiding principles, design principles, proposed habitat units, and management actions for the site. 	or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_236764_0_0_18/Whilamut.Maps.pdf
Dorris Ranch Living History Farm Master Plan (Willamalane, 2009)	Dorris Ranch Living History Farm and Vicinity.	<p>Dorris Ranch is situated along the Middle Fork of the Willamette River and is owned and managed by Willamalane. The park is 258 acres in size. The intent of this updated Master Plan is to draw from and refine the original goals of the Dorris Ranch Land Use Plan (1979) which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserving the extraordinary historical and natural resources; Ensuring conservation of the site as a significant open space resource; Preserving and enhancing the site's distinctive character and visual quality; and Providing recreational and support facilities that do not degrade habitat or visitor experience. 	<p>Key proposed actions for the Dorris Ranch Living History Farm include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage habitat areas including exotic species control; oak and pine release (thinning fir and non-native trees) in woodland and riparian areas; prairie enhancement; and preservation of existing high quality riparian area. Exotic species such as knot weed and false brome will receive highest priority for control across the site. Construct the Briggs Interpretive Center (displays, classrooms, meeting space and store) and an adjacent Event Center with a capacity of approximately 225 people Expand visitor parking areas Construct a covered viewpoint shelter immediately adjacent to the river Construct the Middle Fork Path through Dorris Ranch Continue to manage area as a working farm including orchards, row crops, and community garden 	No web link
Green Island Interim Management Plan (McKenzie River Trust, 2005)	Green Island - includes both the present and historic confluence of the McKenzie and Willamette Rivers. The 1,100-acre site was acquired by MRT for the purpose of habitat preservation and enhancement	The <i>Interim Management Plan</i> has an expected life of 5 years and will be updated at that time. The Plan acknowledges the lack the complete information necessary to develop a long-term plan capable of guiding our permanent stewardship. One of the main goals of this interim plan is to gather adequate information and develop knowledge and understanding of the site.	<p>The Plan includes a set of five primary goals, each with a series of objectives and recommended actions. The goals include:</p> <p><u>Goal One:</u> Protect and restore native vegetation on the site within the broader context of Willamette River riparian ecosystem restoration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Goal Two:</u> Restore the area's historic natural hydrologic processes, to the extent practical. <u>Goal Three:</u> Identify, protect and promote indigenous fish, wildlife and invertebrate species and their associated native habitats with an emphasis on listed species and species-at-risk. <u>Goal Four:</u> Establish and maintain communication with our stakeholders with an effort on promoting cooperative approaches to site planning, restoration and management. <u>Goal Five:</u> Provide opportunities for environmental education and research to enhance public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of fish, wildlife, habitats and cultural resources. 	No web link
Riverfront Research Park Master Plan (University of Oregon, 1988)	67 acres along the south side of the Willamette River adjacent to the University of Oregon campus	In 1988, after an extensive public process, a master plan for the project was approved and a Willamette Greenway conditional use permit for development was granted to the University of Oregon.	<p>The master plan envisions a phased buildout of approximately one million square feet on the 67-acre site. Buildings in the Research Park are to be located in clusters to allow for logical phasing of the project and related infrastructure. Each cluster of buildings will focus toward a park amenity such as the Millrace, the Willamette River, the Millrace outfall, the millpond, and/or the soccer field.</p> <p>Approximately half of the site will be maintained and/or enhanced as open space areas. The riparian strip along the riverbank will be preserved. New and improved pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular connections are being provided into and throughout the site, thereby increasing public access to the Willamette River and Millrace.</p> <p>Parking generally will be provided in lots and/or structures located adjacent to the railroad track, buffering buildings from the railroad, at a ratio of 2.5 parking spaces per one thousand square feet of development. Parking will also be provided adjacent to buildings for visitors and disabled persons.</p>	http://researchpark.uoregon.edu/html/plan.html
