



R & E Grant Application 13 Biennium

Project #:
13-053

Floodplain Restoration at Willamette Mission

Project Information

R&E Project Request: \$47,717.00
Match Funding: \$585,589.27
Total Project: \$633,306.27
Start Date: 4/26/2014
End Date: 6/30/2015
Project Email: marci@willamette-riverkeeper.org
Project Biennium: 13 Biennium
Organization: Willamette Riverkeeper (Tax ID #: 931212629)

Fiscal Officer

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Applicant Information

Name: Marci Krass
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Past Recommended or Completed Projects

This applicant has no previous projects that match criteria.

Project Summary

This project is part of ODFW's 25 Year Angling Plan.

Activity Type: Habitat
Summary: Floodplain forest restoration will occur on 450 acres to address limiting factors for Chinook, coho, and steelhead at Willamette Mission State Park, a Conservation Opportunity Area, Willamette anchor habitat, and popular fishing location. Invasive

weeds are preventing forest regeneration in meadows and degrading mature floodplain forest. The project will reestablish native vegetation that will develop into mature forest in the active floodplain, to help meet the habitat complexity, habitat connectivity, food, and water quality needs of native fish. Park users, local youth, and adults will participate in environmental education and on-site stewardship activities as part of the project.

Objectives:

The project has two goals and several quantitative objectives. The project's primary goal is to re-establish native trees and shrubs that, by the end of the project, are on a trajectory to grow into a functional floodplain forest that will increase the diversity and abundance of target fish species.

Former agricultural fields and other disturbed areas now dominated by invasive species within the floodplain will be restored to historic forest and scrub-shrub wetland communities through site preparation, planting, and plant establishment treatments. These activities will be carried out over a 450 acre project area, with 200 acres treated for Phase 1, and 250 acres treated as part of Phase 2.

A secondary goal of the project is to educate and engage local community members, park user groups, and youth in environmental stewardship through place-based education opportunities (funding for education and outreach is not requested from ODFW). Education and outreach activities will interpret the project to visitors and target user groups (including anglers), and will engage local schools, youth and community members in environmental stewardship.

The following are the specific measurable objectives of the project. Each of these objectives will be evaluated through monitoring. Objectives 1-6 have been shown to lead to successful floodplain forest restoration projects at other sites in the Willamette Valley.

1. During site preparation, weed cover is reduced to less than 20 percent in planting areas.
2. By the time of planting, native grass species are dominant between planting rows to hold soil and reduce weed competition.
3. The project achieves a native plant density of trees and shrubs of 1800 stems per acre.
4. During project maintenance, plant survival of 80 percent average across Phase 1 areas is achieved.
5. Plants reach "free-to-grow" stage (when maintenance is no longer needed) within three to five years after planting.
6. Three to five years after planting, weed cover is reduced to less than 20 percent.
7. The public engagement program engages and informs the public about the project and about the purpose of restoring floodplain areas, with: over 180 youth engaged in over 1500 hours of place-based learning; 6 community/user group stewardship work parties; and interpretive signage developed that explains the project purpose and credits funders.

**Fishery
Benefits:**

Willamette Mission State Park and the adjacent Spring Valley Access (both managed by Oregon Parks and Recreation Department) are located close to the heavily populated Salem-Keizer metropolitan area, and provide recreational anglers opportunities for fishing and boat access to the Willamette River and side sloughs in the area. Willamette Mission State Park provides anglers with two boat launches (one on the main-stem Willamette and one on mile-long Mission Lake slough), an ADA accessible fishing dock on Mission Lake, and several bank access points to the Willamette, Mission Lake and Windsor Slough, as well as parking and restrooms. Spring Valley Access provides a boat launch on the main-stem Willamette, parking and a restroom. Both parks are also part of the Willamette Water Trail and as such are designated stopover points for non-motorized boaters.

The restoration site is located amongst a string of public lands comprising 2,600 acres along this 15 mile stretch, with Willamette Mission at its center. This area provides significant public land access to the river for boaters, anglers and other recreational users, as well as significant high quality fish and wildlife habitat.

Park user surveys were conducted at Willamette Mission State Park from 2010-2012 and found that the park sees an average of 289,609 visitors per year, which includes approximately 25,000 anglers per year. This number does not account for additional angler use of Spring Valley Access, however, fishing activity is frequently observed by park staff.

The project is consistent with ODFW's 25 Year Angling Enhancement Plan (sections IV a. and IV g.) in that it helps implement identified strategies to enhance recreational angling by enhancing natural production of fish stocks, and by educating the public regarding fish, fisheries and the natural environment.

The proposed project will benefit recreational fisheries by addressing several limiting factors for federally listed salmon and steelhead. Re-establishing these 450 acres of forest will benefit salmon and steelhead by improving water quality through filtering pollutant-laden runoff from adjacent agricultural and urbanizing lands, trapping fine sediments from the river during flooding and absorbing retained floodwaters which can potentially provide cooler water to the river during the summer through hyporheic flow. Slow water refugia during flood events will be improved by modifying simplified habitats (e.g., open meadows) into vegetated areas with complex structure and high plant diversity. The restored forest will contribute fine organic matter and large wood to the river, increasing food sources, shade and habitat complexity for fish. The project will also include installation of signage at select points in the park to inform park users about the project, describe how floodplain forests benefit fish, credit project funders, and provide other key information.

