Focused Investment Priority Submission Summary

Title/Submitting Group	Additional Partners	Brief Description
Accelerated Restoration in the Upper North Fork John Day North Fork John Day Watershed Council	Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Umatilla National Forest Ecotrust Forest Management Confederated Tribes Umatilla Indian Reservation North Fork John Day WC Umatilla National Forest Confederated Tribes Warm Springs Senator Wyden Staff Wallowa Whitman N.F. North Fork John Day Watershed Council Umatilla National Forest	This priority focuses on four watersheds in the Upper North Fork John Day Basin: the Granite Creek Watershed, the Desolation Creek Watershed, the North Fork John Day Watershed, and the Big Creek Watershed. Collectively, these four watersheds encompass 533.5 square miles and contribute higher percentages of cold water to the John Day River than other areas. This cold water contribution makes this area critical to the overall water quality and streamflow in the John Day River. Since the 19th century, the Granite/Desolation/North Fork/Big Creeks Watershed Area (referred to as: "Granite/Desolation") experienced extensive gold mining, timber harvesting, heavy grazing, and fire suppression, which altered native habitats across the landscape and have led to water quality and habitat degradation throughout. Improvements to instream flow, habitat quality, water quality and fish passage will be accomplished through partnerships with agencies, tribes, and landowners. This area has statewide significance because the John Day Basin is the Columbia Basin's most biologically diverse river system and contributes to Oregon's salmon recovery efforts. This initiative is consistent with the implementation of the Oregon Conservation Strategy for the John Day Basin.
Aquatic Ecosystems in the Upper Klamath Basin The Nature Conservancy	Klamath Basin Rangeland Trust The Nature Conservancy Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Upper Klamath Water Users Association Klamath Watershed Partnership Natural Resources Conservation Service	This priority proposal identifies strategies to restore aquatic ecosystems in the Upper Klamath Basin (UKB). These restoration strategies focus on locations covered by the six Water Use Program regions and 220 miles of Riparian Management Program regions identified in the Upper Klamath Basin Comprehensive Agreement (2014). The UKB has been severely impacted by years of nutrient loading, riparian degradation, stream channelization, reduction of instream flows, fish passage barriers, and loss of floodplain connectivity. This has led to two species of native sucker fish to be listed under the ESA. It has also caused economic hardship for the agricultural community at times when irrigation water is shut off to maintain minimum instream flows. T he focus of this initiative will be to seek strategies to increase fish and wildlife habitat quality through restoration projects and to improve instream flows to meet the needs of fish and agriculture. This priority has statewide significance because it is consistent with the 2008 Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and the Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement, which represent a holistic plan on the part of Oregon and California to improve water quality and restore native fisheries throughout the Klamath Basin.
Assessments of Water Utilities and Irrigation Districts Farmers Conservation Alliance	None listed	This proposal addresses a statewide priority concerning how best to assess local water system infrastructure. This assessment would include efficiency upgrade needs and updating agricultural water delivery systems so they can have a significant ecological benefit. Generally, that ecological benefit can be described as: as water is conserved, agricultural production is improved, and important fish and wildlife habitats are restored. The funds invested in rural communities will strengthen regional economies, and in some cases new renewable energy production will be developed and implemented. This priority has statewide significance because more efficient water conveyance systems for agricultural use is an opportunity to pursue progressive water conservation that will lead to increased instream flows and improved fish passage benefitting native fish species.
Chum Conservation -- Lower Columbia River Watershed Council and North Coast Watershed Association	Columbia SWCD Scappoose Bay Watershed Council Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	This priority proposal seeks to reestablish self-sustaining wild populations of chum salmon in the mainstem Columbia River and Oregon tributaries from the upper extent of the Upper Columbia Gorge to the mouth of the Columbia River. Chum salmon populations have declined to the point of being federally listed due to habitat degradation, fish passage barriers, and sedimentation in spawning habitat throughout their range. This proposal would assist with further research into limiting factors, restoration to address limiting factors, and support the continued efforts by the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife to actively supplement or reintroduce chum salmon throughout their historical range. This priority is of statewide significance because the loss of chum populations in the Columbia River system has had serious state and regional economic impacts as the sheer volume of chum returns were economically valuable for both food and roe. Recovery of this listed species is a priority in the Oregon Conservation Plan, the Chum Recovery Strategy, and for NOAA, who is responsible to recovering this listed species.
Conserving a Unique Spring-Fed River System Deschutes River Consrvancy	Arnold Irrigation District Central Oregon Irrigation District Lone Pine Irrigation District North Unit Irrigation District Swalley Irrigation District Three Sisters Irrigation Distric Tumalo Irrigation District Avion Water Company Terrebonne Domestic Water District Bend Paddle Trail Alliance Central Oregon Flyfishers Deschutes River Conservancy Economic Development for Central Oregon Native Reintroduction Network Portland General Electric Trout Unlimited Upper Deschutes River Coalition Upper Deschutes Watershed Council Water for Life WaterWatch of Oregon Tribal Governments Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	This submission proposes to restore instream and riparian conditions in the Deschutes River and its tributaries between Wickiup Reservoir and the City of Bend (the Upper Deschutes). This reach of the Deschutes River is one of the most unique spring-fed river systems in the western United States. The Deschutes River begins at Little Lava Lake in the Cascade Mountains, and runs from north to south through Crane Prairie and Wickiup Reservoirs, then through the City of Bend to Lake Billy Chinook, and from there 120 miles on to the confluence with the Columbia River. This proposal focuses on the 61 miles of the Deschutes River and its tributaries between Wickiup Reservoir (river mile 226) and the City of Bend (river mile 165). Tributaries in this priority area include the Fall River, the Little Deschutes River, Crescent Creek, and the Spring River. This priority will focus on adequate instream flows to provide the stream structure and function necessary to support a robust redband trout population. A restored redband population in this case would be resilient to both natural and anthropogenic disturbances, especially variable stream flows that impact channel beds and streambanks. The Upper Deschutes is valued statewide for its recreational and aesthetic values and has earned both Federal Wild and Scenic River and State Scenic Waterway designations. This priority will also support and expand some of the last remaining high-quality breeding habitat for the Oregon spotted frog, which was recently listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.