Sand and Gravel – An Examination of the Eugene-Springfield Area's Sand and Gravel Industry – Its Aim's, its Future, and the planning problems it presents (Central Lane Planning Council, 1968)	Metro Area	This study was conducted as a component of a <i>Comprehensive Planning Program</i> that was underway at the time. The report did not make final conclusions or plan for action, but instead provided objective background information on pertinent issues and suggests possible solutions specific to the problems. This study was important because it later informed the development of the first version of the Eugene-Springfield Metro Plan.	<p>Recommendations from this study included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of sand and gravel lands that are either located in industrial owned lands or as close to the floodplain as possible to avoid land use conflicts Re-evaluate sand and gravel consumption on 5-10 year intervals River bed operations should be allowed only where gravel removal would clearly reduce flood potential and/or enhance or create recreational potential Special purpose mining activity should be restricted, whenever possible, to locations within the floodplain Quarry operations should be discouraged from locating near existing or potential areas of urban development Rehabilitation plans should be required as a condition of governmental permission to extract the resource Ultimate use (post mining) should be indicated on the General Plan as an aid to the preparation of specific re-use plans <p>The study also included a map indicating locations of aggregate resources.</p>	No web link

<p>Aggregate Resource Study – Middle Fork Willamette River (Lane County Department of Environmental Management, 1976)</p>	<p>Middle Fork Willamette River: Mile 187 to 194</p>	<p>The purpose of this study was to determine whether sand and gravel zoning is appropriate in the study area, and , if so, where and how much land should be reserved for that use. This study made recommendations that would later be used for land use planning purposes, but did not set policy.</p>	<p>Conclusions and Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted County Plans and Policies and all other plans which affect this study area support the fact that aggregate mining is an appropriate use in the area. • Any extraction operations plan must consider the impacts of extraction on the two well fields. • There exists a conflict in the study area between prime agricultural soils and the sand and gravel resource. This is especially true in the area between the Coast Fork and Seavey Loop Road and in the area north of the Middle Fork. To the degree possible, extraction should not destroy or replace this use in these two areas. • It is recommended that the areas shown in Figure 15 be zoned Sand, Gravel and Rock Production District (Figure 15 identifies potential sand and gravel extraction areas around the Middle Fork similar to current day zoning in that area) – It also notes that when extraction does occur in this area, it can be planned and coordinated for recreational use. The Lane County Parks and Open Space Division states that this area could be developed into a very nice water-oriented recreation area. • It is recommended that more research be done on sand and gravel extraction in the area. 	<p>No web link</p>
<p>Willamette River Bank Stabilization Study (City of Eugene, just underway)</p>	<p>Willamette River within the Eugene City Limits</p>	<p>This study seeks to document geomorphic conditions of the river banks within the City of Eugene, and to identify any locations of concern, forecasting failures that may create loss of property or possible safety concerns. The study will describe the current activities and form of the river and what might be anticipated in the future. This study will also identify opportunities for enhancements and describe general habitat functions.</p>	<p>Develop list of sites that have potential for loss of property or safety concerns and prioritize them Provide pallet of tools that could be selected at these sites as remedy and with input strategize a plan of action. Use Aerial photography, field visit (by boat), soil analysis and other tools to develop this work Create a report of this study to be used in planning efforts, CIP project development and other needs.</p>	<p>http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_252221_0_0_18/Adopted%20FY08-13%20CIP.pdf</p>

Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation and River Oriented Recreation Plans and Resources				
Central Lane MPO Regional Transportation Plan (LCOG, 2007)	Central Lane Transportation Management Area (metro area and vicinity)	The Regional Transportation Plan guides planning and development of the transportation system within the Central Lane Transportation Management Area (TMA). The federally-required RTP includes provisions for meeting the transportation demand of residents over at least a 20-year planning horizon including bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	<p>Key Bicycle and Pedestrian Policy Related to Willamette River Corridor:</p> <p>Bicycle Policy #1 - Bikeway System and Support Facilities: Construct and improve the region's bikeway system and provide bicycle system support facilities for both new development and redevelopment/expansion.</p> <p>Pedestrian Policy #1 - Pedestrian Environment: Policy Definition/Intent: Provide for a pedestrian environment that is well integrated with adjacent land uses and is designed to enhance the safety, comfort, and convenience of walking.</p> <p>Pedestrian Policy #2 - Continuous and Direct Routes: Provide for a pedestrian environment that is well integrated with adjacent land uses and is designed to enhance the safety, comfort, and convenience of walking. Provide for a continuous pedestrian network with reasonably direct travel routes between destination points.