**Watershed
Benefits:**

The proposed project will benefit fish as well as wildlife that depend on riparian and floodplain forest habitat and the ecological services they provide.

The project will address key limiting factors for federally listed upper Willamette River Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and steelhead (*O. mykiss*). These include habitat degradation, poor water quality (temperature, pollutants, turbidity), simplified stream complexity, lack of slow water refugia and reduced nutrient cycling due to reduced riparian and floodplain forest. The project will also benefit lamprey species in the project area.

The maturing forest established through this project will improve water quality by trapping nutrients, sediment-bound pollutants and fine sediments. Floodwaters entering the dense forest will slow, allowing water to infiltrate into historic floodplain deposits (cobble, gravels, and clay soils) and return to the river as hyporheic flow in warmer months when high water temperature and low flow stress cold water fish. This effect will augment the mapped "cold point" located just across from the park at Spring Valley Access, a location that fish are currently using as a cold water refuge (ISE SLICES, 2010).

Nutrient cycling will be improved as the seasonally inundated forest receives and interacts with floodwaters, contributing fine organic matter to the main-stem Willamette. Habitat complexity on banks, bars, islands and side-channels downstream will increase as the large acreage of restored forest (450 acres) contributes large wood.

The restoration site itself will provide shallow-water refuge for juvenile fish, allowing them to rear and conserve energy prior to their journey to the ocean, and slow-water refuge during flood events for both juveniles and adults. Restored shallow-water habitat will provide cover for small salmon to hide from larger predators and a higher abundance of terrestrial and aquatic insects that form the basis of the diet of juvenile Chinook and steelhead.

With the re-establishment of native plant communities, invasive species will be inhibited naturally through competition and shading, reducing the need for herbicide use and other interventions over time. Reduction in invasive species will improve the resilience of forested areas to endure future stressors, including climate change and introduction of new invasive pests such as emerald ash borer.

In addition to benefitting fish and aquatic organisms, the forest will provide many key ecological functions for terrestrial species, including varied foraging habitats in multiple layers of vegetation, a diversity of food sources and roosting/nesting sites that can support species that currently use the site, including owls, bald eagle, osprey, pileated woodpecker, green heron, red-eyed vireo, willow flycatchers, bats, cougar, and bobcat. Once mature, the forest will provide ample downed wood for amphibians and other wildlife of the forest floor. The improved habitat will attract beaver, which increase habitat complexity through dam building (Pollock, et al,

2003). The proposed project also will reduce habitat fragmentation by filling in voids in the floodplain forest plant community, increasing the forest patch size at the site and contributing to habitat connectivity within this reach of the river.

The project is consistent with ODFW's 25 Year Angling Enhancement Plan (sections IV a. and IV g.). In addition, several watershed restoration plans have identified this site as a priority for restoration investment. Willamette Mission State Park is within a cold water anchor habitat (OWEB 2010), Conservation Opportunity Area (ODFW 2005), wetland priority site for the Willamette Valley Basin (ONHIC/TWC 2009), Willamette Floodplain Conservation Priority Area (TNC 2011), and is adjacent to "cold points" within Willamette SLICE 96 (ISE SLICES 2013).

Numerous planning and conservation plans recommend investment in projects that protect and restore floodplain habitats along the Willamette River, including the Upper Willamette River Conservation and Recovery Plan for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead, the Oregon Conservation Strategy, and several Willamette-focused restoration plans (Willamette River Basin Planning Atlas, Willamette Restoration Strategy, The Nature Conservancy's Ecoregional Assessment and Willamette Valley Synthesis, and the Willamette Basin Alternative Futures Analysis).

**Current
Situation:**

The 1,329-acre state park is comprised of active floodplain, side channels, and sloughs connected to the Willamette River that flood entirely on a nearly annual basis with at least partial inundation annually. The site is at the center of a string of public lands comprising 2,600 acres along a 15-mile stretch. The park is at the center of an area of high channel complexity, where several former meander bends of the Willamette now form sloughs and lakes within a wide main-stem Willamette floodplain.

Historically, forests in this reach of the Willamette (Minto-Brown Island to Yamhill) occupied 40-80 percent of the floodplain area. Today as low as 10 percent of the acreage of floodplain forest observed in the 1850s remains. In the 1850s this reach of the Willamette was where more of the floodplain was vegetated by forests than any other reach of the Willamette River (Hulse, et al 2002). Reforestation efforts proposed at Willamette Mission and underway at other sites within this reach will help rebuild corridors for upstream and downstream movement of fish and wildlife and help reduce habitat fragmentation.

Approximately 450 acres of the park's active floodplain are currently composed of remnant Oregon ash-black cottonwood forest with big leaf maple, and some red alder, oak and conifers. Another 125 acres are composed of shrub-scrub wetland and open meadows (which were historically dense forest) within the project area. In the early 20th century native vegetation was cleared in these meadows, and over time invasive weeds came to dominate and inhibit natural forest regeneration in these areas. Disturbed areas dominated by invasive plants are also found in one- to five-acre openings in the remaining floodplain forest. These disturbed areas and open meadows are now dominated by species that prevent natural native forest reestablishment (Armenian blackberry, Scotch broom, reed canary grass, and clematis).

