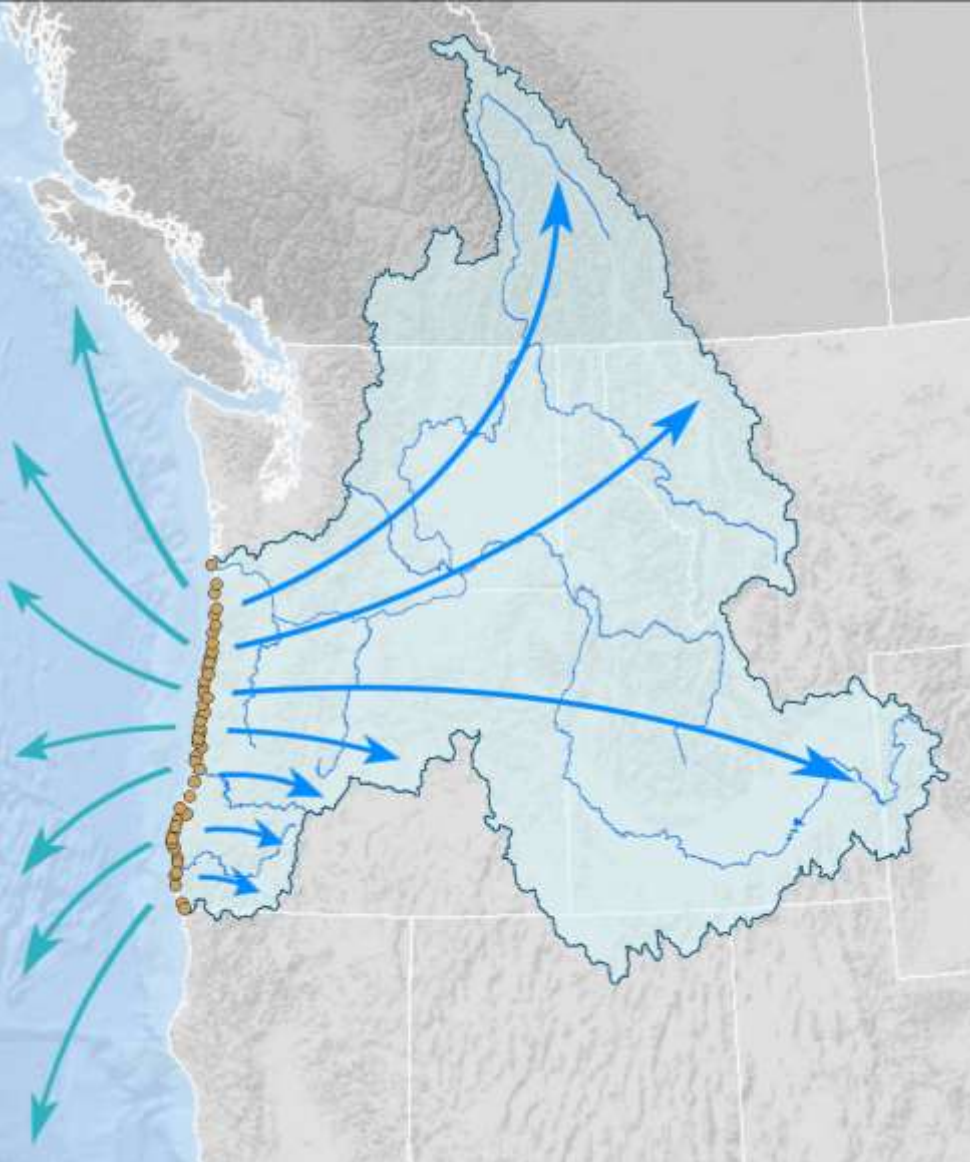




## Oregon's Tide Gate Optimization Tool

New Solutions for Tide Gates, Fish Passage and Working Landscapes

Jason Nuckols, The Nature Conservancy



# There are 69 estuaries in Oregon.

- The gateway to 172 million acres.
- Eight states and two provinces.













## TIDE GATE OPTIMIZATION TOOL

- Proven Base Model
- Expanded to Consider Estuaries
- Addressing Stakeholder Needs
- Adding Functionality



## STAKEHOLDER INTERESTS

- Fish Habitat
- Agricultural Land
- Private Infrastructure
- Public Infrastructure
- Sea Level Rise