</p> <p>RTP Bicycle/Pedestrian Projects specific to the Willamette River/ Lower McKenzie River Corridor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 551: <i>West Bank Trail Extension</i> - Multi-use path on east side of Willamette River from Beltline Road to confluence 699: <i>Willamette-McKenzie Trail</i> - Multi-use path on east side of Willamette River and south side of McKenzie River from Beltline Road to Armitage Park 854: <i>South Bank Trail</i> – Multi-use path on Willamette River from Glenwood to Seavey Loop Road 169: <i>South Bank Trail</i> – Multi-use path on Willamette River from railroad underpass to Autzen Connector 851: <i>Glenwood Riverfront Park Path</i> – Multi-use Path along river I-5 to Springfield Bridge 556: <i>West Bank Trail</i> – Multi-use Path (missing segment south of Owosso Bridge) 637: <i>Delta Ponds Path</i> – Extend multi-use path and construct bridge over Delta Highway (funded – engineering underway) 21: <i>Middle Fork Willamette River Loop Path</i> – Dorris Ranch to Clearwater Park and Springfield Millrace 960: <i>Springfield Mount Pisgah Connector</i> – Clearwater Park to Buford Recreation Area with Bridge over Middle Fork 	http://www.thempo.org/prog_proj/rtp.cfm
Willamette River Water Trail – Upper Reach (Willamette Riverkeeper, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and numerous other partners , 2006)	Coast and Middle Forks down river from the reservoirs and Main Stem south to Albany	The Willamette Water Trail is the result of a multi-year collaboration of federal, state, and local agencies, cities, and nonprofit organizations working together to increase access to and understanding of the Willamette River. In addition to this map series, the water trail web page provides site inventories, updates on new issues and river hazards, and other information to further your safe access to and use of the river.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The printed maps include locations of public lands, camping facilities, boat launches, river hazards, rest rooms, drinking water, historic features, key landmarks for navigation, and river miles. GPS coordinates are given for key features. Web page includes site inventories, updates on new issues and river hazards, and other information to further your safe access to and use of the river Limited signage has been placed on the river corridor to identify key locations 	<p>Map: http://www.willamettewatertrail.org/</p> <p>Narrative: http://www.willamettewatertrail.org/</p>
Willamette River Recreation Guide (Oregon State Marine Board and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department ,1998)	Willamette River	The Willamette River Recreation Guide was designed to make it easy and safer to visit and experience the river whether by boat, bicycle, motor vehicle or on foot.	Includes detailed maps of the river and its recreational resources, historical, wildlife information, parks, suggested excursions, and boating safety tips. This guide is a predecessor to the Willamette River Trail, which was designated in 2006.	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/library/docs/WillametteGuide.pdf

Willamette Basin Studies, Plans, and Initiatives				
Willamette Restoration Strategy (Willamette Restoration Initiative, 2001)	Willamette River Basin	The Willamette Restoration Strategy was developed by the WRI. Established by State Executive Order 98-18 in 1998, the WRI is charged with developing a basin wide strategy to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat, increase populations of declining species, enhance water quality, and properly manage floodplain areas—all within the context of human habitation and continuing basin growth. The resulting Strategy is a holistic, integrated action plan that balances diverse human and ecologic needs.	<p>The Willamette Restoration Strategy presents 27 critical actions that the WRI Board of Directors believes must be taken to restore the health of the Willamette Basin. These actions are organized under the following four restoration focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration Focus 1: Protect clean water sources and improve degraded water sources to support fish and wildlife, recreation, human health, and other beneficial uses. Restoration Focus 2: Provide sufficient water quantities to meet the needs of fish and wildlife, recreation, and domestic and commercial needs. Restoration Focus 3: Protect riparian, terrestrial, and in-stream habitats and hydrologic processes sufficiently to support self-sustaining levels of associated native fish, aquatic species, and wildlife populations. Restoration Focus 4: Assure institutions and policies work in concert to restore watershed health in the basin. 	http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/dspace/bitstream/1957/58/1/WRS_OVER.pdf
A Place for Nature – Willamette Basin Habitat Conservation Priorities (Defenders of Wildlife, 2002)	Willamette River Basin	This illustrative document describes the Willamette Valley conservation priorities by habitat type and is based on work completed by the Willamette Restoration Initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes history and ecology of Willamette River basin Defines key habitat types found within the Willamette River basin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upland forest Upland and wetland prairie Oak woodland and savanna 	http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/dspace/bitstream/1957/45/1/APlaceforNature.pdf

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Riparian habitats and bottomland forest o Wetlands 	