East Cascades Oak Woodlands Wasco County Watershed Councils	Columbia Land Trust Oregon Department of Forestry US Forest Service Wasco County Watershed Councils (The Dalles, Fifteenmile, White River, Mosier) Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Waso County Soil & Water Conservation District City of The Dalles Public Works Dept Natural Resources Conservation District, The Dalles Office Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	This priority submission focuses on the oak woodlands in the East Cascades, a region encompassing 467 square miles that includes part of the Columbia Scenic Gorge, Wasco County near The Dalles, the White River Wildlife Management Area, and two high-priority Wildland-Urban Interfaces at Juniper Flats and Pine Hollow. Oak woodlands are characterized by an open canopy dominated by Oregon white oak and may also contain ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. The understory is relatively open with shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. Oak habitats are maintained through fire, which removes small conifers and maintains a low to moderate shrub cover. This priority seeks improved understanding of historical and potential extent of eastside oak woodlands, restored and conserved eastside oak woodlands, improved habitat for priority species, reduced catastrophic wildfire risk, and protected drinking water. This priority proposes to conduct a habitat assessment and restoration plan. These actions are significant to the state given that oak woodlands are an increasingly rare and unique habitat type and support diverse wildlife species, including the last nesting areas for the Lewis woodpecker in the eastern Cascades. The Oregon Conservation Plan and the US Forest Service Mount Hood National Forest identify Wasco Oaks as a significant habitat.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and consultants	FHWA ODOT US Forest Service Bureau of Land Management USFWS Oregon Department of Forestry Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife The Nature Conservancy WSDOT Conservation Northwest Utah State University Idaho Department of Fish & Game Northern Arizona University	This priority proposes to address the need to maintain and restore habitat connectivity for fish and wildlife throughout Oregon. Conserving habitat connectivity will ensure the continuation of natural ecological and evolutionary processes over large spatial and temporal scales (e.g., predator-prey relationships, genetic transfer, pollination and seed dispersal, and nutrient cycling). Strategically conserving and restoring essential connections between wild land areas will aid in the recovery of listed species; stabilize existing populations; and help prevent additional species from becoming at risk, especially in light of climate change. This priority has statewide significance in respect to a congressional mandate for each state to develop a comprehensive wildlife conservation plan, which Oregon developed in 2006 with the publication of the Oregon Conservation Strategy.
Fish Passage Restoration US Forest Service	None listed	This priority proposes to address access to essential habitat for the recovery of 18 native, cold water and warm water fish species listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act throughout the state of Oregon. Fish passage barriers have created fragmented habitats that contain specific, isolated populations of native fish around the state. Removing fish passage barriers will restore spatial and temporal connectivity of streams within and between watersheds where fish movement is currently impeded. This increased movement will allow fish to access areas critical for their life history requirements, especially foraging, spawning, and rearing. Expected ecological outcomes include reconnection of isolated habitat and restoration of natural stream channel processes through removal of channel constricting structures (e.g., fish passage barriers, dams, etc.). This priority has statewide significance because this 18 ESA listed fish have been identified as high priority for recovery by National Marine Fisheries Service and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

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Governor's Habitat Priorities - Coastal Coho	Governor's Natural Resources Office Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Water Resources Department Oregon Department of Forestry Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Department of Land Conservation and Development Environmental Protection Agency Natural Resources Conservation Service US Fish and Wildlife Service Bureau of Land Management	This priority proposal reflects the Governor's initiative to implement restoration actions towards conserving Oregon Coast coho salmon habitats in order to improve and sustain those populations. The Oregon Coast coho salmon are currently listed as threatened under the ESA and a draft recovery plan is being finalized by NOAA with input from the state and public. The recovery plan includes potential conservation actions that could help lead to recovery and delisting in the next decade.
Governor's Habitat Priorities - Sage Steppe	Governor's Natural Resources Office Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Water Resources Department Oregon Department of Forestry Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Department of Land Conservation and Development Environmental Protection Agency Natural Resources Conservation Service US Fish and Wildlife Service Bureau of Land Management	This priority proposal reflects the Governor's initiative to improve biodiversity in sage-steppe habitats in Eastern Oregon by implementing restoration actions as outlined in the state's All Lands, All Threats Plan. To date, much of the restoration work has focused on completing the technical and scientific analyses necessary to identify programmatic priorities for conservation. In 2015-2017, the Governor's office expects to be moving into the program implementation phase, which will include: the operation of a statewide system for tracking development disturbance, converting that information into requirements for mitigation, and tracking conservation investments. In addition, significant investments in pre- and post-fire conservation actions and efforts to control the spread of juniper and invasive grasses will be implemented at that time.
Governor's Water Quality Priorities - Upper Klamath Basin	Governor's Natural Resources Office Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Water Resources Department Oregon Department of Forestry Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Department of Land Conservation and Development Environmental Protection Agency Natural Resources Conservation Service US Fish and Wildlife Service Bureau of Land Management	This priority proposal reflects the Governor's initiative to improve water quality and habitat in the Upper Klamath Basin and to continue efforts towards fulfilling the Upper Klamath Basin Agreement. The focus will be to pursue collaborative actions between agencies and landowners to improve instream flows and critical habitats for ESA-listed fish species, as well as increase water quality in the Basin's lakes, rivers and streams. As in the Willamette Basin, the initiative will also build the foundation for market-based programs that bring additional capital to invest in conservation with demonstrated water quality benefits.
Governor's Water Quality Priorities - Willamette Basin	Governor's Natural Resources Office Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Water Resources Department Oregon Department of Forestry Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Department of Land Conservation and Development Environmental Protection Agency Natural Resources Conservation Service US Fish and Wildlife Service Bureau of Land Management	This priority proposal reflects the Governor's initiative to improve water quality in the Willamette Basin. Efforts will be made to continue to refine quantification tools to identify improvements in water quality that have already occurred in the basin through actions by landowners, to identify specific areas and conservation practices for targeted conservation actions to meet water quality objectives, and to continue developing market-based programs that bring additional capital to accelerate conservation and water quality gains. This effort will likely focus in the upper portion of the basin, specifically on agricultural and small woodland ownerships.