## DATA INVESTIGATION

- Publicly Available
- Best Quality
- Coastwide
- Align with stakeholders

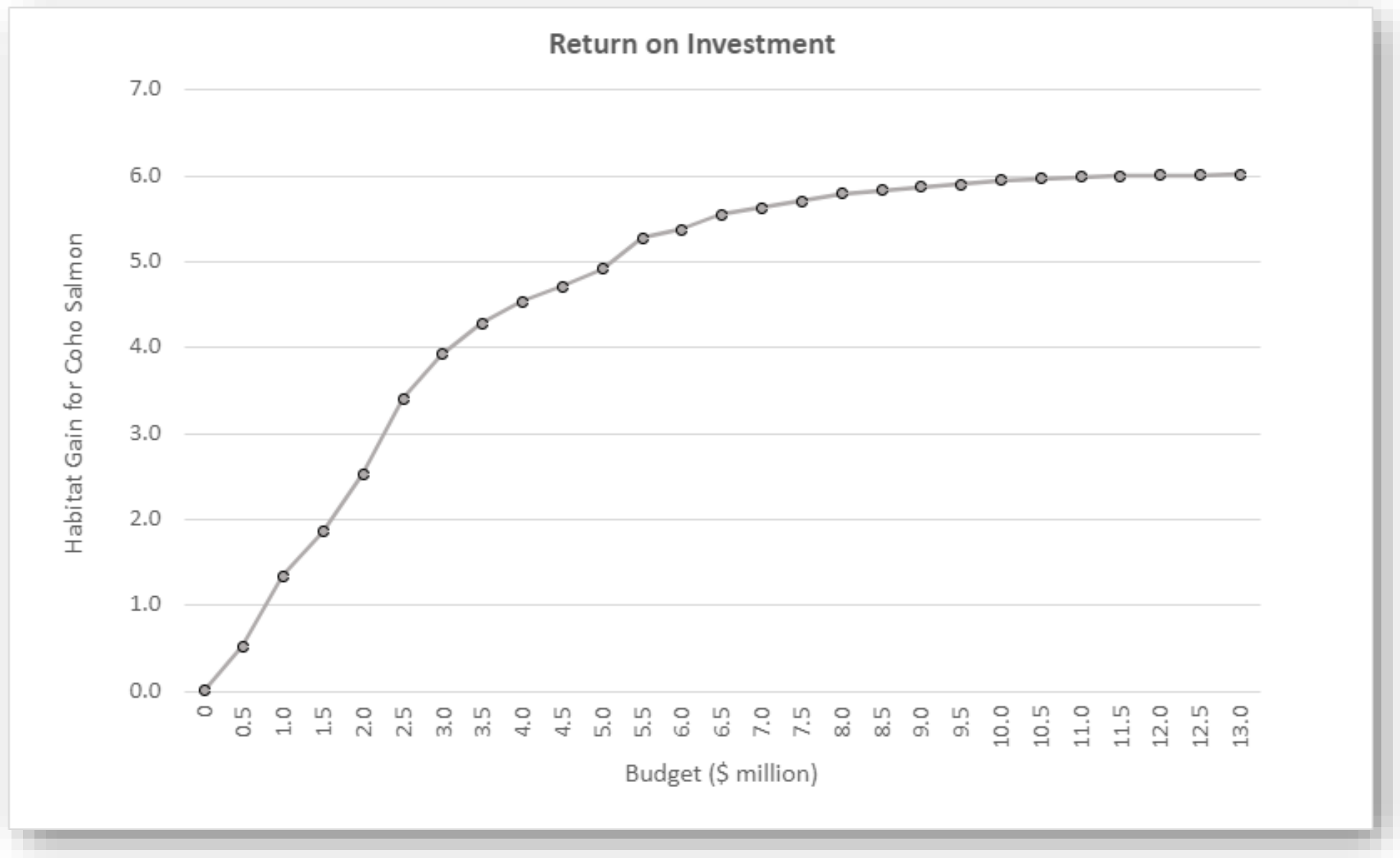
[oregontidegates.org](http://oregontidegates.org)





What is the **set** of tide gates and culverts in the watershed(s) that, if removed or replaced, could maximize **net gains** for a limited financial **budget**?