Willamette River Basin Planning Atlas – Trajectories of Environmental and Ecological Change (Pacific Northwest Ecosystem Research Consortium, 2002)	Willamette Basin	The EPA initiated a five-year research effort in 1996 working with thirty-four scientists at ten different institutions formed the Pacific Northwest Ecosystem Research Consortium to answer four basic questions: 1. How have people altered the land, water, and living organisms of the Willamette River Basin over the last 150 years since Euro-American settlement? 2. How might human activities change the Willamette Basin landscape over the next 50 years? 3. What are the environmental consequences of these long term landscape changes? 4. What types of management actions, in what geographic areas or ecosystems, are likely to have the greatest effects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning atlas was created to be a resource for people interested in what the future may hold for the Willamette River Basin in Oregon. Key elements include: • Chapter 1 provides a general overview of the Willamette basin. • Chapters 2 to 6 describe the Willamette River Basin in physical, biological, and human terms, with a particular emphasis on how people have altered the basin since EuroAmerican settlement began circa 1850. This information on the natural and cultural processes that have shaped the basin provides an essential foundation for projecting future change. • Chapter 7 presents three alternative visions for the basin's future through the year 2050, designed with input from local citizens, organizations, and governments to reflect a range of plausible policy options. It evaluates the likely effects of these alternative futures on important natural resources, including water availability, terrestrial habitats, and aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. The alternatives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Plan/Trend 2050 (vision represents the expected future landscape if current policies are implemented as written and recent trends continue). o Development 2050 (reflects a loosening of current restrictions across all aspects of the landscape, placing greater emphasis on achieving short term economic gains). o Conservation 2050 (places greater emphasis on ecosystem protection and restoration, although still reflecting a plausible balance between ecological, social, and economic considerations as defined by the stakeholders). • Chapter 8 demonstrates how the data and analyses in the atlas can be used to prioritize and design restoration strategies, focusing on the Willamette River and its floodplain. 	http://www.fsl.orst.edu/pnwerc/wrb/Atlas_web_compressed/PDFtoc.html
2005 Willamette River Aerial Photo Atlas – with Public Lands, Land Trusts, and Revetments (OSP/OWEB, revised 2008)	Willamette River – Columbia River to Cottage Grove/Dexter Reservoirs	The purpose of this planning atlas produced by Oregon State Parks and OWEB is to assist natural resource agencies with their missions associated with the Willamette River.	<p>Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005 aerial photo base • Public and land trust ownership pattern • Revetment locations 	http://oregon.gov/OWEB/docs/pubs/WillametteRiver_Atlas_2008.pdf
Willamette Valley Basin – Challenge of Change (Marcia Sinclair, 2005)	Willamette Basin	This illustrative publication was developed through a partnership between the UO, OSU, Defenders of Wildlife, and the Willamette Restoration Initiative. The purpose is to provide concise information about the Willamette River Basin that will help citizens and policy makers	<p>Key elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Challenge</u>: Describes issues and opportunities related to the Willamette River Basin • <u>A Sense of Place</u>: Describes natural history, ecosystems, aquatic life, and landscape change of the Willamette River Basin • <u>The Future is Now</u>: Defines issues and opportunities related to land use, forest management, controlling the river, water quality, and water rights. • <u>Choices for the Future</u>: Describes alternative growth scenarios for the Willamette River Basin through the year 2050. These include summary of the three alternative visions developed by the Pacific Northwest Ecosystem Research Consortium: Plan/Trend 2050; Development 2050, and Conservation 2050 (described above) 	http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/dspace/bitstream/1957/87/1/ChallengeOfChange.pdf
Oregon Conservation Strategy (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2006)	Oregon (with specific information on eco-regions including the Willamette)	The Oregon Conservation Strategy is an effort lead by ODFW to use the best available science to create a broad vision and conceptual framework for long-term conservation of Oregon's native fish and wildlife, as well as various invertebrates and native plants. The Conservation Strategy emphasizes proactively conserving declining species and habitats to reduce the possibility of future federal or state listings. It is not a regulatory document, but instead presents issues and opportunities, and recommends voluntary actions that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of conservation in Oregon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The floodplain of the Willamette Main Stem, Coast Fork, and Middle Fork and the McKenzie Rivers identified as a <i>Statewide Conservation Opportunity Area</i>. • The recommended Conservation Actions for the Willamette Valley Eco-region include (only actions related to the Willamette River corridor are