Harney Basin Wetlands High Desert Partnership	Local ranchers and farmers Audubon Society of Portland Burns Paiute Tribe Defenders of Wildlife Ducks Unlimited Harney County Court Harney SWCD High Desert Partnership Intermountain Joint Venture Malheur Wildlife Associates Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Oregon Habitat Joint Venture Oregon Wildlife The Nature Conservancy The Wetlands Conservancy USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service US Fish & Wildlife Service	This priority proposal will focus on restoring and protecting wetland habitats in Harney Basin, located in southeast Oregon. Harney Basin's wetlands include the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge and exist on surrounding privately owned ranchlands. They are recognized as among the most important wetland complexes in North America for migratory birds. This ecosystem is highly imperiled and on the verge of collapse due to numerous factors. Among those factors are invasive common carp, which have severely reduced the productivity of the refuge's largest wetlands, and the conversion of agricultural fields from flood to sprinkler irrigation. A coalition of ranchers, conservation organizations, tribes, local, state and federal agencies, technical experts and others has been working together for over five years and has produced a collaborative vision and strategy for addressing these challenges. Finally, and most importantly, with sufficient funding these challenges can and will be addressed in a way which restores ecological health to the basin while also supporting the ranching economy. This priority has statewide significance because of the unique ecological nature of the high desert wetland complex and the opportunity to involve and support the ranching community and other partners in this effort.
Hood River Salmon, Steelhead, and Bull Trout Habitat Hood River Watershed Group	Hood River Soil and Water Conservation District Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs US Forest Service Middle Fork Irrigation District East Fork Irrigation District Farmers Irrigation District Dee Irrigation District Hood River County Natural Resources Conservation Service Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Mid-Columbia Agricultural Research & Extension Center Columbia Land Trust	This priority proposal will focus on the 339-square mile Hood River watershed, which has one of the most diverse assemblages of anadromous and resident fish in Oregon. This proposal seeks to address the enhancement of spawning and rearing habitat for Hood River populations of salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. Low instream flows and diminished habitat complexity are the primary limiting factors to the recovery of salmon species. Habitat quantity, channel stability, and sediment loads are also considered limiting factors. Restoration can be accomplished through innovative methods that increase critical stream flows and water quality supporting both the fishery and agricultural community, and improve instream habitat complexity and riparian and floodplain habitat. This priority has statewide significance because the Hood River Basin resides at a transition zone between the west and east sides of the Cascade Range, providing cool stream temperatures for spring and fall Chinook salmon, summer and winter steelhead, coho salmon, Pacific lamprey, sea-run and resident cutthroat, rainbow trout, and two populations of ESA listed bull trout. The Hood River Basin is essential within Oregon for the recovery of the Lower Columbia Salmon and Steelhead ESU due to unique genetics and life history diversity.

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Instream Habitat and Upland Plant Communities of the John Day Basin Monument SWCD	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service US Fish and Wildlife Service Grant SWCD North Fork John Day Watershed Council	This proposal focuses on the John Day Basin in both the aquatic and upland areas of the watershed. Due to mining, logging, ranching and other land uses, the watershed has been impacted in myriad ways. Impacts to habitat, water quality, and instream flows have created threats to native fish species. Restoration efforts will focus on improving instream habitat for anadramous and resident fish species, and will increase the health, vigor, and resiliency of native upland plant communities. Expected ecological outcomes include: clean water to sustain properly functioning stream ecosystems that support native fish; resilient upland plant communities that are resistant to undesirable species of encroachment, less susceptible to catastrophic wildfire, and contribute to better water quantity and quality instream. This priority has statewide significance because the John Day is the longest free-flowing river with wild runs of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia Basin. It provides unequaled habitat for wild native fish and is a high priority watershed for restoration and protection in the Oregon Conservation Strategy.
Integrated Land Stewardship for Salmon, Cape Blanco Area Wild Rivers Land trust	Wild Rivers Land Trust Trout Unlimited Cape Blanco challenge Wild Rivers Coast Alliance South Coast Watershed Council	This priority includes the entire Elk River basin, the Sixes and New River estuaries on the south coast, and the associated coastal bluffs, grasslands, and wetlands, as well as a few key upland areas. It will leverage existing work being implemented by the watershed council and county to address conservation and recovery of two coho salmon ESUs (SONCC and OC) in the Cape Blanco Area. The proposed work will also benefit steelhead and Chinook salmon as well as terrestrial species such as Western snowy plover and marbled murrelets. This area is becoming more accessible and thus vulnerable to development. The key ecological outcome proposed here is: the permanent protection of large habitat areas and drainages on private property focused on estuary, riparian, and headwaters stream health, while still protecting intact agricultural lands through working landscape conservation easements and acquisitions. This proposed priority is significant to the state since Cape Blanco is part of Oregon's iconic "wild coast", yet it can co-exist and be compatible with important agricultural production.
John Day Basin Cold-water Salmonid Habitat The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	Grant Soil & Water Conservation District Malheur National Forest Umatilla National Forest Oregon Dept. of State Parks Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	This priority addresses cold-water salmonid habitat in the John Day Basin. The John Day Basin is comprised of large blocks of both private and public lands. Although it is a free-flowing river, fish passage barriers, habitat, and water quality are threatening native fish populations. This proposal will focus on: restoring self-sustaining stocks of salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and Pacific lamprey; removal of remaining significant passage barriers; restoration of stream flow through critical reaches; and the restoration and protection of core cold-water habitats in the upper reaches of the basin. This priority has statewide significance because the John Day Basin supports strong wild runs of spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead, and the John Day River is the second longest free-flowing river in the continental U.S. John Day populations of spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead are two of the last remaining intact wild populations in the Columbia River Basin.
John Day Basin Restoration of Aquatic and Upland habitats. The Freshwater Trust	Upper South Fork Watershed Council, Umatilla National Forest, Prineville Bureau of Land Management, The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Malheur National Forest, North Fork John Day Watershed Council, NOAA Fisheries, The Nature Conservancy, Mid John Day/Bridge Creek Watershed Council, The Freshwater Trust, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla, US Fish and Wildlife Service Partners Program, Oregon Department of State Lands, Oregon State Parks, Monument SWCD, Gilliam SWCD, Grant SWCD, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Bonneville Power Administration, Wallowa Whitman National Forest	This priority proposes to restore and maintain the John Day watershed for the ecological, economic, social and cultural well-being of its local communities. A strategic action plan for addressing habitat limiting factors and driving recovery of the watershed and the basin's native species needs to be developed. The outcomes of a priority designation would catalyze the nascent John Day Basin Partnership to galvanize around a plan for addressing the basin's limiting factors through on-the-ground restoration efforts. Expected ecological outcomes include: clean water at sufficient temperatures, improved water quality and quantity, and a properly functioning watershed. Achieving these outcomes would help accelerate and sustain the recovery of native fish and terrestrial species in the basin. This priority has statewide significance because the John Day basin is uniquely free flowing from its headwaters to its confluence with the Columbia River, and the John Day River's populations of native salmonids continue to play a critical role in successful anadramous fish recovery in the Columbia River basin, making it crucial habitat for threatened and endangered native fish species.