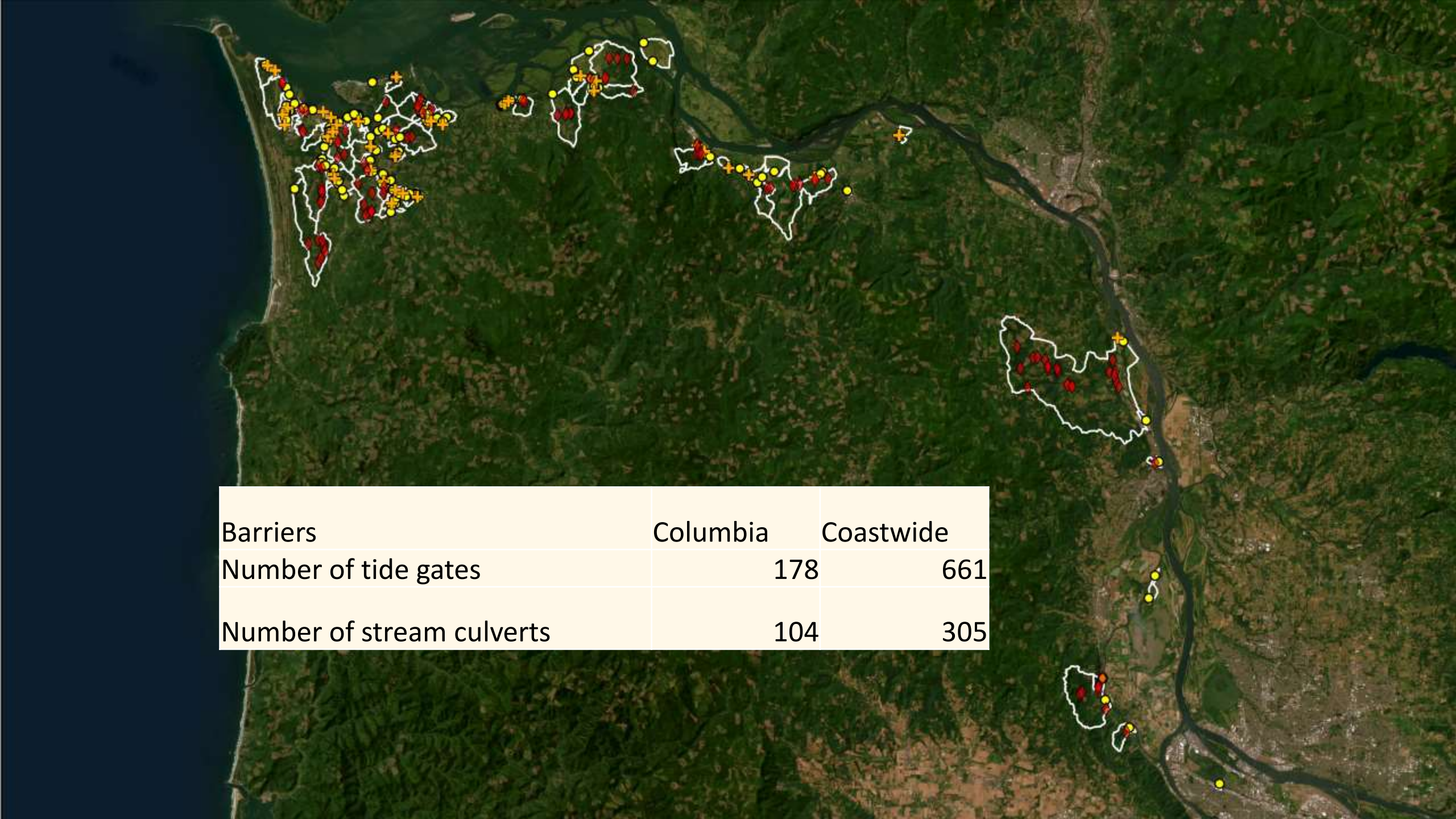






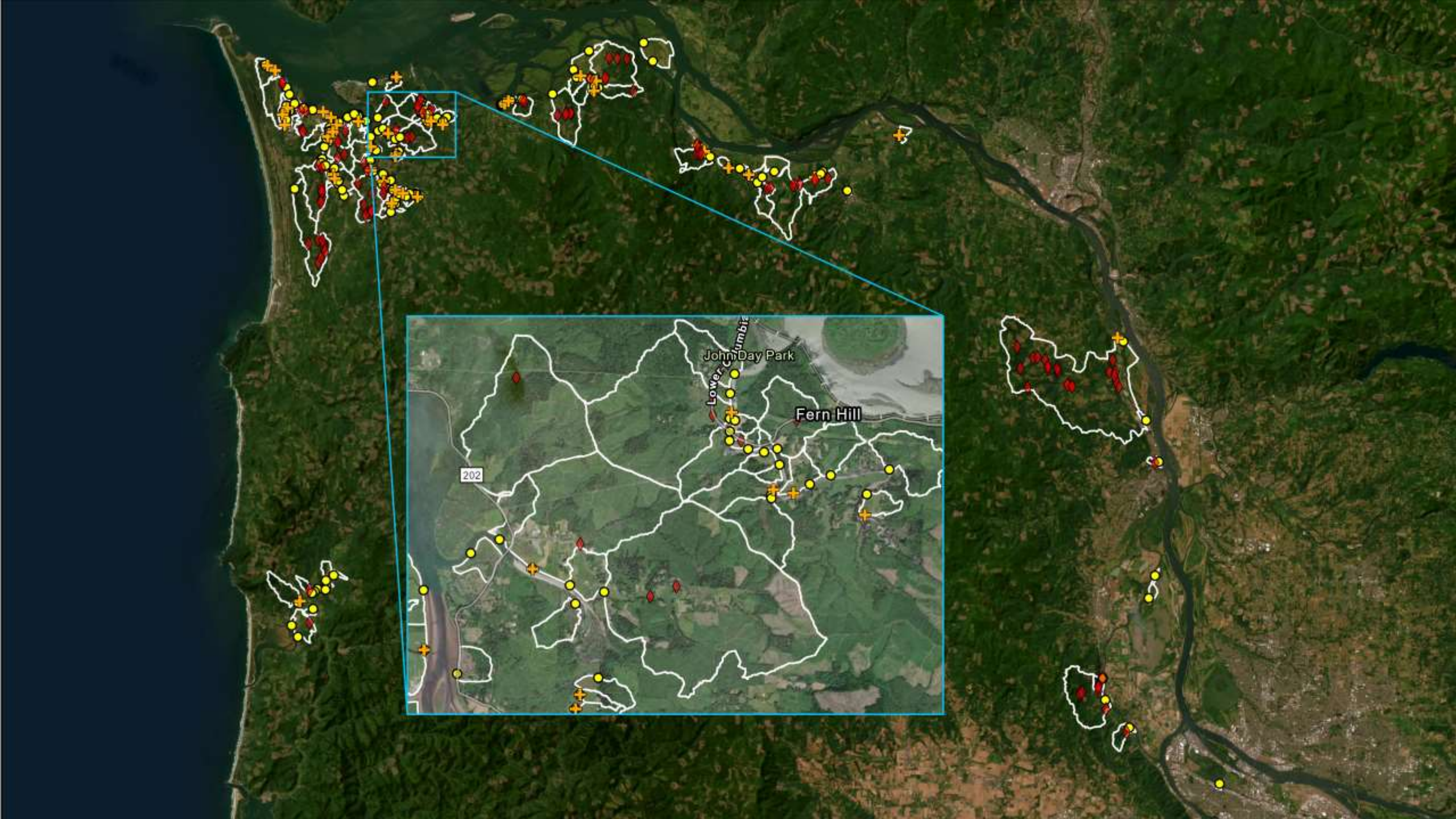




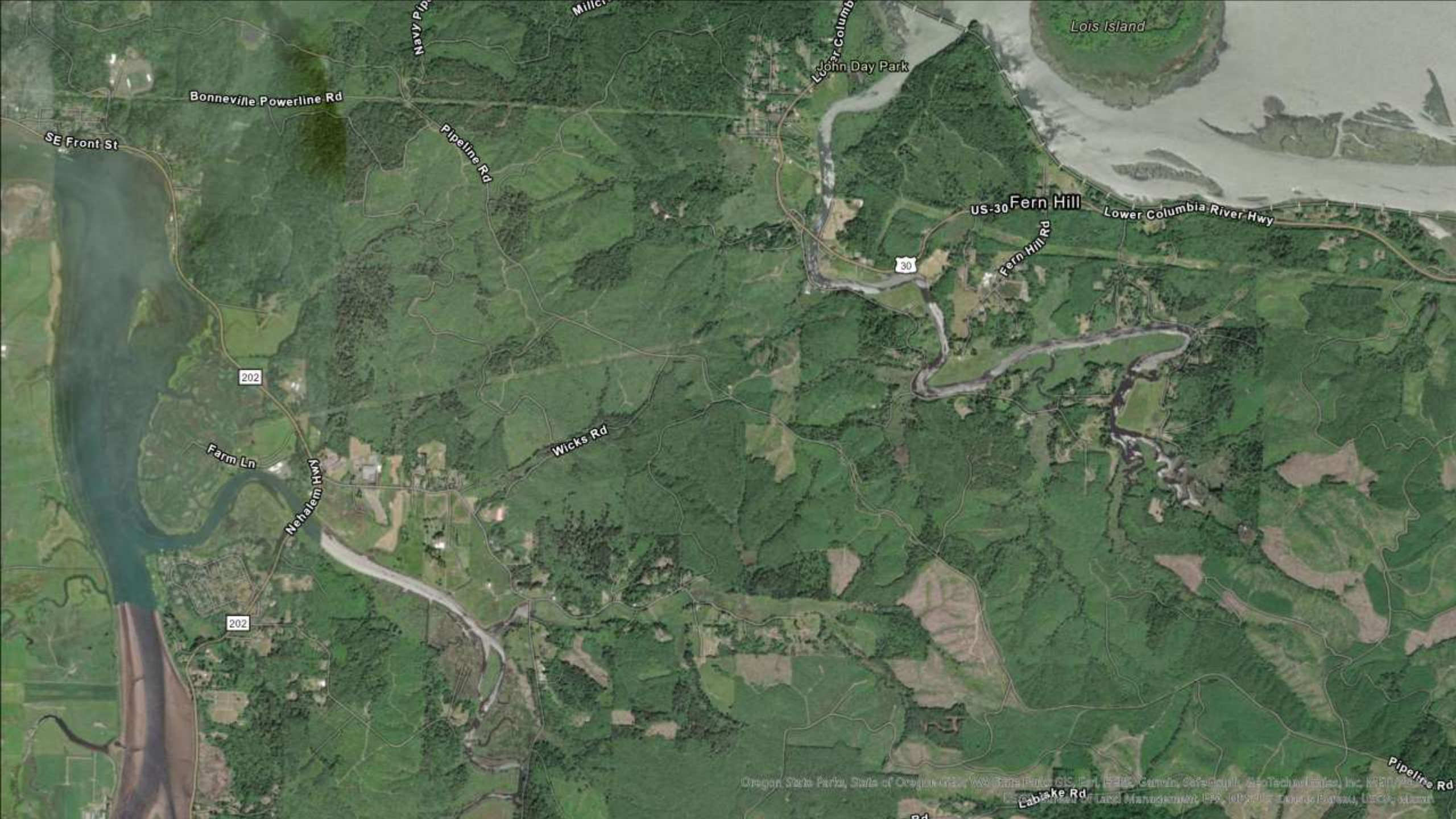
An aerial photograph of a coastal area with a river flowing through it. The land is green and hilly. The river is dark blue/black. There are several clusters of yellow and red dots, some with white outlines, scattered across the landscape, particularly along the river and near the coast. A table is overlaid on the bottom left of the image.

Barriers	Columbia	Coastwide
Number of tide gates	178	661
Number of stream culverts	104	305

