



Clear and Foster Creek Fish Passage Assessment and Prioritization Project – Final Report



***Clear and
Foster Creek
Fish Passage
Assessment
and
Prioritization
Project***





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Work Progression:

Clear and Foster

- ✓ **Determining fish bearing streams and potential crossings**
- ✓ **Landowner permission process for field measurements**
- ✓ **Field measurements**
- ✓ **Data Entry**
- ✓ **Hydraulic and cost analysis**
- ✓ **Prioritization**
- ✓ **Final report generation**



Artificial Barrier Tally

- **223 potential artificial barriers were discovered in total**
- **159 were on Fish Bearing Streams**
- **69 had profile data taken for them**
county had similar data for about 60 more (~129)
- **81 were deemed problem crossings or other type of artificial barrier based on hydraulic analysis and 77 of these were prioritized**

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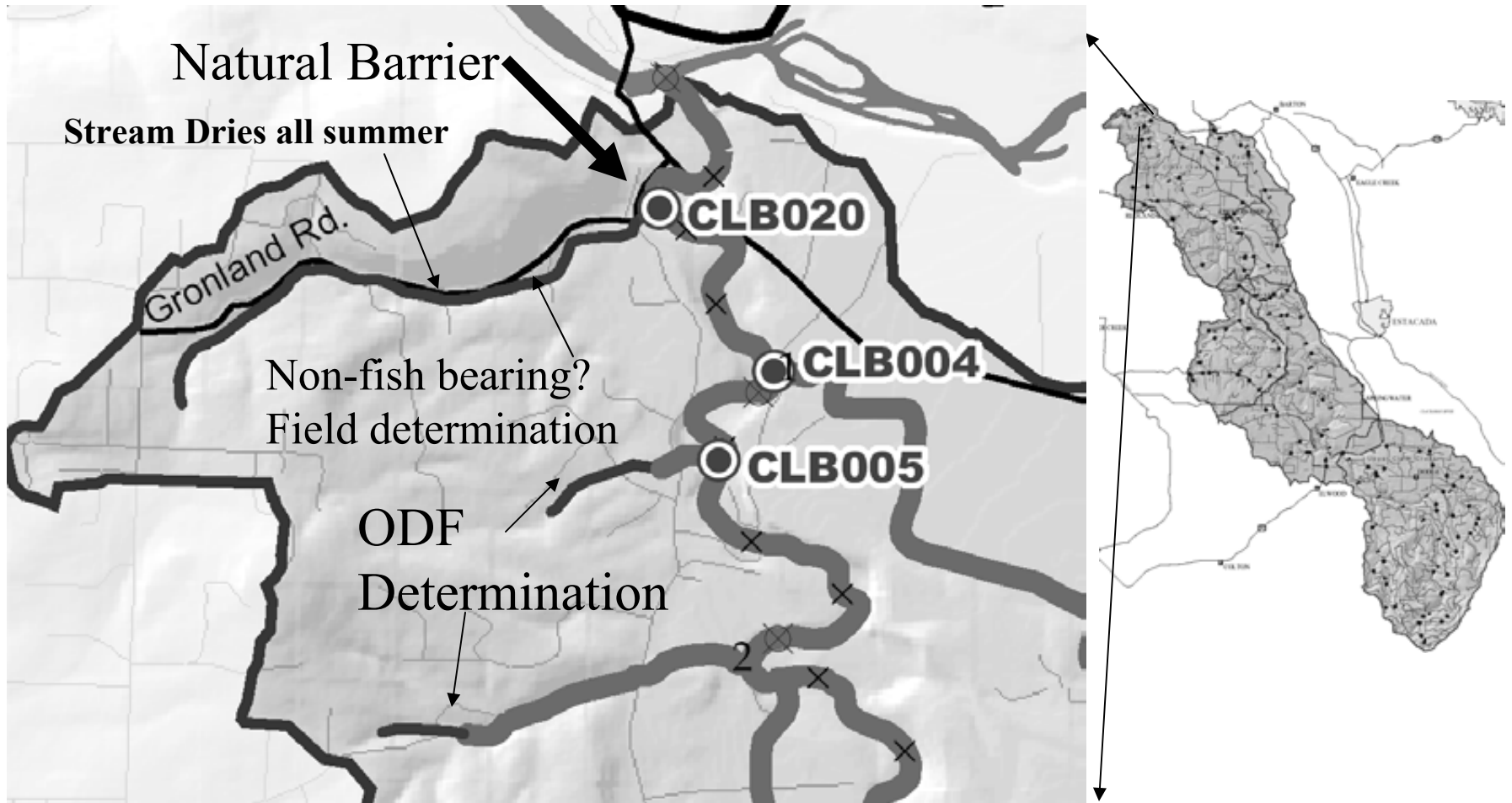
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Artificial Barrier Tally

- There were a total of 16 potential artificial barriers on fish streams that were not surveyed mainly because of access issues
- Of these non-surveyed barriers two were potentially important barriers that would have a moderate or high priority of repair
- There were other un-surveyed crossings on fish bearing streams that were bridges, open arches, or successfully installed streambed simulation culverts that were not surveyed as well.