listed): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Initiate restoration private lands in partnership with willing landowners o Secure conservation status through willing partnerships o Maintain or restore riparian habitat in each major watershed. Ensure sufficient habitat complexity for wildlife (basking structures, nesting areas, snags near water, large expanses of wetlands and wet prairies, etc) o Improve fish passage. Modify barriers or use spans where appropriate. o Restore and enhance stream channel complexity in lowlands throughout the Willamette Basin o Restore river and floodplain interactions o Work with forestry, agricultural, and urban interests to provide large woody debris, reduce sedimentation and reduce point and non-point source pollution, improve water flows, and extend fish passage by removing barriers o Increase incentives for proactive, non-regulatory wetland restoration and enhancement on private land, focusing on a combination of financial assistance, tax benefits, technical assistance, and education o Maintain or enhance in-channel watershed function, connection to riparian habitat, flow and hydrology. - Plant vegetation to stabilize banks; leaving stumps, fallen trees and boulders in waterways - Maintain or enhance off channel or side channel meanders, habitat and pools o Maintain riparian and wetlands function: - Manage grazing, riparian vegetation planting and fencing, and livestock water facilities according to best practices, current techniques and with respect to natural hydrological conditions. o Upslope erosion control: - Create water and sediment control basins to contain runoff, wastewater - Use windbreaks (tree and shrub rows– using native plants) to reduce erosion and deposition - Upland terracing • Limiting factors to riparian habitat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Complexity o Loss of habitat connectivity 	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/contents.asp

<p>Willamette Valley-Puget Trough-Georgia Basin Ecoregional Assessment (The Nature Conservancy, 2004)</p>	<p>Willamette Valley, Washington's Puget Trough, British Columbia's Georgia Basin, and the nearshore marine waters of Puget Sound and the Strait of Georgia</p>	<p>This assessment, which was developed by TNC, working with teams of technical experts is intended to help conservation agencies, planners and organizations direct their resources to the most important places for supporting the ecoregion's biodiversity. It describes a portfolio of priority conservation areas that are of exceptional biological value and are the most likely places for conservation to succeed based on their current condition, land use and other factors.</p> <p>The final portfolio includes 372 priority conservation areas with a combined area of 3,122,080 acres.</p>	<p>o Invasive plants</p> <p>Priority Conservation Areas Identified in Study Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 349: Main Stem Willamette from Confluence with McKenzie River to Harrisburg (4,767 hectares) rated as <i>Medium High Conservation Value</i> and <i>High</i> for <i>Vulnerability</i> 355: Lower McKenzie Riparian (3,877 hectares) rated as <i>Medium High Conservation Value</i> and <i>High</i> for <i>Vulnerability</i> 365: Coast Fork Middle Fork Riparian (5,437 hectares) rated as <i>Medium High</i> for <i>Conservation Value</i> and <i>Medium High</i> for <i>Vulnerability</i> 	<p>http://science.natureconservancy.ca/initiatives/blueprints/puget-will_w.php</p>
<p>Willamette River Aquatic Habitat Studies</p>				
<p>Aquatic & Riparian Habitat Evaluation for the McKenzie-Willamette River Confluence (McKenzie Watershed Council, 2000)</p> <p>Note: The project oversight was provide by a steering committee comprised of representative of the local aggregate industry, state and federal agencies, environmental groups, and the McKenzie Watershed Council. A hydrologic study of the area was also done in conjunction with this effort</p>	<p>Approximately 10,000 acres in and around the McKenzie and Willamette River confluence</p>	<p>Previous studies, and the McKenzie Watershed Council's sub-basin assessment, have identified the confluence area as having the potential to restore key refuge habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon. Juvenile rearing habitat appears to be a strong limiting factor for Chinook salmon production in the area.</p> <p>The study provides detailed and site-specific information on habitat features, fish and wildlife population status, water quality, hydraulic conditions, and habitat enhancement and flood protection opportunities.</p>	<p>There results of the assessment will be used to develop future habitat enhancement efforts. The principles developed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking for opportunities to increase the width of the active channel Recovering or excavating alcoves and side channels where appropriate Providing year-round connection of low-lying gravel ponds to the main channel Protecting or establishing large trees close to the rive channels or off-channel features Avoiding or minimizing the conversion of riparian woodlands to other uses Creating conditions favorable for long-term re-establishment of cottonwoods in some of the floodplain areas. Placing logs in sloughs and ponds to provide resting habitat for western pond turtles Attempting to minimize the extent and spread of reed-canarygrass <p>The next phase of the project will include development of a restoration vision for the confluence area and detailed habitat restoration projects for implementation over a range of time horizons.</p>	<p>http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=1440&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=0&mode=2&in_hi_userid=2&cached=true</p>