Invasive species have displaced functional riparian and floodplain forest ecosystems and are leading to loss of ecosystem structure within remaining forested areas. Where untreated, noxious weeds will continue to replace native vegetation due to competitive advantages, slowing the rate of native tree and shrub regeneration (DiTomaso, et al 2013).

The project area includes many miles of hiking, biking and equestrian trails, making the proposed project highly visible to the 289,000 visitors per year (including about 25,000 anglers per year) who visit Willamette Mission State Park. These visitors and others in the community will be engaged and kept informed throughout the project through a community engagement program and project signage.

If awarded, this funding request would provide the last portion of the funding needed to implement the project. Multiple other funders have been approached, with OWEB providing the majority of the project's funding, followed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and OPRD. Small restoration plantings have taken

place within the park, but no projects of this scale have yet been implemented there.

Invasive weeds are managed in some areas by mowing and occasional volunteer weed pulls, but the vast majority of the park has not had invasive weeds or forest restoration addressed. This proposal would result in comprehensive floodplain forest restoration on a landscape scale, resulting in significant ecological uplift over time.

Alternatives: Multiple alternatives were explored during the project design period. Alternatives that were considered related to desired future condition, planting design, phasing, and scope.

Early on during project planning, alternatives for desired future condition (e.g. what type of vegetation community) were evaluated. Although portions of the site are currently open meadow dominated by non-native pasture grasses and woody invasive species, these areas do support breeding Western bluebird and provide visitors with a variety of habitat types to observe. However, the following factors together led the project team to choose closed canopy forest as the desired future condition: guidance provided by species-specific and Willamette River-specific conservation plans listed previously; historic vegetation accounts of the site from the 1850s; vegetation typically associated with the site's soil types; the high level of floodplain interaction at the site; OPRD's desire to reduce invasive species cover; and OPRD's desire for reduced long-term maintenance.

The proposed planting design has been adapted through large-scale trials on over 700 acres of the Sandy River Delta, and other floodplain forest restoration sites by Ash Creek Forest Management. A number of design alternatives have been tested since 2000, including a variety of plant spacings, plant protection measures, irrigation regimes (note: no irrigation is proposed for this project), and plant species combinations. Where the approaches that are proposed for this project have been applied elsewhere, the project team has seen efficient, successful plant establishment, rapid improvement in shade and stem production, and natural regeneration of native plant communities within 5 years of restoration (Ash Creek, 2008-2011).

Due to the large size of the project area, there were many options for choosing the locations of restoration treatments and phasing. The project partners agreed to phase the work to maintain a reasonable project scale and cost. Breaking the project into two phases allows the team to test our efficiencies and adaptively manage the project as we go.

The Phase 1 area is the most heavily visited part of the park and we would like to begin working in an area where the public will be best able to witness positive changes and learn about the importance of this restoration work. Approximately 289,000 visitors come to Willamette Mission annually and most come to the day use area and trails adjacent to/within the Phase 1 zone. Phase 2 areas contain more acreage dominated by reed canarygrass, which requires different site preparation and maintenance approaches, and higher planting density, than Phase 1 areas, which are dominated by woody invasives and pasture grasses. It made sense to group these similar areas into different phases. Further, some of the Phase 2 areas are also more difficult to access (south of Mission Lake). The Phase 1 area, located within the south half of Beaver Island, is also located at the upstream end of the island. Re-establishing dense floodplain forest here will serve to anchor the island as it interacts with the Willamette.

Finally, the scope of the project differs from previous restoration proposals at Willamette Mission in some key ways, primarily that Mission Lake is not included in the current proposal. Mission Lake is dominated along its perimeter, including down into Windsor Slough, with the invasive aquatic plant water primrose (*Ludwigia* spp). This population is a hot spot of this highly disruptive plant within the Willamette Basin, and eliminating it from the park is a top priority for OPRD. OPRD and Willamette Riverkeeper have begun developing a control and funding strategy, with initial discussions with ODA being positive. However, we are not ready to address *Ludwigia* in Mission Lake at this time. Practitioners are just beginning to understand which control methods for *Ludwigia* work best for the Willamette. Further, erosion at the inlet to Mission Lake may change the lake's hydrology and the plant's density and footprint. We plan to continue to track these changes and developments as we develop a robust and cost-effective restoration plan for Mission Lake that we hope to implement within the next 5-10 years.

Designer: The three project partners (Willamette Riverkeeper, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and Ash Creek Forest Management) have collaboratively designed the project. Qualifications for the project leads are provided as an attachment.

Methods: Specifics for each of the project activities for Phase 1 are provided below. This project will utilize best management practices honed on over 1,500 acres of riparian forest restored by Ash Creek Forest Management at the Sandy River Delta, Minto-Brown Island and other similar floodplain sites in the Willamette Valley – and will complement similar efforts underway up- and down-river of the project area.

Site preparation:

During site preparation, crews will remove noxious and invasive plants using an integrated pest management approach that has proven to be economical and successful on other sites in the region. Crews first mow non-native weeds, then treat re-sprouting weeds by safely applying species-appropriate herbicide. Crews take special care to avoid impacts to any native vegetation. All proposed herbicide use has been approved by OPRD and will be applied according to label instructions that specify safe quantity, weather conditions and methods for application.