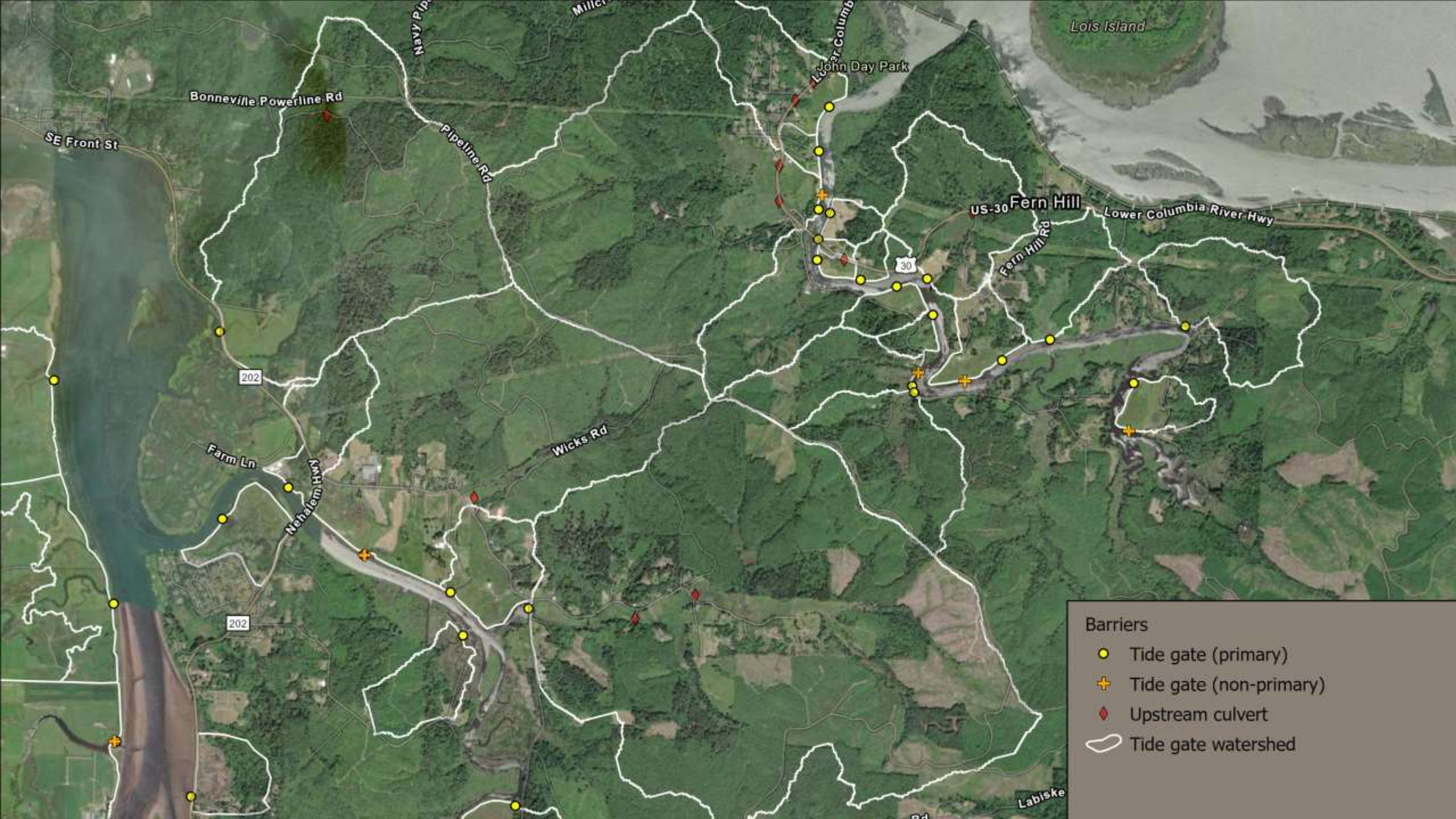












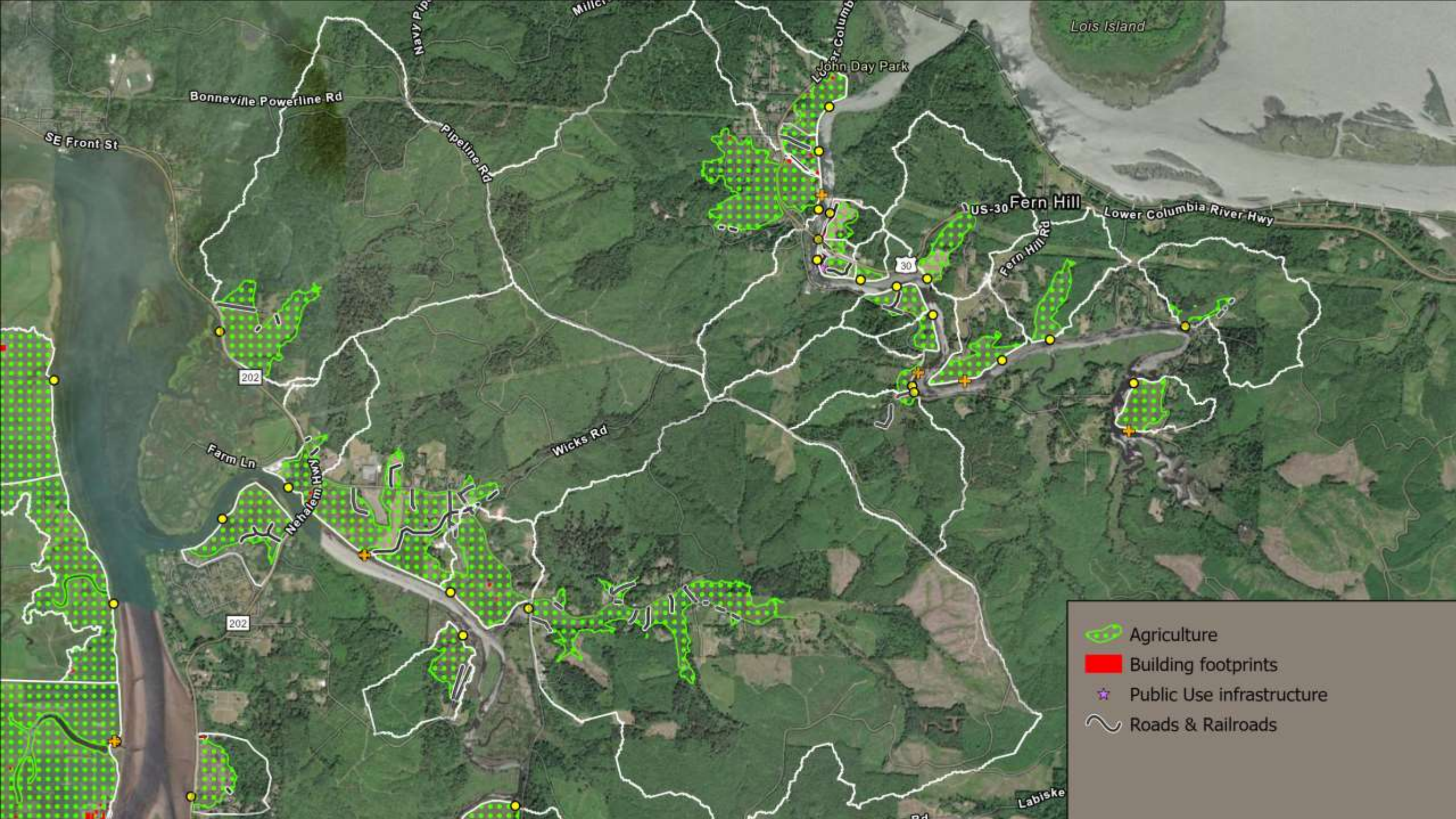
#### Barriers

- Tide gate (primary)
- + Tide gate (non-primary)
- ◆ Upstream culvert
- Tide gate watershed











Barriers	Columbia	Coastwide
<b>Potential Influence</b>		
Total tide gate watershed area (acres)	75,865	254,354
Total upstream length (miles)	615	2,403
<b>Stream Habitat (miles)</b>		
Chinook salmon	12	92
Coho salmon	69	333
Steelhead	31	236
Chum	18	28
Cutthroat trout	182	739
<b>Benefit Summaries</b>		