<p>Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Assessment for the Eugene-Springfield Area (MECT, 2002)</p>	<p>Eugene-Springfield metro area and vicinity</p>	<p>This document was prepared in 2002 at the request of the Metropolitan ESA Coordinating Team (MECT) which included representatives from the City of Eugene, City of Springfield, Lane County, Lane Council of Governments, Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission, Springfield Utility Board, Eugene Water and Electric Board, and Willamalane Park and Recreation District.</p> <p>Note: Many of the recommendations from this report can be pulled directly into the <i>Willamette River Open Space Vision and Action Plan</i>.</p>	<p>The purpose of this high level assessment, which included all major waterways within the metropolitan area, was to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define current condition of key aquatic and riparian indicators relative to historic conditions Assist MECT agencies with preparation of an action plan for habitat conservation, enhancement, and restoration planning for aquatic and riparian resources, and fishes listed under the federal Endangered Species Act; and Provide preliminary site-specific recommendations for protection, restoration, and enhancement of habitat. <p>Key findings related to the Willamette River corridor include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study noted that 24 native and 11 introduced species of fish inhabit waterways of the metropolitan area and that most of these species are found within the Willamette River. Three of these fish species are federally listed under the Endangered Species Act, including spring Chinook salmon (Threatened), Oregon chub (Endangered), and bull trout (Threatened). These listed fish species, along with cutthroat and rainbow trout, are considered key native species in the future management of rivers and streams in the study area. The western pond turtle, another species of concern, is the only native turtle found in the Willamette River and it is declining rapidly duet to loss of habitat and predation. Western pond turtles are common in the Delta Ponds system. <p>Site-specific recommendations for protection, restoration, and enhancement of habitat related to the study area (Willamette River Main Stem, Lower Coast Fork, Lower Main Stem, and Lower McKenzie). See Map 15 for specific locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Priority reaches for protection</u> include 2 and 15 (Willamette River Main Stem below Beltline Road) <u>Priority reaches for restoration</u> include 22 and 24 (Middle Fork Willamette River) <u>Streams with high restoration potential</u> include Springfield Mill Race, Delta Ponds, Dedrick Slough, Patterson Slough, Canoe Canal (Alton Baker Park), East Santa Clara Waterway <u>Streams with high potential for salmon habitat</u> include Oxley Slough and Berkshire Slough (adjacent to Coast Fork), Patterson Slough (Island Park and Alton Baker Park) 	<p>https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1794/5527/Eugene_Aquatic_Habitat_Assessment.pdf?sequence=1</p>
<p>Draft Upper Willamette Chinook and Steelhead Recovery Plan (ODFW, GNRO, and NMFS, 2007)</p>	<p>Upper Willamette River (above Willamette Falls)</p>	<p>This is the recovery plan for salmon and steelhead listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in the</p>	<p>Management Strategies and Actions: The Mainstem Willamette River supports both winter steelhead and spring Chinook at various life stages throughout the entire year. Juvenile Chinook and steelhead enter the Westside tributaries to rear. The key and secondary limiting factors in the Mainstem</p>	<p>http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/esa/upper-willamette/index.asp</p>

	and Westside tributaries	upper portion of the Willamette River. The plan has been developed to address legal requirements for recovery planning under ESA and under Oregon's Native Fish Conservation Policy. The plan provides an informed, strategic approach to recovery that is based on science, supported by stakeholders, built on existing efforts and new proposed recovery actions.	Willamette and Westside tributaries are related predominately to land use and dam effects (see and Chapter 6 for a full description): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and conserve natural ecological processes that support the viability of populations and their primary life history strategies throughout their life cycle. • Restore floodplain connectivity and function and maintain unimpaired connectivity and function. • Restore riparian condition and large woody debris recruitment and maintain unimpaired conditions. • Restore or improve passage and connectivity to habitats where migration is blocked or impaired by artificial barriers and maintain unimpaired passage and connectivity. • Restore altered hydrograph to provide sufficient flow during critical periods. • Restore degraded channel structure and complexity and maintain unimpaired structure and complexity. • Improve degraded water quality and maintain unimpaired water quality. • Restore degraded upland processes to minimize unnatural rates of erosion and runoff, and maintain unimpaired natural upland processes. 	