Fish Bearing Status and Crossings



Barriers along mainstem tributaries common



Landowner Permission Process

- **Objectives**
 - Establish contact and introduce the project
 - Gain permission to examine potential fish passage barriers on the ownership
 - Educate and exchange information
 - Communicate results

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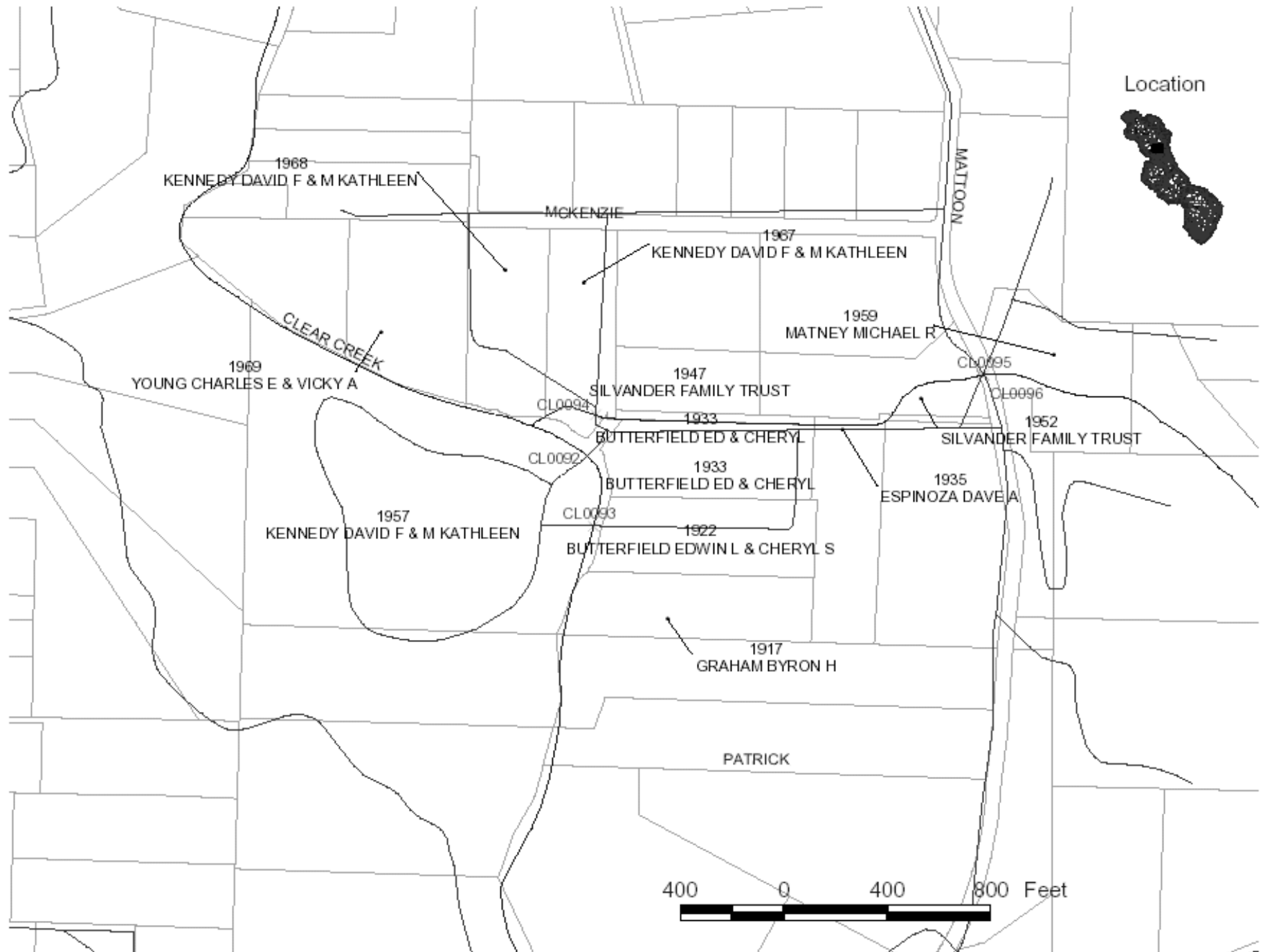




Tax Lot Codes

ACCOUNTKEY	OWNER	SITUS_CITY	SITUS
C	1905 WOLFARD KEITH B & DAPHNE	OREGON CITY	20253 S REDLAND RD
F	1906 KELL ALTERMAN & RUNSTEIN LLP	ESTACADA	21977 CIRCLE DIAMOND LN
F	1907 KELL ALTERMAN & RUNSTEIN LLP	ESTACADA	21954 CIRCLE DIAMOND LN
A	1908 TOMMAS NELLIE C	ADDRESS	NO SITUS
a	1909 TOMMAS NELLIE C	ADDRESS	NO SITUS
F	1910 KIMMA KEVIN & YUKO	ADDRESS	NO SITUS
F	1911 STAATS LEONARD TRUSTEE	OREGON CITY	20052 S REDLAND RD
	1912 HUMBYRD OPAL TRUSTEE	OREGON CITY	20071 S RIDGE RD
	1913 ALLEN VICTOR LLC	ADDRESS	NO SITUS
	1914 TURENNE CHARLES A TRUSTEE	OREGON CITY	20188 S REDLAND RD
	1915 KLIMA JEROME R JR	OREGON CITY	20131 S REDLAND RD
	1916 KIMMA KEVIN & YUKO	ADDRESS	NO SITUS
	1917 GRAHAM BYRON H	ESTACADA	21800 S MIJA LN

Location





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Tools for Outreach

- **Mailings**
- **Flyers**
- **Press releases**
- **CRBC Newsletter**
- **CRBC Website**
- **Public meetings – CRBC meetings, small community outreach meetings, open house, final report presentation.**
- **Personal Contact Phone and House visits**