Lower Deschutes Salmon and Steelhead Strongholds The Trust for Public Land	Wasco SWCD Wasco County WC Natural Resources Conservation Service Wasco County The Trust for Public Land Deschutes River Alliance Wild Salmon Center	This priority proposal will focus on the Lower Deschutes River below the Pelton-Round Butte dam complex, including Bakeoven, Buckhollow and White River tributary watersheds. This area is within the Columbia Plateau Ecoregion and includes Wasco and Sherman Counties. The Lower Deschutes covers approximately 2,500 square miles with 760 miles of perennial streams and 1440 miles of intermittent streams that provide migration, rearing, and spawning habitat important to various fish species including Mid-Columbia steelhead, Chinook salmon, redband trout, bull trout, and Pacific lamprey. Over the past decade, the state of Oregon has joined federal, tribal, and private partners in restoring the Deschutes' salmon and steelhead populations to much of their former range through fish passage improvements. However, threats to the lower Deschutes River may jeopardize the program's long term success. Declines in water quality (higher temperatures and sedimentation), reduced instream flows, and degradation of key salmon habitats resulting in changes within trophic systems are impacting native salmon and steelhead. This initiative has statewide significance for two primary reasons. First, since the state has already made a significant effort towards the re-introduction of anadramous fish species in the Deschutes Basin it is important to continue the work being done there. Second, the health of the Lower Deschutes River also affects the state's ability to recover federally-listed mid-Columbia steelhead. If this stronghold for summer steelhead continues to degrade, the likelihood of de-listing significantly diminishes.
Lower John Day River Whole Watersheds Restoration Initiative Lower John Day Working Group	Partners of Working Group: Gilliam SWCD, Gilliam-East John Day WC, Sherman SWCD, Morrow SWCD, Wasco SWCD, Mid John Day/Bridge Cr WC	This priority focuses on the John Day River Basin and addresses the conservation needs of approximately 1,575,000 acres. The John Day River is the second longest free-flowing river in the western United States. With no dam obstructing fish passage through the entire system, the John Day River offers a unique opportunity to achieve large scale salmon and steelhead recovery within the Columbia River basin. The John Day River is a migration corridor for Chinook salmon and mid-Columbia summer steelhead (listed as Threatened) who use the lower tributaries as refuge on their migration path to the upper basin spawning grounds. Small numbers of coho salmon are also making a resurgence in this historic spawning area. The lack of seasonal instream flows and high temperatures during critical migration periods are due to the arid climate and water withdrawals for agricultural use. Habitat degradation in riparian areas is occurring due to erosion, sedimentation, and encroachment of junipers and invasive weeds. These degraded riparian areas negatively impact native fish and wildlife populations. Partnerships with agencies and Tribes, and outreach to landowners, will be critical components of the restoration strategy. The John Day is a statewide priority due to its economic value as one of the Columbia River's tributaries and its importance for agriculture and its potential for the restoration of significant wild salmon and steelhead populations.
McKenzie River: Conservation of Native Fish, Wildlife and other Natural Resources McKenzie WC McKenzie Watershed Alliance	McKenzie Watershed Council, Bureau of Land Management Cascade Pacific RC&D EWEB McKenzie River Trust Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife S Willamette Watershed District Trout Unlimited U of O Community Service Center U Willamette SWCD US Army Corps of Engineers USDA Forest Service Weyerhaeuser Co Chandra LeGue Western Oregon Field Coordinator Oregon Wild	The priority will focus on the McKenzie River sub-basin as the Willamette Basin's ecological stronghold for key species of native fish and wildlife. Other important ecological outcomes in the McKenzie Basin include protecting the quality and quantity of drinking water, as well as the aquatic, riparian and floodplain habitats. Key species that will benefit include spring Chinook salmon (listed as threatened), bull trout, Oregon chub (delisting pending), Oregon spotted frog (listing pending), Pacific lamprey, western pond turtle, brook lamprey, rainbow trout, and coastal cutthroat trout. The McKenzie River is the sole source of drinking water for the City of Eugene, and while threats to water quality exist, the water quality continues to be very high. Protection of water quality and quantity is a high priority for agencies and organizations in the watershed. This area is of statewide significance because the McKenzie River bull trout population is the only remaining endemic population in the Willamette Recovery Unit and has been identified as a state-wide priority in the Oregon Conservation Strategy. In addition, the McKenzie River population of spring Chinook has a low risk of extinction and is considered a genetic legacy for the Upper Willamette Unit, but its population level is considered to be at a fraction of the number of historic runs. With additional instream restoration and removal of barriers to fish passage, these populations may increase to sustainable levels.
Oak Woodlands in Southern Oregon Klamath Bird Observatory	American Bird Conservancy Bureau of Land Management, Medford District Klamath Siskiyou Oak Network Lomakatsi Restoration Project Oregon Habitat Joint Venture Pacific Coast Joint Venture Rogue Basin Partnership The Nature Conservancy USFWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	This proposal addresses the protection of the most extensive remaining oak woodlands in Oregon, which are found in southern Oregon in the Rogue and Klamath basins. Estimates are that as much as 90% of oak woodland habitat has been lost over the past 150 years. This habitat type has been fragmented and threatened with further loss due to development and encroachment of coniferous forests. Expected ecological outcomes include: improved natural function of oak ecosystems in southern Oregon, increased availability of critical resources and habitat to oak-dependent wildlife and plant species, stable wildlife and plant populations through connectivity of oak woodland areas, and decreased threats to this habitat system. This priority has statewide significance because oak habitats are critically imperiled due to development and resulting habitat fragmentation. The oak woodlands of southern Oregon are unique in the state, representing a convergence of Pacific Northwest and California plant associations, and they are the most ecologically rich of all Pacific Northwest oak communities.