Agriculture - Current (acres)	15,776	37,482
Agriculture - Future	16,696	41,760
Inundation Habitat - Current (acres)	17,739	38,418
Inundation Habitat - Future	17,745	39,768
Road & Railroad - Current (miles)	75	117
Road & Railroad - Future	100	196
Buildings - Current (number)	2,083	3,027
Buildings - Future	2,373	4,404
Public Use Infrastructure - Current (number)	112	200
Public Use Infrastructure - Future	132	360





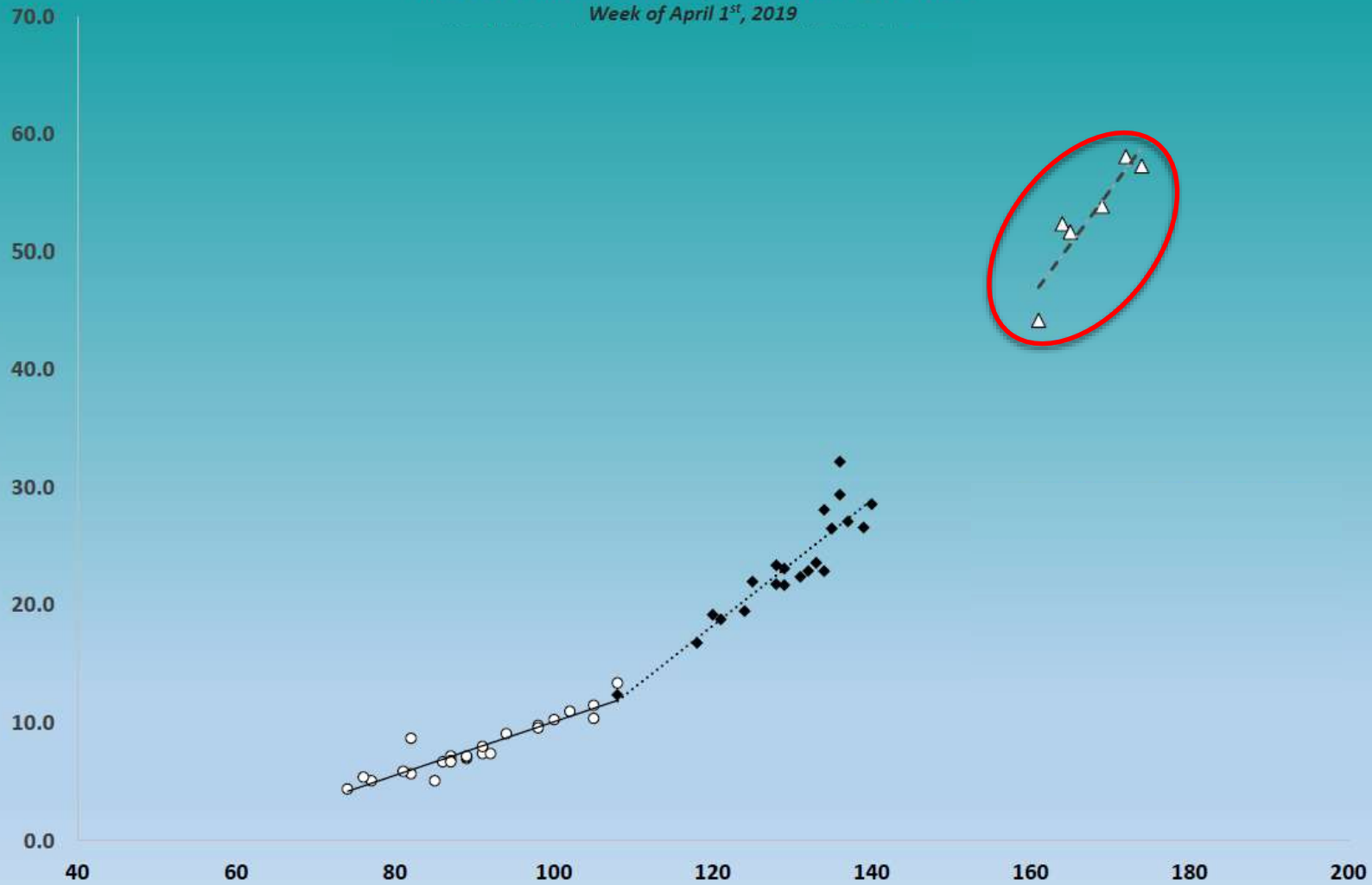


ESTUARIES

What difference does  
make?