Field Protocol Components

- **Field measurements must be tied to specific objectives and needs for cost analysis and prioritization. They include:**
 - **Fish use status at crossing** (from updated ODF maps with interim classification for unknown streams along with field verification of presence used for crossing status and habitat use above blockage)
 - **Stream slope/profile** (critical in determining which design options are viable for cost information)
 - **Presence of bedrock or shallow fill** to bedrock (critical in determining design options)
 - **Degree of drop at outlet or inlet** of culvert (essential in determining fish passage status)



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Field Protocol Components

- **Field measurements continued:**
 - **Length and slope of culvert** (essential in determining fish passage status)
 - **Size of existing culvert** (useful in pointing to inlet drop at higher flows or in determining risk of catastrophic failure in relation to streamflow)
 - **Height of fill and width of road** (critical to know in determining needed replacement culvert length for cost information)
 - **Stream width** (necessary to size replacement culvert options and in determining replacement bridge span for cost estimates)

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Fish Passage Status

- **Fish Passage Status Calculations Focused on:**
 - **Culvert slope (0.5% and 4% were key values)**
 - **Drop at outlet (6 inches and 4 feet were key values)**
 - **Evidence of backwatering (downstream riffle elevation in relation to culvert outlet and inlet elevation)**
 - **Inlet width and drop compared to stream width**

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Hydraulic Analysis

- Fish Passage Status based on slopes and drops
- Needed size and design type of new crossing

Criteria
for
crossing
Decision
for cost
Analysis
for
crossing
that are
barriers

Stream width greater than 20 feet?

Yes

No

Stream width between 15-20 feet?

Yes

No

Stream gradient between 0-8%

Steep dynamic
stream (>4% gradient) with
high scour potential?

Yes

Yes

Bedrock within
three feet of stream surface or
within expected elevation of
culvert invert?

Yes

No

No

Yes

No

Bedrock close to (within two feet) of
surface and uniform bedding expected?

No

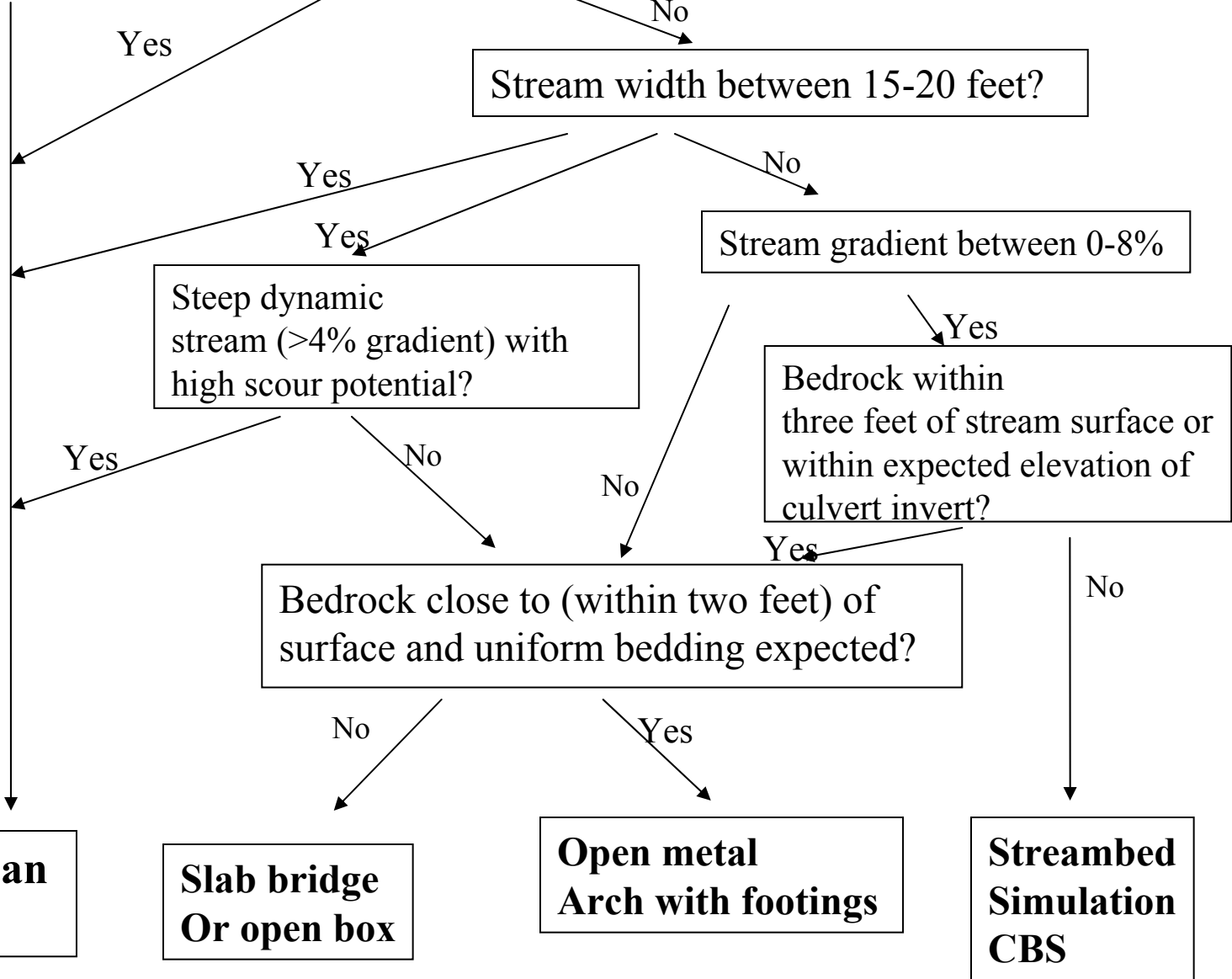
Yes

**Long-span
bridge**

**Slab bridge
Or open box**

**Open metal
Arch with footings**

**Streambed
Simulation
CBS**





Cost Information

Total Number of Fixes =	81
Cost of Fixes on Anadromous =	\$3,601,532
Cost of Fixes on Resident only =	\$3,658,054
Total	\$7,259,586