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Title/Submitting Group	Additional Partners	Brief Description
Oregon Coast Coho Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Forestry, NOAA, EPA, COE, USFWS, Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Coastal Watershed Councils (including the Necanicum, Upper and Lower Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Salmon/Drift Creek, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Mid-Coast, Siuslaw, Partnership for the Umpqua River, Smith River, Tenmile, Coos, Coquille, and South Coast), SWCDs, Wild Salmon Center, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Tillamook Estuary Partnership, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve	This priority proposal focuses on the native fish populations and freshwater and estuarine habitats that comprise the Oregon Coast Coho (OC Coho) ESU, which includes the watersheds between the Necanicum River to the north and the Sixes River to the south. This ESU supports 21 independent populations and 35 dependent populations of coho. Stream complexity and water quality are the primary limiting factors for the majority of OC coho salmon. A lack of overwintering off-channel habitats with slow velocities, lack of floodplain connection with streams and rivers at low elevations, and fish passage barriers have created unfavorable conditions for spawning and rearing that have led to depleted populations and an ESA listing. This proposal includes restoration and conservation of the watershed functions that build and maintain critical fish and wildlife habitats, and that create and maintain stream complexity, water quality and quantity, and sediment transport. This priority has statewide significance because a properly functioning ecosystem, as represented by robust OC Coho populations, provides significant societal, cultural, and economic resources that drive key portions of Oregon's economy. Restoring sustainable populations of Oregon Coast coho salmon is a high priority identified in the Oregon Conservation Plan and in the NOAA recovery plan for coho salmon.
Oregon Coast Estuarine Habitats Tillamook Esturary Partnership	Tillamook Estuary Partnership, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, Necanicum Watershed Council, Lower Nehalem Watershed Council, Upper Nehalem Watershed Council, Tillamook Bay Watershed Council, Nestucca-Neskowin Watersheds Council, Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, North Coast Land Conservancy, TNC, South Slough NERR, Tillamook County SWCD, Wild River Alliance, Salmon Drift Creek Watersheds Council, Mid-Coast Watersheds Council Wetlands Conservancy, Lower Nehalem Community Trust, Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership, NOAA, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, EPA, CREST, McKenzie River Trust, Pacific Coast Joint Venture, Wild Salmon Center, Trout Unlimited, Siuslaw Watershed Council, Estuary Technical Group - Institute for Applied Ecology, North Coast Watershed Association	This priority proposes to restore and protect estuarine habitats and water quality to improve long-term ecosystem viability and support biodiversity of fish and wildlife populations in all Oregon coast estuaries. Restoration of natural hydrologic processes and ecosystem functions will be achieved through several strategies at both the estuary-specific level, as well as applied to all Oregon coast estuaries. These strategies include the use of acquisition/easement and voluntary set-asides to protect existing intact marsh habitats. These strategies also seek to improve rearing areas for juvenile salmonids and other fish species by restoring off-channel habitat to reduce velocity for juvenile fish species, reconnecting fragmented floodplain habitats to assure continuity of migratory corridors, and improving hydrologic functions and water quality by increasing nutrient cycling and sediment transport. Additionally, strategies also include protecting a diversity of habitat types such as tidal swamps, riparian areas and sloughs to support the various life stages of salmonids. This priority has statewide significance because estuaries provide habitat for a variety of fish, wildlife and plant species, most of which are iconic to Oregon. Estuaries are central to Oregon's policy framework, including Statewide goals 16 and 19 to recognize and protect the unique environmental, economic, and social values of each estuary and associated wetlands. In addition, this priority will focus on protecting 10 Salmon Strongholds where habitats are mostly intact and will be the anchor areas for maintaining sustainable salmon populations.
Oregon Coastal Coho Habitat, with Focus on Family Forests and Farms Board of Forestry	Family Forests of Oregon Oregon Small Woodlands Association Oregon Tree Farm System Board of Forestry's Committee for Family Forestlands Oregon Department of Forestry Oregon Forest Resources Institute Oregon State University Forestry and Natural Resources Extension Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Watershed Councils and Soil and Water Conservation Districts USDA Forest Service Natural Resource Conservation Service Farm Services Agency	This priority proposes to addresses high intrinsic potential habitat on private lands, including family forests and farms, which dominate the ownership (81%) along the coast of Oregon along reaches with high intrinsic potential for the ESA listed Oregon Coast coho salmon. Over the years, fish passage barriers, riparian habitat degradation and water quality impairments have seriously impacted native fish habitats on private lands along the Oregon coast. With a coordinated effort among landowners and partners, ecological outcomes will include increased stream complexity, improved fish passage to reconnect fragmented habitats, higher water quality, and restored riparian conditions. This priority has statewide significance as it aligns with numerous conservation plans and strategies, including the Oregon Coast Coho Conservation Plan (Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife 2007), which specifically realizes the value of private land to high intrinsic potential habitat for their recovery.
Oregon Model to Protect Sage-Grouse Harney SWCD	Private Landowners Watershed Councils Burnt River SWCD Eagle Valley SWCD Grant SWCD Keating SWCD US Fish & Wildlife Service Natural Resources Conservation Service Oregon State University Rural Electric Cooperatives Baker Valley SWCD Crook County SWCD Ft. Rock-Silver Lake SWCD Harney SWCD Lakeview SWCD Bureau of Land Management Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife State of Oregon Governor Kitzhaber Oregon Department of Agriculture The Nature Conservancy	This priority proposes to address habitat concerns in the eastern Oregon sage-steppe ecosystem that is part of one of the largest ecosystems in North America and covers most of Eastern Oregon. This priority will focus on Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Lake Malheur, and Union counties. This habitat type provides seasonal and year-round habitat for a variety of wildlife such as ungulates, small mammals and avian species. The imperiled greater sage-grouse are also dependent on the sagebrush steppe for shelter and food. Development of a strategic and focused plan of action that crosses ownership and demographic boundaries is imperative to ameliorating threats to the sagebrush steppe ecosystem. These threats include fire, introduction of exotic wild grasses, and conifer encroachment, as well as agricultural conversion, energy development and urbanization. Restoring productive perennial forage resources and improving rangeland management on private lands is critical to the survival of the sage-grouse and balanced management is needed to ensure that the agricultural economy is supported. This priority has statewide significance because the sagebrush/sage-steppe ecosystem is the largest in eastern Oregon, encompassing 18 million acres that need to be intact in order to protect the sage-grouse and ancillary species that depend upon this habitat. It has been identified by the Governor's Office as a top priorities for state conservation.