An intensive weed control approach to site preparation has been proven to reduce weed cover sufficiently to support native plant re-establishment and reduce plant establishment costs over time. Within five years of installation at similar sites, the resulting dense canopy of native trees and understory shrubs significantly reduces weed cover through competition and shading (Ash Creek Forest Management, 2008-2011). On these sites, native trees and shrubs re-establish naturally in the understory, providing a sustainable source of forest structure and function for native fish and wildlife.

Planting:

As part of Phase 1, over 177,000 genetically local, native floodplain trees and shrubs will be purchased and installed during two planting seasons. Please see plant list, below. One- and two- year bare-root stock with a minimum 18" in height will be procured and installed. Bare-root plants are hardy, economical to transport and install and will make up majority of planting stock; cuttings of coppicing plants may be collected on site where biologically viable. To avoid the need for irrigation and drought stress to plants, stock is installed during February and March during winter rains and while plants are still dormant.

To achieve our project objective of 1,800 woody plants per acre, 1,500 woody stems per acre will be procured for the 62.5-acre unforested planting area (e.g. the open meadow areas), and 600 woody stems per acre for restoration of degraded patches within the 140-acre forested area (where natural regeneration is higher).

With the invasive weed control proposed, plant survival should exceed 80 percent and natural regeneration will contribute to overall native woody plant densities. A custom seed blend of native grass species will be applied at a rate of 10 lbs per acre between planting rows to help compete with invasive weeds in the open meadow areas, and to prevent soil erosion during floods.

ACFM's professionally trained and highly experienced planting crews will pay careful attention to plant placement relative to the ecological niche occupied by the species detailed in the plant list below. In the forested area plants will be concentrated where needed to fill in forest openings created during site preparation. In open meadow areas, plants will be spaced more evenly to maximize shading and minimize plant establishment costs.

At similar sites, predation by beaver, elk, deer and voles have occurred and can be accommodated as part of the restoration process. At this site, beaver and voles are present. Work to date in the region has given ACFM a good idea of which species are preferred by and will survive herbivores. We install proportionately more unpalatable plants where objectives include shade, while including palatable species to support beaver dam building and associated in-stream structure benefits for salmonids. Unpalatable species are used to surround and shield more palatable species. Mowing is timed to expose herbivores (voles) or protect plantings (from deer browse). When combined, these techniques allow for establishment of trees and shrubs even in areas where animal predation is intensive.

Plantings will be subject to periodic high flows at this site. Plants selected for the project (see attached plant list) are native to the local forested floodplain and are adapted to a range of flood and drought conditions, guaranteeing high planting survival rates, even in areas of high and long duration floods.

Plant establishment maintenance:

After plant installation in February/March, weed control entries are scheduled for April, July and October in year-1 and twice annually for two years thereafter. In years 4 and 5, one entry per year should suffice to support plant establishment. As in site-preparation, a combination of manual cutting/mowing and targeted herbicide treatments of approved herbicide will be applied during the plant maintenance period. Over time, because site-appropriate species have been installed, most plants become well-established and "free to grow" within three years. Canopy closure, occupation of the root zone by native plants and natural regeneration will inhibit noxious weed re-establishment and reduce maintenance costs over time.

Project monitoring:

WRK will monitor weed cover and planting success, with OPRD taking over monitoring after the first few years. Monitoring will be coordinated to meet requirements of funders and OPRD. Marci Krass at WRK will provide staff time to help design protocol, conduct field work, and provide analyses and reports, as

needed.

References (works cited) are provided as an attachment.

Inspector: Marci Krass, Restoration Coordinator, Willamette Riverkeeper; Andrea Berkley, Natural Resources Specialist, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

Funding Elements: \$47,817 of R&E funding is requested. If awarded, this funding request would provide the last portion of the funding needed to implement the project. Multiple other funders have been approached, with OWEB providing the majority of the project's funding, followed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and OPRD.

R&E funding would be used to implement on-the-ground work in Phase 1 areas, consisting of \$18,067 requested for plant materials, and \$29,750 for contracted services to implement site preparation and planting activities.

Partners: Yes

Willamette Mission is one of the most popular natural areas adjacent to the Willamette River. Effective outreach and education is integral to a successful project at this highly visited state park. The community engagement portion of the project will engage additional partners in the project, including park user groups (anglers, boaters, equestrians, hikers), Salem area schools (Jane Goodall Environmental Middle School is one example), as well as the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps. We are planning place-based educational activities to engage these community members of all ages more deeply in the restoration process, as well as interpretive signage to reach a larger audience. OPRD has strict content and design standards for permanent interpretive signage in our park system; a team consisting of the park manager, natural resource staff, interpretive staff and outside stakeholders will be convened to develop the purpose and content of the sign. The sign will be professionally designed and printed at OPRD's expense.

Finally, project funders are key partners for the project. OWEB has funded most of the Phase 1 project costs and has invited us to apply for additional funding for Phase 2 in 2014. However, OWEB funding is expected to be able to only cover about half of the overall project cost for the two phases. OPRD has committed to providing cash and in-kind contributions to the project. Funding is also currently being sought from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Gray Family Foundation. A funding award from ODFW would provide the final funding needed to fully fund the project.