County Culverts	43
Anadromous	\$2,986,717
Resident Only	\$2,506,547
Total	\$5,493,264

Max Fix	\$732,000
Min Fix	\$5,460
Average Cost	\$92,733

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Prioritization Equation

$$[\text{RISE}] = \{B * S * [(H*Q) + C]\}$$

Where:

- Rise = Replacement Index Score Ecological
- B = Degree of barrier
- S = Species immediately downstream of crossing
- H = Habitat available upstream (ft)
- Q = Habitat Quality index
- C = Connectivity

Another equation will divide total by cost of structure to factor in cost

- Cost = The cost of the replacement in dollars



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Degree of Barrier

- **From field data and other sources**
 - **Criteria in detail in DMR**
 - 1.0 Full Barrier; 0.5 Juvenile/Weak swimming fish only; 0 No barrier
 - Based on Drops, Slope of Culvert and channel constriction at inlet for juvenile
 - Backwatered culverts may require additional calculations using a backwatering program like FishXing
- **Sources**
 - Base field data detailed protocol
 - County field data with additional info
 - Anecdotal information for some crossings due to access issues including written plans and observations

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Species Present Downstream

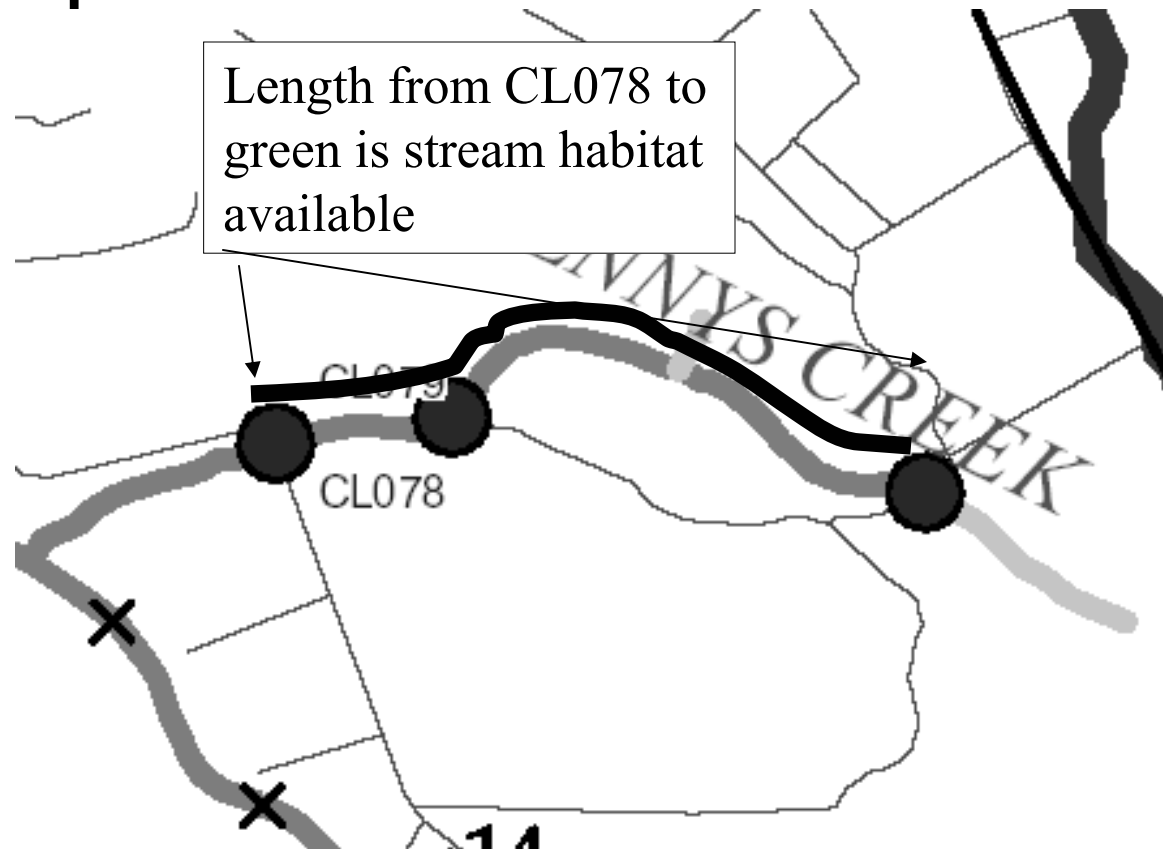
- **Classed on the following**
 - **Steelhead or Coho - 1.0**
 - **Native resident fish - 0.2**
 - **Non-native or no fish - 0 (not prioritized)**