Confluence Island: an assessment of current and future opportunities for ecological restoration at the confluence of the McKenzie and Willamette Rivers (Hulse and Gregory, et al., 2008)	Confluence Island is located on the Willamette River near the present day confluence with the McKenzie Rivers on the northern edge of Eugene	This report assesses the potential for conservation and ecological restoration at Confluence Island. It identifies opportunities to enhance native fish habitat specifically and aquatic life conditions generally with a focus on water temperature, one of the key factors limiting native aquatic populations in the area. Confluence Island is approximately 150 acres and is owned primarily by Delta Sand and Gravel with peripheral portions owned publicly and managed by Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the Division of State Lands. A principal motivation for this report is to explore the possibilities of a convergence in near-term use of the island for sand and gravel extraction with long-term use in conservation and restoration of ecological services. The island has been zoned for sand and gravel extraction for more than thirty years.	Scientifically informed ecological restoration of Confluence Island would be designed to restore several fundamental characteristics of the river ecosystem and its floodplain. The major focuses of restoration would include 1) restoration of dynamic channel and island floodplain processes, 2) restoration of floodplain plant communities, 3) restoration of large wood in the river, and 4) restoration of cold-water refuges and hyporheic exchange. Potential restoration alternatives at to be considered at Confluence Island include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Restoration of dynamic channels and island floodplain:</u> The most direct action that would restore channel dynamics on Confluence Island would be removal or reduction of bank control structures where feasible following mining. • <u>Restoration of floodplain plant communities:</u> The existing riparian forests on Confluence Island and neighboring floodplains should be conserved and enhanced to the degree possible. • <u>Restoration of large wood:</u> future accumulations of wood along the banks and channels around Confluence Island be left in place to the degree possible to benefit aquatic species. • <u>Restoration of cold water refuges and hyporheic exchange:</u> Recent research by the OSU/UO team has demonstrated that alcoves on bars and floodplains that are connected to subsurface flow paths often create habitats that can be 2- 8°C colder than the Mainstem river habitats (Hulse et. al., 2008). These alcove and bar features also provide low velocity, lateral refuges for aquatic species during floods. • <u>Priorities for Near-term Conservation and Restoration Actions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First Major Priority: Conserve what exists ○ Second Major Priority: Employ natural processes as restorative agents first ○ Third Major Priority: Use active restoration strategically and in concert with longer-term plans for mined land reclamation and use of surrounding lands 	No web link
Sustainable Rivers Project (The Nature Conservancy and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Ongoing)	Willamette River	TNC and the Corps formed a partnership in 2002 to restore and preserve rivers across the country including the Willamette. Under the Sustainable Rivers Project, the Conservancy and the Corps will work together to improve dam management in order to protect the ecological health of rivers and surrounding natural areas while continuing to provide services such as flood control and power generation.	To date, the partnership has accomplished two important tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying habitat, flow and water quality requirements for a variety of aquatic and floodplain species, and • Describing and evaluating the current floodplain condition, and comparing it to the historic condition. <p>Future work will focus on identifying environmental flow requirements that will restore and maintain river and floodplain habitat and water quality conditions for a variety of target species. The work will include developing and/or expanding ecological and hydrologic models. Specific attention will be given to analyzing alternative flow management scenarios, and to evaluating the operation of the Corps facilities.</p>	http://www.nature.org/success/dams.html
Regulatory - Willamette River Specific				
Willamette River Greenway Designation (Statewide Planning Goal 15)	Willamette River corridor including the Coast and Middle Forks up to the reservoirs	Protection of the lands along the 300 miles of the Willamette River is ensured by Statewide Planning Goal 15, <i>Willamette River Greenway</i> . Specifically the Goal is intended to protect, conserve, enhance and maintain the natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, economic and recreational qualities of these lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Statewide Greenway Program includes boundaries within which special Greenway considerations must be taken into account. This includes the management of uses on lands within and near the Greenway to maintain the qualities of the Greenway, as well as the acquisition of lands where the public's need can be met by public ownership. • The Goal requires that cities and counties establish provisions by ordinance for the review of intensifications, changes of use or developments to ensure their compatibility with the Greenway. It is important to note that Goal 15 does not prohibit development, and just because an area is within the Willamette Greenway boundary, does not mean that it will be preserved. • Within the City of Eugene, Goal 15 is implemented through section 9.9905 of the Eugene Land Use Code (EC). The City requires any and all intensifications, developments or changes of use within the Willamette River Greenway boundary to first gain an approved Willamette Greenway Permit. No development permit is allowed to be issued by the City prior to the approval of a Willamette Greenway permit. 	http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/docs/goals/goal15.pdf