Existing Plan: Yes

There are several watershed planning and conservation plans that support this proposal. Willamette Mission is within the following mapped priority areas:

- Cold water anchor habitat (OWEB 2010);
- Conservation Opportunity Area (ODFW 2005);
- Wetland priority site for the Willamette Valley Basin (ONHIC/TWC 2009);
- Adjacent to "cold points" within slice 96 (ISE SLICES 2013); and,
- Willamette Floodplain Conservation Priority Area (TNC 2011).

The following planning and conservation plans recommend protecting and restoring floodplain habitats along the Willamette River to promote healthy fish and wildlife populations:

- Oregon Conservation Strategy
- Willamette River Basin Planning Atlas
- Willamette Restoration Strategy
- The Nature Conservancy's Ecoregional Assessment and Willamette Valley Synthesis
- Willamette Basin Alternative Futures Analysis

The project is consistent with ODFW's 25 Year Angling Enhancement Plan (sections IV a. and IV g.) in that it helps implement identified strategies to enhance

recreational angling by enhancing natural production of fish stocks, and by educating the public regarding fish, fisheries and the natural environment.

Finally, floodplain forest restoration at this site will benefit the following Oregon Conservation Strategy Species that occur in the project area:

- Upper Willamette River Steelhead, Upper Willamette River Chinook Salmon, coho salmon, and lamprey species.
- Terrestrial Strategy Species that occur at the site including cougar, bobcat, beaver, mink, river otter, northern red-legged frog, and bats; and,
- Avian Strategy Species that occur at the site including bald eagle, osprey, great blue heron, pileated woodpecker, bufflehead, common nighthawk, willow flycatcher, olive sided flycatcher, short-eared owl, and yellow breasted chat.

Affected Contacted: Yes

Affected Supportive: Yes

Affected Comments: Affected individuals will include OPRD staff and park visitors. OPRD staff initiated the project concept and has been involved throughout project planning. Park visitors will not be significantly impacted by the project during implementation. No trail re-routes are proposed, although temporary trail closures of up to 10 hours may be required to protect public safety when cutting or spraying activities occur close to trails. At the initiation of site preparation activities (February 2014), temporary informational signage will be posted at the park entrance, boat launches, and trailheads. In 2015, the permanent interpretive signage will be prepared and installed. Adjacent neighbors will not be impacted by the project, however, as a courtesy OPRD will inform adjacent neighbors about the project in January 2014. Adjacent properties (which are primarily farmland) are expected to benefit from a reduction in weed pressure from the park after project implementation.

Project Schedule/Participants/Funding

Activity	Date	Participants
Invasive weeds will be cut, sprayed to exhaust seed bank and kill weeds during the growing season.	1/15/2014	ACFM, WRK
Native plants adapted to the site's hydrology and soils will be installed using experienced crews.	2/1/2015	ACFM, WRK
Maintenance for 3-5 yrs to control resprouting invasive weeds until plants become established.	4/1/2015	ACFM, WRK
Community engagement program with volunteers, park users, students, and signage.	4/1/2014	WRK
Project monitoring to determine if goals and objectives are being met.	4/1/2015	WRK
Long term maintenance to protect investments and maintain project areas.	1/1/2018	OPRD

Affected Species: Chinook Salmon
Coho Salmon
Lamprey spp.
Steelhead

Project Permits

This project has no permits.

Project Monitoring

Organization	Address	Activity	Frequency
Willamette Riverkeeper	1515 SE Water #102 Portland, OR 97214	Monitoring will include photo points, plant survival, stem density, and weed cover monitoring.	Monitoring will occur at a minimum of once annually for 5 years following planting.

Project Maintenance

Organization	Address	Activity	Frequency
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	2501 SW First Ave. Suite 100 Portland, OR 97201	Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept will be responsible for maintaining the project long-term. After all grant terms have ended OPRD will take over project management and will be responsible for budgeting funds each biennium toward maintenance at the site, monitoring the project area and hiring contractors. OPRD has dedicated Salmon Plate funding to use for project maintenance.	Annually.