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Habitat available upstream

- From the crossing to the upstream end of fish use



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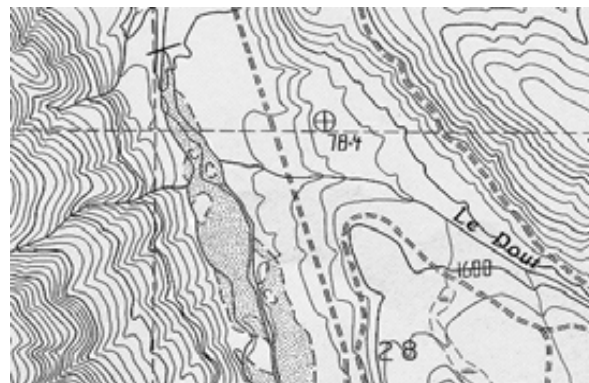


Habitat Quality index

- This will be a critical factor in deciding how to weigh it
- Uses the existing habitat type classification to determine it based on percentage low gradient habitat vs. high and confined gradient habitat the more low gradient habitat the higher the number
- Varies from 1-2

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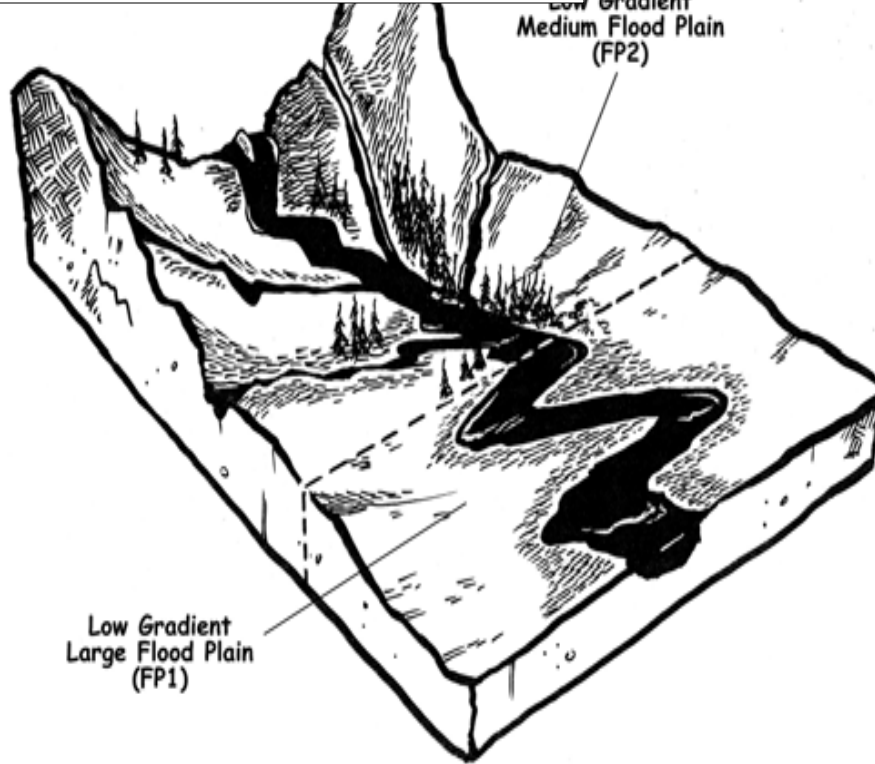


High vs. Low Gradient Habitat

Very Steep Headwaters (VH)



Low Gradient Medium Flood Plain (FP2)



Low Gradient Large Flood Plain (FP1)

C
F
F
A
P
P



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Connectivity

- **This is a classification based on length from crossing to Clackamas river.**
- **A well connected stream reach near the Clackamas would have the equivalent weighting of about 1500 feet of upstream habitat in the equation**



High Priority Streams

1. **CL209: A pipe across Clear Creek that creates a drop that blocks juvenile and weak swimming fish passage**
2. **CL069A: A ford across Clear Creek that creates a drop that blocks juvenile and weak swimming fish passage.**
3. **CL088: A box culvert on Little Clear Creek that has almost 15 miles of fish bearing stream habitat upstream that blocks fish passage for most or all fish.**
4. **CL216: A ford on Clear Creek that has a 2 foot drop that creates a possible barrier for juvenile and weak swimming fish.**

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High Priority Streams

6. **FO003: A culvert that blocks fish passage on Foster Creek**
7. **FO002: An irrigation dam that partially blocks fish passage immediately upstream of FO003.**
8. **CL068: A corrugated metal pipe culvert blocking fish passage on Mosier Creek**
9. **CL100: Two concrete culverts on a very low use road that partially block fish passage on a large tributary to Clear creek that probably can be removed.**

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High Priority Crossing Example 1

A diversion dam on Foster Creek (numbered FO002 #7) that may be mitigated by developing a fish ladder below it. (Estimated cost is about \$15,000)