Oregon's River, Our River: Willamette Basin Rivers, Streams and Riparian Forests Willamette Steering Committee	Willamette Steering Committee, The Bureau of Environment Services, City of Portland, Calapooia Watershed Council, Brownsville, The City of Eugene, Parks and Open Space Division, Eugene, Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation District, Oregon City, Clean Water Services, Hillsboro, Coast Fork Willamette Watershed Council, Cottage Grove Friends of Buford Park & Mt. Pisgah, Eugene, Greenbelt Land Trust, Corvallis, Stan Gregory, Professor Emeritus, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University, Corvallis, David Hulse, Philip H. Knight Professor in Landscape Architecture, University of Oregon, Eugene, The Intertwine Alliance, Peter Kenagy, Landowner/Farmer, Albany, Long Tom Watershed Council, Eugene, Luckiamute Watershed Council, Independence, Marys River Watershed Council, Corvallis McKenzie River Trust, Eugene, Metro Regional Government, Portland The Nature Conservancy, Portland, North Santiam Watershed Council, Stayton, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Portland, South Santiam Watershed Council, Sweet Home, Tualatin Riverkeepers, Tualatin,Willamette Riverkeeper, Portland, Benton Soil & Water Conservation District	This proposal addresses the restoration of off-channel habitats and the development of connected, functioning, native riparian forest corridors in the Willamette Basin. Riparian forests include floodplain forests, bottomland forests, forested wetlands and terraces located near streams and rivers. This initiative includes both the Willamette mainstem and tributaries. Channelization, fragmentation, invasive species encroachment and continued land conversion have impacted the quantity and quality of forestland habitats in the basin. Partnerships already exist that will address these factors through strategic action plans implemented by local partners, but must be coordinated throughout the basin to ensure measurable and ecologically significant improvements. Efforts will focus on developing a suite of prioritized actions and a sequencing of implementation strategies to ensure conservation/restoration targets are achieved. Expected ecological outcomes include increased complexity and abundance of floodplain and off-channel habitats and strategically restored riparian forests that enhance forest connectivity and habitat complexity. This priority has statewide significance because of the role of floodplain and off-channel habitats in supporting: 1) salmonid recovery, 2) improved habitat for keystone and migratory species, and 3) healthy plant communities and aquatic systems for building climate-change resistance.

Focused Investment Priority Submission Summary

Title/Submitting Group	Additional Partners	Brief Description
Protecting Oregon Estuaries from Climate Change. Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	Clatsop Soil and Watershed Conservation District Columbia Land Trust Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce Columbia Slough Watershed Council Columbia Soil and Water Conservation District East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District Lower Columbia River Watershed Council North Coast Watershed Association North Coast Land Conservancy Sandy River Watershed Council Scappoose Bay Watershed Council	This proposal addresses the estuarine and tidal freshwater habitats along the entire Oregon coast, with an initial focus on the Lower Columbia River. The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership (Estuary Partnership) proposes to assess potential climate change impacts on submersion, conversion and erosion of these habitats by rising sea levels; introduction of hypoxia (low dissolved oxygen levels) and ocean acidification through increased tidal exchange with sea level rise; reduction in cold water refugia; and alterations to habitat structure by changing precipitation, temperature, and CO2. Diking, development, and habitat alteration have impacted the coast and its estuaries for decades due to various land use practices on private and public lands. Identifying and addressing these threats as a priority will improve estuarine ecosystem condition and resiliency over the long term as well as increased long term success in our protection, restoration and species recovery actions. The lower Columbia River geography provides an excellent area to initiate work on this priority because the habitats, native species, and issues within the lower Columbia are analogous to the other Oregon estuaries. Additionally, actions taken to address this priority within the lower Columbia River can be employed in other Oregon estuaries with the expectation of similar results. Implementation of this program will improve water quality, buffer storm wave damage and stabilize shorelines, provide critical habitats for salmonids and migrating waterfowl and shore birds. This priority has statewide significance because of Oregon's statewide land use goals, including #16 that seeks to "recognize and protect estuaries and their resources." The Columbia River Estuary provides vast economic and ecological resources for the region.
Re-igniting the Oregon Plan: Achieving Restoration Scale in Coastal Sedimentary Basins Coos Watershed Association	Weyerhaeuser Roseburg Forest Products Lone Rock Campbell Global Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon DEQ Oregon Department of Forestry (manage the Elliott State Forest) NOAA Bureau of Land Management for the Tioga Creek Tier 1 Key Watershed in the Northwest Forest Plan U.S.G.S. Oregon Water Sciences Center U.S.E.P.A. Corvallis Laboratory	This proposal addresses the Coastal Sedimentary Basins that contain significant sedimentary geology in the mid- to south coast river basins. These areas function in a unique way with predominantly Tyee sandstone that contains erosive soils and serves a different ecological role than river basins that contain hard-rock, basalt geology. These sedimentary coastal basins have high potential for salmon restoration due to relatively few dams to prevent migrations, are a short distance from the ocean, and are currently designated as "strongholds" of the Oregon coast. This includes rivers such as the Siuslaw, Coos, Alsea and Yaquina Rivers that feature dynamic areas of landslides but also feed sediments and sands to create new habitats in the lower watershed areas. Restoration of natural processes with a multi-species focus in these sedimentary basins utilizes a "river continuum perspective" with emphasis on working lands, and can provide the best illustration of project outcomes achieved through voluntary actions. Expected ecological outcomes include: fish passage and habitat connectivity, reduction of sediment inputs, increasing instream complexity, and restoration of riparian areas and wetlands. This priority has statewide significance because these sedimentary-based coastal basins have a high potential for salmon productivity, and link directly to the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife's Coastal Coho Conservation Plan and NOAA's Oregon Coast Coho Recovery Plan.
Restoration of Dry Mixed Conifer Forests The Nature Conservancy	Oregon Department of Forestry Oregon Governors Office Senators Merkeley and Wyden US Forest Service	This priority proposal will focus on the Ponderosa pine and dry mixed conifer forests spanning 14 million acres throughout Oregon that consists of roughly 25% of the state's land cover. The poor health and ever increasing risk of uncharacteristic hot wildfires has seriously impacted these forests and has been identified as a key conservation threat in the state. The dry forest systems in Oregon provide habitat for over 800 forest-dependent species, including imperiled populations of white-headed woodpeckers, northern goshawks, northern spotted owl, and Pacific fisher. The freshwater systems embedded within these forests also support an array of aquatic biodiversity, including: threatened coho salmon, bull trout, and Oregon spotted frogs. Also included are: Chinook salmon, steelhead, redband trout, and an endemic freshwater mollusk. The proposal seeks to restore resiliency and forest health to these dry forest systems that historically dominated much of Oregon. Restoring the forest structure and species composition of these dry fire-adapted forests systems will make the systems more resilient and less vulnerable to uncharacteristically large wildfire. This will provide greater protection and safety to forest-dependent species, as well as protection to Oregon communities and water resources located in and adjacent to these forests. This priority has statewide significance because of the large area of Oregon covered by these forests and the extensive biodiversity that these forests support when restored to natural species composition.