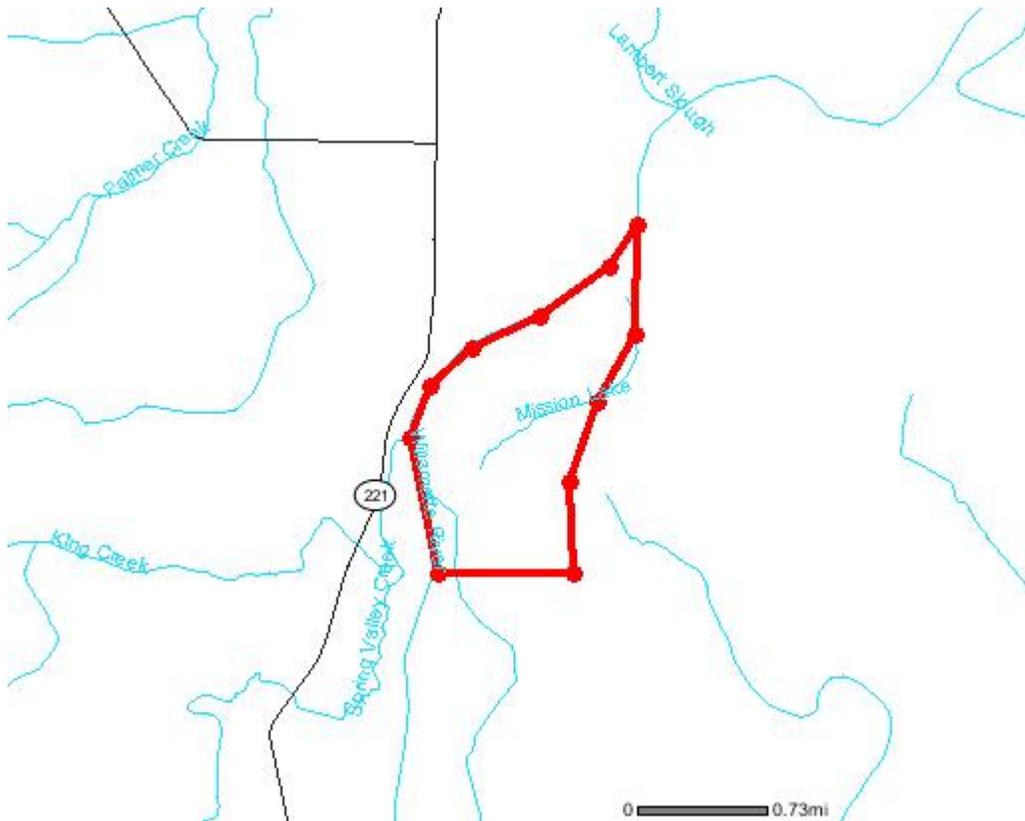
Project Match Funding

Funding Source	Cash	In-Kind	Other	Description	Total	Secured?	Conditions?	Comments
R&E Request	\$47,717.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$47,717.00	No	No	
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	\$40,375.00	\$5,175.00	\$0.00		\$45,550.00	Yes	No	
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	\$215,643.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$215,643.00	Yes	No	
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	\$92,658.27	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$92,658.27	No	No	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	\$207,538.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$207,538.00	No	No	
Gray Family Foundation (for community engagement)	\$24,200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$24,200.00	No	No	
				Total Match Funding:	\$633,306.27			

Project Budget

Item	Item Type	Units	Unit Cost	R&E Funds	Match Funds	Total
Native grass seeding - labor	Contracted Services	62	\$50.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,100.00	\$3,100.00
Native tree/shrub planting - labor	Contracted Services	177750	\$0.35	\$6,700.00	\$55,512.50	\$62,212.50
Plant maintenance treatments for 3 years	Contracted Services	200	\$798.25	\$0.00	\$159,650.00	\$159,650.00
Site preparation cut/spray treatments, 2 yrs	Contracted Services	200	\$1,048.75	\$18,750.00	\$191,000.00	\$209,750.00
GPS and software	Equipment	1	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
Andrea Berkley, Nat. Res. Specialist, OPRD	Personnel	115	\$45.00	\$0.00	\$5,175.00	\$5,175.00
John Goetz, Forester, ACFM	Personnel	60	\$75.00	\$0.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
Marci Krass, Restoration Coordinator, WRK	Personnel	952	\$50.00	\$3,200.00	\$44,400.00	\$47,600.00
WRK staff for community engagement program	Personnel	484	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$24,200.00	\$24,200.00
Interpretive sign design and printing	Supplies/Materials /Services	1	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Native grass seed	Supplies/Materials /Services	625	\$10.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,250.00	\$6,250.00
Native trees and shrubs	Supplies/Materials /Services	177750	\$0.60	\$16,067.00	\$90,583.00	\$106,650.00
WRK travel to/from project site	Travel	1261	\$0.57	\$0.00	\$718.77	\$718.77
					Total Budget:	\$633,306.27

Project Map



Additional Files

Click a link to view that particular file.

[Email confirming secured matching funds](#)

[IRS letter](#)

[Letter of support from ODFW](#)

[Letter of support from OPRD](#)

[Signature form](#)

[Site Photo Sheet](#)

[Willamette Mission detailed map](#)



Flood channel with reed canarygrass to be converted to scrub-shrub wetland.



Cottonwood-ash forest collapsing due to clematis and blackberry.



Field with blackberry, reed canarygrass to be restored to cottonwood-ash forest.



Slough in forest interior w/ reed canarygrass, willow and ash to be established.



Fishing and boating along the Willamette at Willamette Mission SP



Non-motorized users in Mission Lake at Willamette Mission SP



ADA fishing dock at Willamette Mission SP



Boat launch on Mission Lake at Willamette Mission SP



Spring Valley Access Greenway sign on the Willamette River



Boat launch on the Willamette River at Willamette Mission SP



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

Valleys Region Office
2501 SW 1st Ave Ste 100
Portland, OR 97201-4751
(503) 731-3293
Fax (503) 503-731-3296

December 10, 2013



Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish Division
R & E Program Coordinator
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302

Dear ODFW Restoration and Enhancement Grant Reviewers,

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) is pleased to partner with Willamette Riverkeeper to implement on-the-ground restoration work along the Willamette River that includes an important community engagement element. Willamette Riverkeeper is a proven leader in helping communities of the Willamette Valley discover and engage with the Willamette River.