C
F
Rd.
A
F
F

FO001

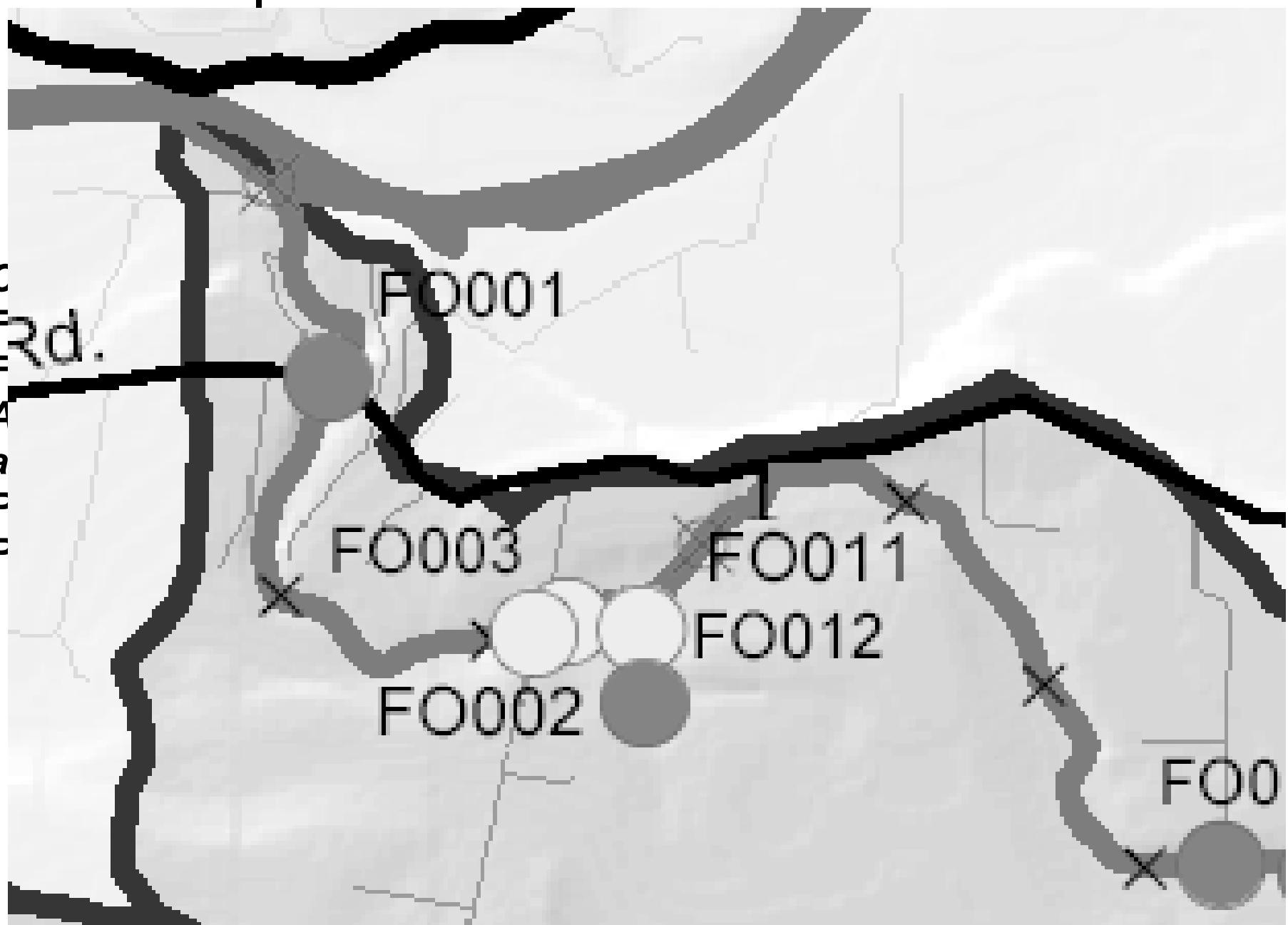
FO003

FO011

FO012

FO002

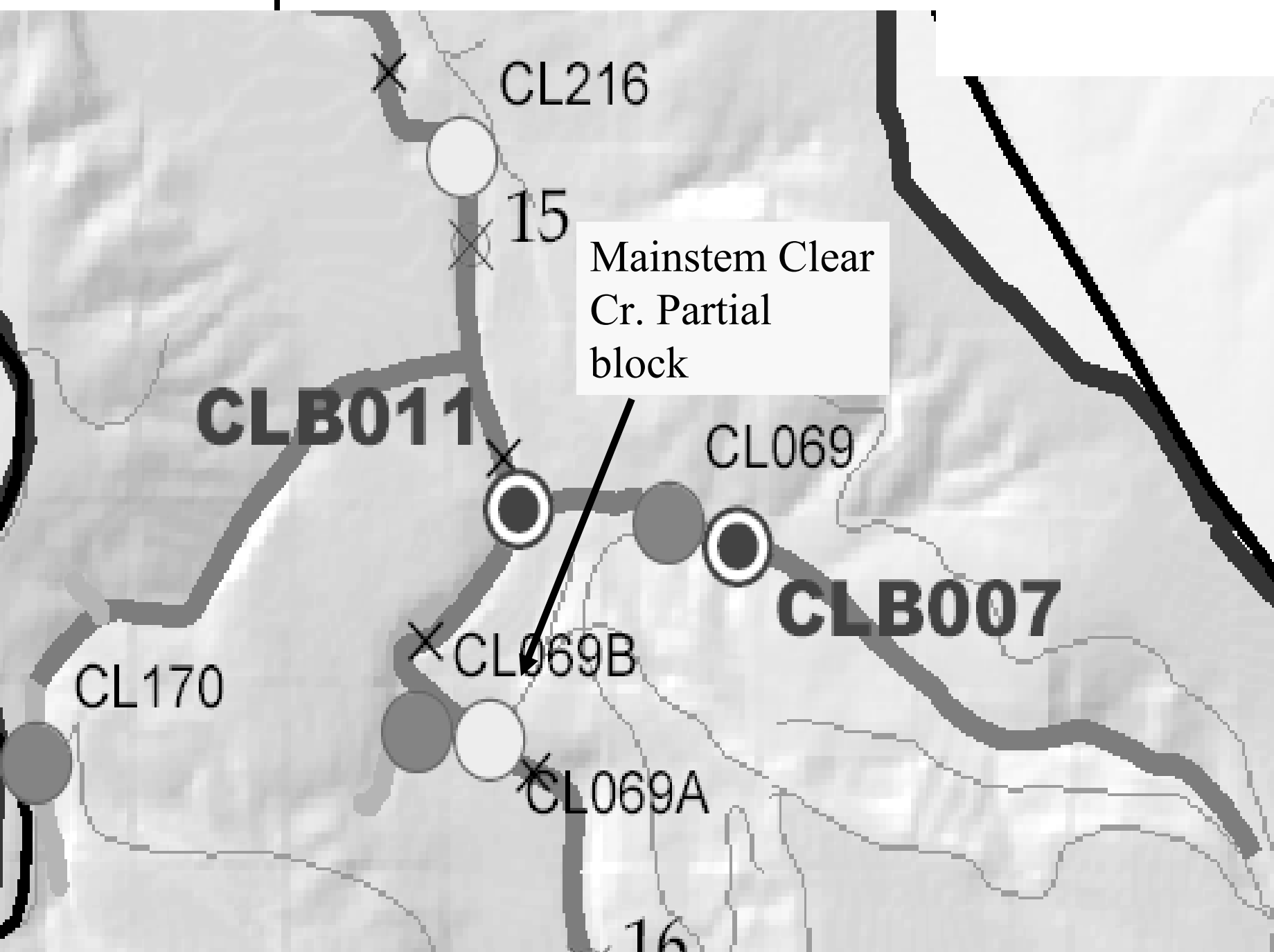
FO0



High Priority Crossing: Example 2

A ford on Clear Creek (numbered CL069A #2) not previously documented discovered during field work) that is a partial fish passage blockage that could be mitigated by created and roughened channel along part of the channel.