Juvenile Coho lengths/weights for fish trapped at the  
West Fork Smith River Trap and Winter Lake Sites  
Week of April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019



ESTUARIES

Coquille  
Results.





## NEXT STEPS

- Share the tool
- Stakeholder trainings
- Export to WA and BC (Europe?)
- Future additions
  - ODFW estuary channel layer
  - Lamprey
- TG Monitoring Protocols





- TNC Team: Jena Carter, Shonene Scott, Claire Ruffing, Jason Nuckols
- Acknowledgements: Oregon Tide Gate Partnership, our Coastal Watershed Associations, ODFW, NRCS, CREST, Nehalem Marine, Porior Engineering, OR Farm Bureau, OR Cattlemen's Association, OR Dairy Farmers Association, DLCD, TerrainWorks, Wild Salmon Center, Institute for Applied Ecology, and Jesse O'Hanley.
- Generous Financial Support: Wild Rivers Coast Alliance, OWEB, and many private donors





Thank you

Jason Nuckols, [jnuckols@tnc.org](mailto:jnuckols@tnc.org)





## Fish Habitat

- Inundation area (acres of estuary extent) - the amount of potential off-channel habitat that is important as rearing and refugia for juvenile salmonids
- Stream (miles) above a tide gate - based on species ODFW fish distribution and ODF fish presence data

Note: inundation area also represents the area at risk to land and infra-structure inundation should a tide gate fail.







## Agricultural land

- The tool considers all coastal farmland as equal - does not assign a value
- Use NRCS Farm-land Classification (Soil Survey Staff, NRCS 2019) includes High-Value Farmland (Oregon Revised Statute [ORS] 215.710)
- Data were aggregated into two classes: farmland and not farmland.