The restoration project is a comprehensive floodplain re-vegetation effort at Willamette Mission State Park, north of Salem-Keizer, that will improve habitat conditions for wildlife and fish, particularly salmon. This proposal will implement priority salmon recovery actions, while complementing other restoration work occurring elsewhere along the Willamette main-stem by OPRD, watershed councils, and others.

The project location is an important site for fish and wildlife, as well as a popular fishing spot. The park provides boat launches, a fishing dock, and bank access points to anglers and boaters. Spring Valley Access is another OPRD property adjacent to Willamette Mission that also provides fishing access and a boat launch.

The location of the project within Willamette Mission State Park presents a unique opportunity to engage youth, community members, and park visitors in understanding floodplain function, the restoration process, and river ecology due to its location near Salem-Keizer and high visitation. The proposed project has been a priority for OPRD for some time, and we are very supportive of Willamette Riverkeeper's application to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Restoration and Enhancement grant program to fund a portion of Phase 1 of the project.

OPRD and Willamette Riverkeeper have a long history of collaboration for restoration planning, establishment of the Willamette River Water Trail, and other joint efforts. Willamette Riverkeeper provides a strong partner in this area of the Willamette Valley where no active watershed councils operate. Marci Krass, an experienced restoration professional with extensive community engagement experience, to the Willamette Riverkeeper team will help ensure the project at Willamette Mission is a success.



OPRD has committed cash and in-kind match for the project, and will contribute additional cash and in-kind match in future budget years. Our staff is also providing in-kind match in the form of staff time and maintenance of the site in the final years of the plant establishment period.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Andrea Berkley
Natural Resource Specialist

Signature Authorization Page

I hereby make an application for financial assistance under the terms and conditions of the R&E Program as described in my project application.

I understand that if my project is approved for funding, the following will apply:

- All project sponsors must sign a grant agreement containing the terms and conditions on which funding will be released.
- Project expenses which occur before the grant agreement is signed or after the expiration date will not be paid by the R&E Program.
- Copies of all necessary permits must be submitted to the R&E Program.
- Project sponsors must certify compliance with local, state, and federal regulations and laws.
- Landowner, monitoring and maintenance agreements must be submitted to the R&E Program.
- Regular progress reports may be required, and at the end of each project a Completion Report must be submitted.
- Educational products resulting from projects are public domain.
- All information submitted to either party under this application is subject to the federal Freedom of Information Act.

Project Title: Willamette Mission Floodplain Forest Restoration Project

Applicant: Willamette Riverkeeper

Date: 12/9/13

Fiscal Officer: Marci Krass, _____

Date: 12//9/13 _____

Date: MAR 30 2001

WILLAMETTE RIVERKEEPER
408 SW 2ND AVE STE 210
PORTLAND, OR 97204

Employer Identification Number:

93-1212629

DLN:

17053062713041

Contact Person:

ERIK FILIAULT

ID# 31303

Contact Telephone Number:

(877) 829-5500

Our Letter Dated:

June 1997

Addendum Applies:

No

Dear Applicant:

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization that is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Your exempt status under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) is still in effect. Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code because you are an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination unless the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, if you lose your section 509(a)(1) status, a grantor or contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act, or the substantial or material change on the part of the organization that resulted in your loss of such status, or if he or she acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would no longer be classified as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

You are required to make your annual information return, Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, available for public inspection for three years after the later of the due date of the return or the date the return is filed. You are also required to make available for public inspection your exemption application, any supporting documents, and your exemption letter. Copies of these documents are also required to be provided to any individual upon written or in person request without charge other than reasonable fees for copying and postage. You may fulfill this requirement by placing these documents on the Internet. Penalties may be imposed for failure to comply with these requirements. Additional information is available in Publication 557, Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization, or you may call our toll free number shown above.

If we have indicated in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.

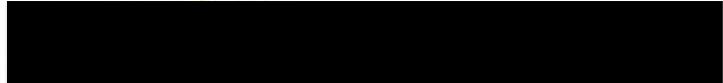
Letter 1050 (DO/CG)

WILLAMETTE RIVERKEEPER

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,



Steven T. Miller
Director, Exempt Organizations

From: "Wendy Hudson" [wendy.hudson@state.or.us]

Date: 12/09/2013 06:01 PM

To: "Marci Krass (marci@willamette-riverkeeper.org)" <marci@willamette-riverkeeper.org>

Subject: WSIP Grant

Marci: This is to confirm that OWEB has awarded \$215,643.00 to Willamette Riverkeeper for the "Willamette Mission Floodplain Forest Restoration, Phase 1" project to be implemented beginning in 2014.

If there is anything else you require, please don't hesitate to ask. W.