(Estimated cost about \$7,500)

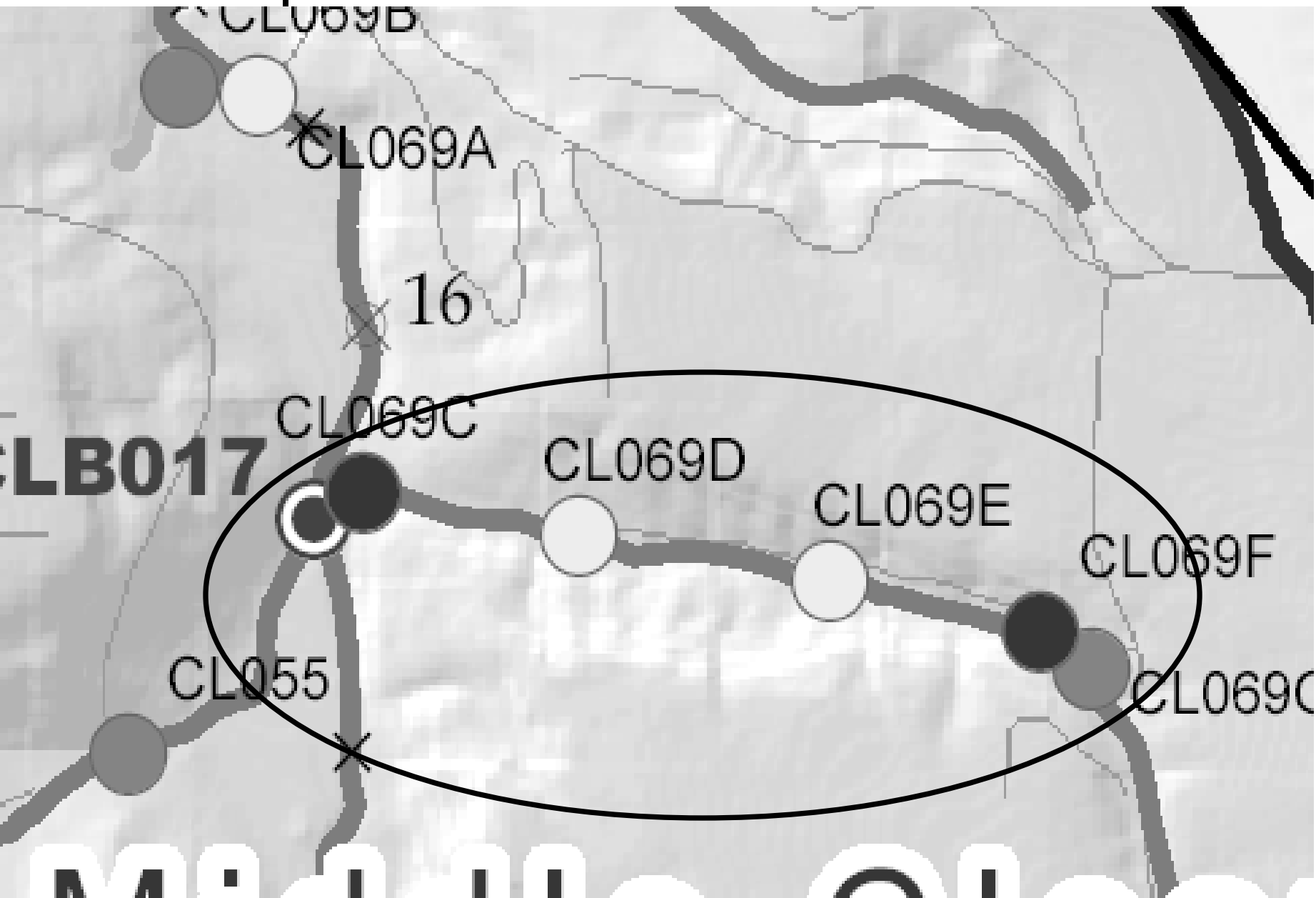




High Priority Crossings: Example 3

A series of culverts on a low gradient tributary that connects directly to Clear Creek (CL069C, D, E, F moderate priorities stream and culverts not previously documented, discovered during field work summer 2002) that can be removed or replaced. (Estimated cost about \$65,000 if all culverts replaced)