<p>City of Eugene Water Resources (WR) Conservation Overlay Zone</p>	<p>Eugene City Limits</p>	<p>The City of Eugene Land use code states that the purpose of the WR Water Resources Conservation Overlay Zone is to “provide conservation of significant riparian areas, wetlands, and other water-related wildlife habitat areas included on the City’s Goal 5 inventory.” The overlay zone is intended to protect not only the physical resources but also the quality of the water itself.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Willamette River is a Category “A” stream, which grants it the highest level of protection within the WR Overlay Zone. As a Category A stream, the Willamette has a conservation setback of 100 feet from the top of bank. Areas which were developed prior to November 14, 2005, are excluded from WR conservation areas and their associated restrictions. “Developed” areas are defined as those areas which are within the footprint of a legally constructed building; permanent dwelling; permanent deck or patio; paved or gravel parking area; road; or driveway that serve uses listed above. • The WR Overlay Zone outlines uses which are permitted within the WR conservation area, uses which are permitted subject to standards review within conservation areas, and uses which are prohibited within the conservation area. • <u>Non-permitted uses</u> include the storage of toxic or hazardous materials, dumping or piling of refuse, yard debris, wood or machinery, constructing new septic drainfields, channelizing or straightening natural drainageways, or the removal of threatened or endangered plant species. • <u>Permitted uses</u> are limited to fairly low impact activities involving the removal of refuse, fill or invasive non-native, or hazardous species of plants and the maintenance of existing utilities, accessways, pathways and privately owned stream crossings. Additionally, planting and replanting of native plants and the construction of low impact trails or emergency repair of failing slopes or channel banks are also permitted. • <u>Conditional uses</u> include public improvements, habitat restoration and enhancement activities, paved pathways up to 12 feet in width and interpretive facilities (see land use code for full list of conditional uses) 	
<p>Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan (2004)</p>	<p>Metro Plan boundary</p>	<p>The Metro Plan is the official long-range comprehensive plan (public policy document) of metropolitan Lane County and the cities of Eugene and Springfield.</p>	<p>Key Willamette River related policy direction: <u>Riparian Corridors, Wetlands, and Wildlife Habitat:</u> III-C-9 C.12 Property owners may pursue efforts to protect natural vegetation and wildlife habitat areas on their land to conserve these areas, e.g., through conservation easements, public acquisition, donation, land trusts, etc.; and local governments are encouraged to assist in these efforts. <u>Open Space:</u> III-C-12 C.21 When planning for and regulating development, local governments shall consider need for protection of open spaces including those characterized by significant vegetation and wildlife. Means of protecting open space include but are not limited to outright acquisition, conservation easements, planned unit development ordinances, streamside protections ordinances, open space tax deferral, donations to the public, and performance zoning. <u>Willamette River Greenway, River Corridors, and Waterways Element:</u> III-D D.2 Land use regulations and acquisition programs along river corridors and waterways shall take into account all the concerns and needs of the community, including recreation, resource, and wildlife protection; enhancement of river corridor and waterway environments; potential for supporting non-automobile transportation; opportunities for residential development; and other compatible uses. D.3 Eugene, Springfield and Lane County shall continue to cooperate in expanding water-related parks and other facilities, where appropriate, that allow access to and enjoyment of river and waterway corridors. D.5 New development that locates along river corridors and waterways shall be limited to uses that are compatible with the natural, scenic, and environmental qualities of those water features. D.8 Within the framework of mandatory statewide planning goals, local Willamette River Greenway plans shall allow a variety of means for public enjoyment of the river, including public acquisition areas, residential areas, and commercial areas. D.9 Local and state governments shall continue to provide adequate public access to the Willamette River Greenway. <u>Environmental Design Element:</u> III-E E.2 Natural vegetation, natural water features, and drainage-ways shall be protected and retained to the maximum extent practical. Landscaping shall be utilized to enhance those natural features. This policy does not preclude increasing their conveyance capacity in an environmentally responsible manner. <u>Parks and Open Space Element:</u> III-H Develop a system of regional-metropolitan recreational activity areas based on a facilities plan for the metropolitan area that includes acquisition, development, and management programs. The Metro Plan and system should include reservoir and hill parks, the Willamette River Greenway, and other river corridors.</p>	<p>http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_295163_0_0_18/2004MetroPlan.pdf</p>
<p>Total Maximum Daily Loads (Oregon Department of Environmental Quality)</p>	<p>Oregon</p>	<p>In response to the Clean Water Act of 1977, and as a component of the overall effort to protect and restore the beneficial uses of Oregon’s waterbodies, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has issued total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for the entire Willamette Basin. The TMDL process begins when a stream, lake, or river does not meet water quality standards and is classified as water quality-limited on the state’s 303(d) list. TMDLs identify the maximum amount of a specific pollutant that can be present in a water body without violating water quality standards.</p>	<p>Willamette River TMDL Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Temperature, Bacteria, and Mercury</u> are the three parameters that have been included in all of the Willamette Basin TMDLs. Although other parameters are included in subbasin TMDLs, these three pollutants are the major concerns throughout the entire Willamette Basin. • The Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 340-042-0025) that addresses TMDLs requires local governments and other agencies to develop TMDL Implementation Plans. Responsible parties that are able to implement pollution reduction strategies are classified as Designated Management Agencies (DMAs). In the Willamette Basin, DMAs include federal agencies state and federal agencies, counties, cities, and others. 	<p>http://www.deq.state.or.us/WQ/TMDLs/willamette.htm</p>