WENDY HUDSON

WILLAMETTE PARTNERSHIP COORDINATOR

OREGON WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD

775 SUMMER ST., NE

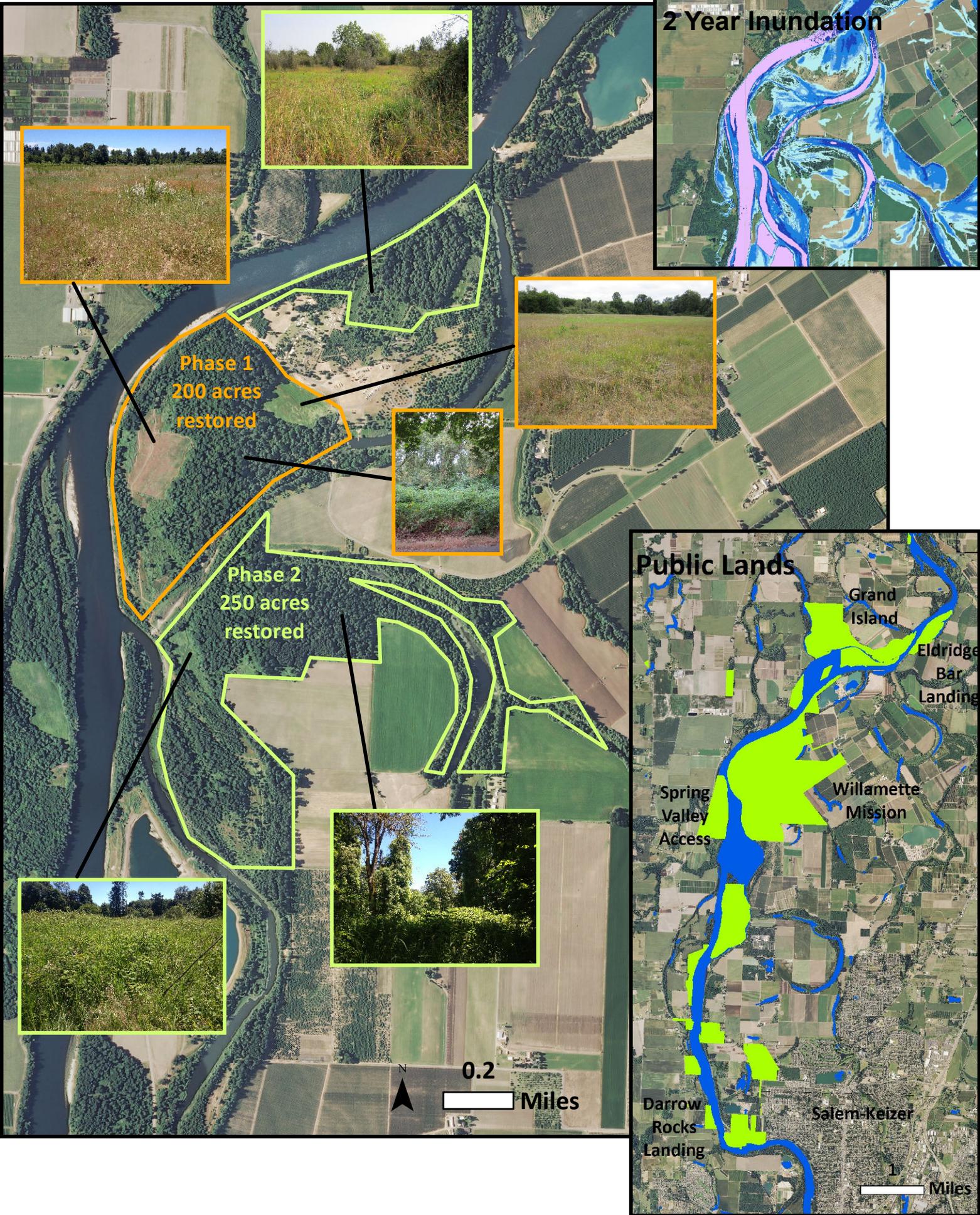
SALEM OR 97301-1290

(503) 986-0061 (PHONE)

(503) 986-0199 (FAX)

WWW.OREGON.GOV/OWEB

Floodplain Restoration at Willamette Mission





Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, M.D., Governor

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Northwest Region
17330 SE Evelyn Street
Clackamas, OR 97015-9514
(971) 673-6000
(971) 673-6070

December 10, 2013

Marci Krass
Willamette Riverkeeper
1515 SE Water Ave Suite 102
Portland OR 97214



Re: ODFW Support for Habitat Restoration Efforts at Willamette Mission State Park

Dear Marci,

I am pleased to provide a letter of support for the floodplain forest restoration project proposed at Willamette Mission State Park. I have reviewed the project scope and believe the restoration of floodplain forest at this site will benefit listed fish species. The scale of the project is large (450 total for the two phases), and will ultimately provide significant ecological uplift.

The site is identified as a Conservation Opportunity Area in the Oregon Conservation Strategy, and is also a known cold water anchor habitat on the Willamette. The park is also a popular fishing location and is located close to the Salem-Keizer area. As such, thousands of park users will be able to witness project activities and learn about the role that floodplains play in fish recovery.

The proposed project brings a strong funding commitment from more traditional restoration funders (OWEB, USFWS), but I understand that a relatively small portion of the overall project budget is needed to fully fund the project. I support and encourage your effort to seek R&E funding so that the full scope of the project can be achieved.

Sincerely,


Todd Alsbury
District Fish Biologist
ODFW-North Willamette Watershed District