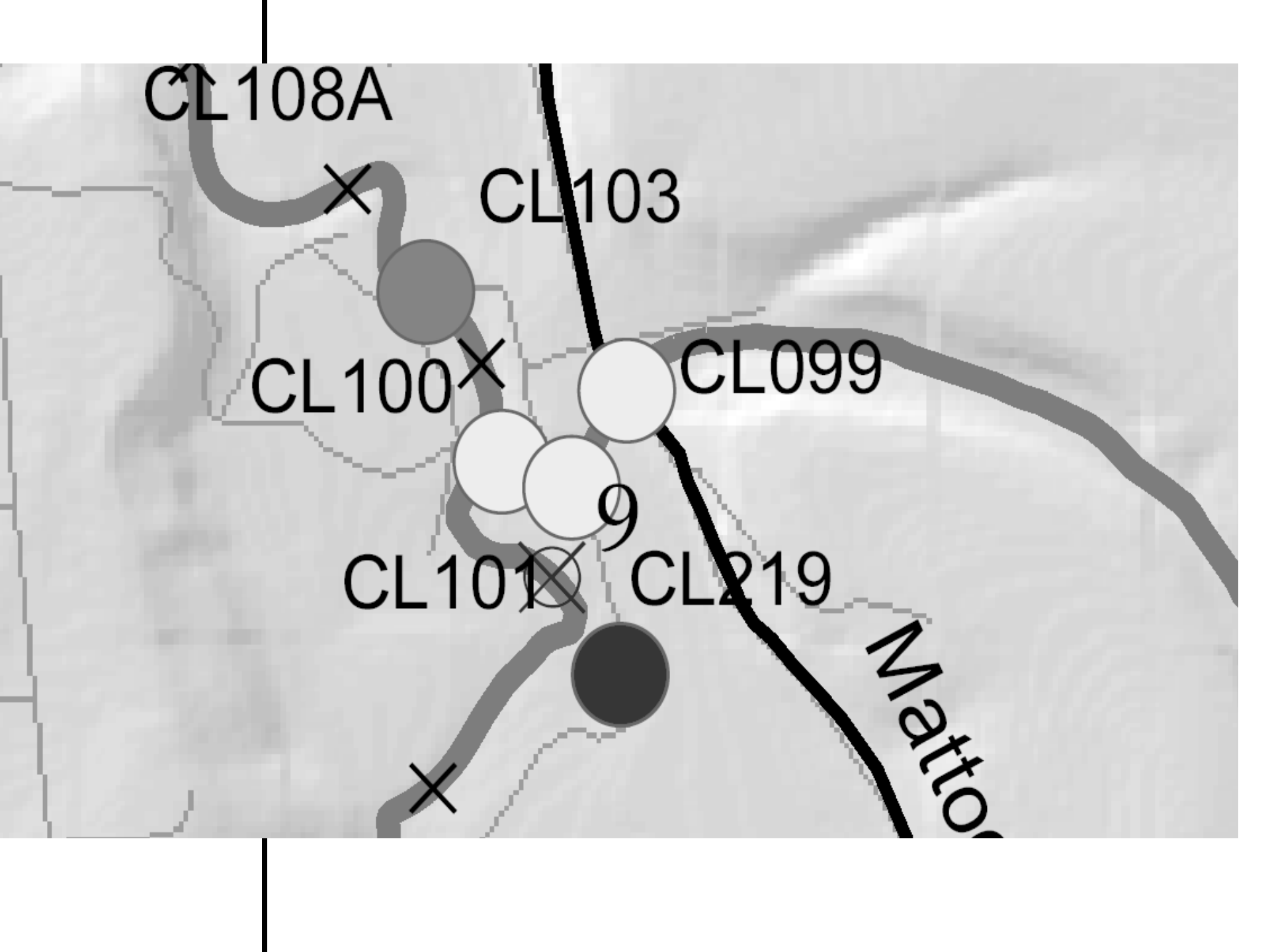




High Priority Crossings: Example 4

Two culverts on Spring Creek a direct tributary to Clear Creek. This near its mouth is a high quality low gradient tributary. There is one culvert (CL100 #9) that probably can be removed as it is a semi abandoned road. Another culvert (CL101, Sylvan Road) is culvert on a private paved road. Another culvert upstream (CL099) is a county culvert on Mattoon road. The cost of removing and replacing the two private culverts is \$93,000. The county culvert estimate (by the county) for replacement is \$361,000.







Clear and Foster future

1. These priorities should aid in finding funding sources for replacement
2. The locations of both artificial and natural barriers as well cost of replacement data will be critical in creating an effective watershed action plan
3. Priorities should not be strictly followed for instance some funding sources may want to key on complete blockages and/or anadromous fish passage only

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