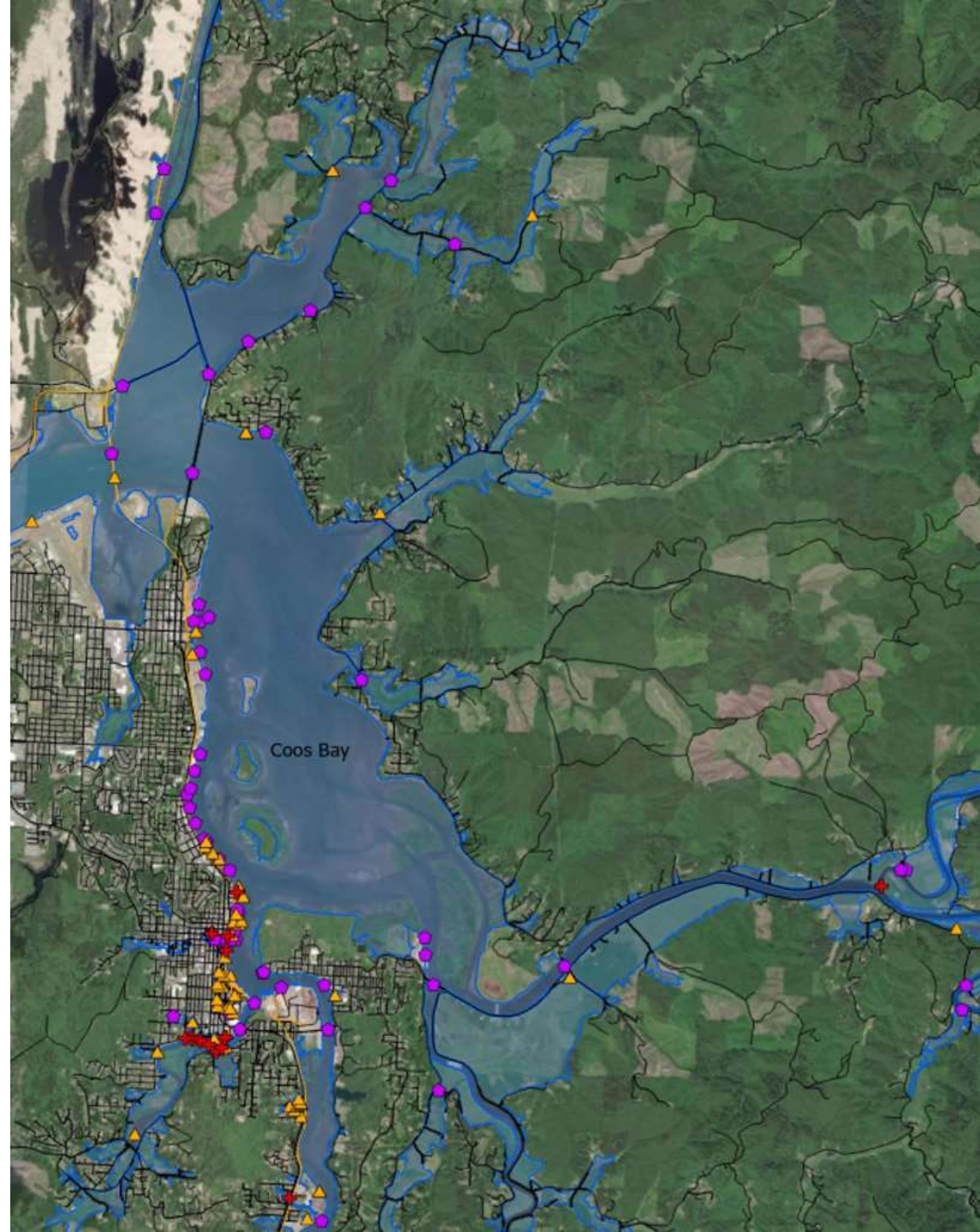


## PUBLIC infrastructure

The Oregon Incident Response Information System (OR-IRIS) geodatabase is used to represent the location and type of public use infrastructure.

The full dataset was reduced to those elements potentially impacted by tidal flooding:

- Emergency response resources
- Transportation (roads and railroads)
- Infrastructure
- Potential toxic sources





## PRIVATE infrastructure

Buildings are represented by the Microsoft Building Footprints (Microsoft 2018) dataset.

- provides location and footprint shape but not private or public ownership or building type.
- When combining agricultural land and buildings, assumes buildings are part of the agriculture operation, such as homes, barns, and outbuildings.







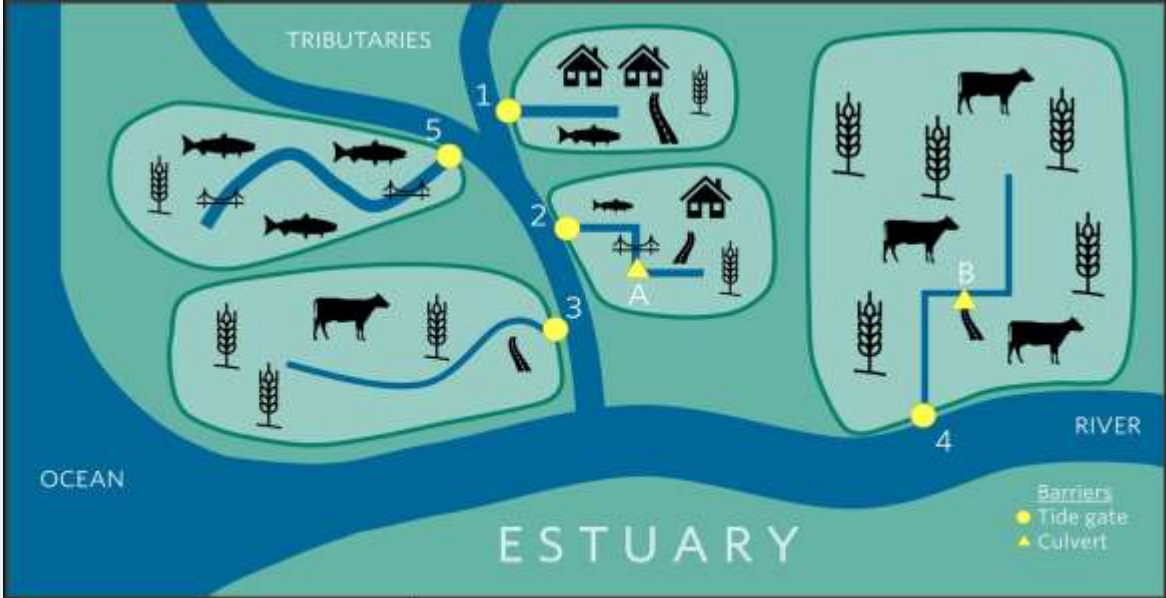
## Future Scenario - Sea Level Rise

- For Fish Habitat – Use NOAA’s 5-foot SLR extent (NOAA 2017) (consistent coverage throughout the state).
  - aligns with Brophy and Ewald 2017 LMZ
  - Approximate boundary for future fish habitat.
- For Ag and Infrastructure - DLCD Oregon Coastal Management Program future flooding vulnerability and risk assessments dataset .
  - extends projected sea level rise landward by adding probability estimates for extreme water levels
  - Reflects an increase in water level due to sea level rise (4.7 feet) with an additional 2.3 to 2.7 feet flood event height (flood elevations vary by estuary).
- The OCMP dataset does not include the Columbia River, so the NOAA 7-foot sea level rise layer (NOAA 2017) is used for the Columbia.





# EXAMPLE OPTIMIZATION SCENARIO



A. Optimization parameters		Barriers				
Benefit targets		1	2, A	3	4, B	5
	Tidal inundation (ac)	200	250	550	825	510
	Stream habitat (mi)	3	< 1	0	0	10
	Agricultural Land (ac)	200	225	500	800	150
	Buildings (#)	25	10	0	0	0
	Bridges (#)	0	1	0	0	2
	Roads (mi)	1	< 1	< 1	< 1	0
Cost (\$1,000s)		300	600 & 100	400	525 & 75	800
B. Optimization Scenarios		\$1 mil budget				
Scenario	Benefit targets	1	2, A	3	4, B	5
1	Coho habitat (tidal & stream habitat)					✓
2	Inundation habitat			✓	✓	
3	Agricultural land & buildings	✓	✓			
4	Agricultural land only			✓	✓	
5	Roads & bridges	✓	✓			