Restoration of Habitats in the John Day River Basin Upper South Fork John Day Watershed Council	Natural Resources Conservation Service Grant SWCD Grant Weed Control Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Conf Tribes of the Warm Springs Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation Bureau of Land Management Cascade Pacific RC&D Oregon Department of Agriculture Bonneville Environmental Foundation Malheur National Forest Grant County Road Dept Grant County Court John Day Basin Trust	This proposal focuses on the South Fork John Day River, from its headwaters to its confluence with the upper mainstem of the John Day River. Within the South Fork there are many priority areas for restoration, including 1,685 miles of Clean Water Act 303d listed streams, the Murderer's Creek Wildlife Management Area, two Conservation Opportunity Areas (BM-05, and BM-08), the Aldrich Mountain Wilderness Study Area, the Black Canyon Wilderness Area, and the Utley Inventoried Roadless Area. The John Day River is the longest free-flowing river with wild runs of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia Basin. It is also the 4th largest drainage in the state and the 3rd longest undammed river in the West. The over-allocation of water, invasive weed encroachment, and habitat degradation has impacted large areas of the South Fork watershed. This proposal will address these threats by improving fish passage, restoring aquatic habitats critical for salmonids, and increasing instream flows through landowner incentive programs and implementing irrigation efficiency strategies. This area has statewide significance because the Upper South Fork acts as a nursery for steelhead populations and also contains numerous indicator species of watershed health such as the Goshawk, migratory birds, Aspen stands, and Mule Deer, and is considered one of the most ecologically outstanding basins in Oregon. It is also consistent with the Oregon Conservation Strategy and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, US Forest Service and Oregon Department of Forestry conservation plans.
Rogue Basin Native Fish Population Capacity Building The Freshwater Trust	Bureau of Reclamation River Design Group	This priority proposal advocates for the designation of the entire Rogue River basin as a Focused Investment Priority since it provides critical habitat for iconic native fish populations and is the largest producer of Pacific salmon and steelhead outside of the Columbia River basin. The proposed approach is to restore and maintain the best habitats and designate them as "anchor habitats" that would provide the core areas for maintaining stronger populations, while improving habitats in surrounding areas to continue increasing fish populations that have been depleted. The desired ecological outcome is the reconnection of salmon strongholds leading to a measureable increase in their population and habitat range. This priority has statewide significance because of the importance of increasing the capacity of the river to support the salmon runs and return the salmon to their historic range with the potential of being one of the strongest runs in the state.
Rogue River Stream Corridors Rogue Basin Partnership	Rogue Basin Partnership Member Organizations: Applegate Partnership and Watershed Council, Bear Creek Watershed Council, Illinois Valley Watershed Council and SWCD, Jackson County SWCD, Lower Rogue Watershed Council, Seven Basins Watershed Council, Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative, The Freshwater Trust, Williams Creek Watershed Council. RBP Partner Organizations: Bonneville Environmental Foundation, Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe, Geos Institute, Klamath Bird Observatory, Rogue Riverkeeper, Southern Oregon Land Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, WaterWatch of Oregon	This priority focuses on the Rogue Basin and addresses the implementation of improvements in river/stream corridors, water quality, in-stream habitat, riparian, and floodplain habitats. The desired ecological outcomes are clean water at sufficient volumes throughout the year to sustain aquatic life and maintain healthy and connected native riparian and floodplain habitats. Rogue Basin streams support five species of native salmonids, Pacific lamprey, white and green sturgeon species that are ecologically and culturally important to the state. This priority has statewide significance because the salmon originating in the Rogue River Basin are essential to the Pacific Coast fisheries as the second largest producer of salmon in Oregon, and the Rogue Basin priority will reconnect the unique biological resources of the basin for the benefit of native salmonids and support the restoration of ecological biodiversity of the basin.
Salmon and Steelhead Reintroduction in the Deschutes River Basin Upper Deschutes WC	Crooked River WC Deschutes River Conservancy Deschutes Land Trust Trout Unlimited Irrigation Districts Federal/Tribal Bureau of Land Management Con Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation National Marine Fisheries Service US Forest Service US Fish & Wildlife Service Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Oregon Water Resources Department Portland General Electric Deschutes Valley Water District	This proposal concerns the Deschutes Basin and 226 miles of historical anadromous fish habitat in the Metolius River, Whychus Creek and Lower Crooked River, which are large tributaries to the Deschutes River. It focuses on the restoration needed to support spawning, rearing, and fish passage for reintroduced anadromous fish upstream of the Pelton-Round Butte dam complex on the mainstem Deschutes River. Specifically, this includes the restoration of stream flow, wetland and riparian habitat, fish passage, fish screening, and other restoration actions. The reintroduction of anadramous fish into the upper Deschutes Basin includes Chinook and sockeye salmon and steelhead. These species were extirpated from these rivers in the 1964 with the construction of the Pelton Round Butte dam complex but, with the recent construction of passage facilities at these dams, these species are currently being reintroduced into their historic habitat. On-the-ground reintroduction efforts began in spring 2007 with the release of 500,000+ fry into these watersheds. Since this time, fry have continued to be planted with the intent of building self-sustaining anadramous fish runs over time. This proposed priority is significant to the state due to the efforts and investments made toward the reintroduction of anadromous fish. This program has garnered regional and national attention as a large scale, collaborative ecological restoration effort with clearly defined measurable outcomes. When completed, Oregon will have succeeded in restoring habitat for the Suttle Lake sockeye salmon run that is historically only one of two existing in Oregon.

Focused Investment Priority Submission Summary

Title/Submitting Group	Additional Partners	Brief Description
Sandy River Basin Initiative East Multnomah SWCD	Association of Northwest Steelheaders Clackamas County East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District Metro Regional Government, Multnomah County Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Portland Water Bureau Sandy River Basin Watershed Council The Freshwater Trust The Nature Conservancy USDA Forest Service-Mt. Hood National Forest USDC National Marine Fisheries Service USDI Bureau of Land Management USDI Fish and Wildlife Service Western Rivers Conservancy	This proposal focuses on the Sandy River that flows from Mt. Hood to the Columbia River in close proximity to Portland, which is Oregon's largest metropolitan area. The Sandy River Basin has been identified as a salmon stronghold and serves as a native fish refuge in an increasingly urbanized watershed. The basin encompasses over 500 square miles of public and private land and provides drinking water for over 900,000 residents. The river is now free-flowing, with no dams to impede fish passage, and includes runs of wild populations of coho and Chinook salmon, steelhead, eulachon, lamprey and many other sensitive aquatic species. The Sandy Basin already has strong partnerships in place to advance the strategic action plan that identifies over 100 prioritized restoration projects to secure ecologically significant habitats and buffer against encroaching development. This proposal has statewide significance because it is the only tributary to the Lower Columbia River that is dam-free and crucial to several self-sustaining populations of ESA-listed fish that inhabit the Sandy River. Because of the species diversity here, historic productivity, and potential for significant restoration successes, the Lower Columbia Recovery Plan for Oregon Populations of Salmon and Steelhead views the Sandy River as key to species recovery and eventual de-listing of the species. With the leverage and partnerships in place at the watershed level, it may be possible to quickly achieve clear and measurable ecological outcomes to restore healthy and sustainable runs of native fish.
SONEC Basin Floodplains Ducks Unlimited	U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service U.S.D.A. Forest Service U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Management Ducks Unlimited Intermountain West Joint Venture Northwest Rangeland Trust Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council Lakeview Soil and Water Conservation District Ft. Rock / Silver Lake Soil and Water Conservation District Private Landowners of the SONEC Waterfowl Priority Region 12	This proposal focuses on working wetland habitats across 19 southern Oregon sub-basins, which serve as the socioeconomic foundation for rural southern Oregon communities while providing continentally critical habitat for waterfowl. These sub-basins comprise the SONEC region (Southern Oregon and Northern California). SONEC is a unique landscape of the intermountain west with a dense spatial concentration of wetland habitats exclusive to the remote high desert region of Oregon and California. These working wetlands have been impacted by the loss of flood irrigation practices on private agricultural lands as more and more landowners have turned to sprinkler irrigation. Although sprinkler irrigation uses less water in order to protect instream flows, it has seriously impacted the amount of surface water in fields that support waterfowl populations. Partners are working to find ways to continue flood irrigation practices where practical. This priority has statewide significance as this habitat supports 70% of the Pacific Flyway's waterfowl population and aligns with goals established in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP 2012) to support continental waterfowl population goals.
Tillamook-Nestucca Fish Passage Partnership Tillamook County Board of Commissioners	*Tillamook-Nestucca Fish Passage Partnership Members* : Bureau of Land Management, Tillamook County Creamery Association,landowner and local business representatives, Muse, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Fish Passage Task Force, Natural Resources Conservation Sesrvice, Nestucca-Neskowin Watershed Council, NOAA Fisheries, Tillamook County, Tillamook County Public Works, Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Trout Unlimited, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service	This proposal is concentrates on the Tillamook-Nestucca sub-basin (located along the North Coast of Oregon), which includes the Miami, Kilchis, Wilson, Trask, Tillamook, and Nestucca rivers and their estuaries, as well as associated uplands that support rich and diverse salmon and steelhead populations. E cological outcomes include full and unobstructed fish access to 95% or more of their historical range, which will address key life history stages and population-specific, biological goals for anadromous fish recovery. This will also serve as a strong foundation upon which to complete a range of habitat conservation projects. This area has statewide significance because of the need to restore and protect key native fish habitats throughout their ranges that will result in more robust commercial and recreational fisheries, improve ecosystem function, and increase coastal resilience, which are all major economic drivers for local north coast communities and economies.
Umpqua and Rogue River Basin Native Fish Habitat – Lamprey Cow Creek Umpqua Tribe	Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe Rogue watershed councils Umpqua basin watershed councils Other partners to be named later	This priority proposal addresses native fish habitat, with a focus on native lamprey species, in the Umpqua and Rogue River Basins, which encompass the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe's Ancestral Territory. Expected ecological outcomes include upstream and downstream fish passage improvements for native species; stream and floodplain restoration and reconnection of historic off channel and side channel habitats, and culvert replacements to improve fish passage. These restoration actions will result in increased spawning and rearing habitats for native fish, as well as water quality improvements including temperature, dissolved oxygen, nutrients and turbidity. This priority has statewide significance because both Pacific and Western brook lamprey are considered to be "at risk "species by the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, and they are a culturally significant species to Oregon Native American Tribes. These lamprey species are also an important part of the ecology of Oregon's rivers by contributing biomass needed for productivity.
Upland/Riparian Restoration in the Coastal Ecoregion of Oregon South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve	Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of State Lands, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Tribes (Coquille Tribe, Siletz Tribe), US Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management, City & County Fire Protection Districts, Coos Watershed Association, Coos County Forestry, Siuslaw Watershed Council, Siuslaw Stewardship Group, Lower Nehalem Watershed Council, Upper Nehalem Watershed Council, Tillamook Bay Watershed Council, Nestucca-Neskowin Watershed Council, Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Salmon-Drift Creek Watershed Council, Mid-Coast Watershed Council, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	This proposal focuses on the upland forests and riparian habitats in the Sitka spruce range of the coastal ecoregion of Oregon. These forest systems have been highly manipulated over centuries of logging and other land uses that have severely impacted downstream salmonid habitats. This proposal seeks to enhance fish passage, spawning grounds, and overwintering and rearing habitats for salmonids. Additionally, this proposal addresses habitat issues for other endangered terrestrial species, such as marbled murrelet, spotted owl, bog lily, and restoring diminished plant communities such as Sitka spruce, hemlock, and cedars. General habitat improvement in this proposal include: water quality and quantity downstream of restoration areas, increased stream complexity, and restored stream habitat. Improved floodplain connectivity will be sought through the promotion of sources of large woody debris and the restoration of the aquatic/terrestrial food web interface. This priority has statewide significance because the upland forests and riparian areas of the coastal ecoregion have direct implications on the hydrology and the water quality of rivers in the lower reaches of watersheds. These forests also support an abundance of plant and insect species essential for providing stream habitat that is required by salmonids. Restoring the Sitka spruce uplands is also important for the Oregon forest resources industry.
Upper Grande Ronde Native Fish Habitat Grande Ronde Model Watershed	Bonneville Power Administration Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Nez Perce Tribe U.S. Forest Service Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Union Soil and Water Conservation District Bureau of Reclamation NOAA Fisheries U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Union County Board of Commissioners Wallowa County Board of Commissioners The Freshwater Trust Oregon Water Resources Department	This priority proposal addresses the protection and enhancement of native fish habitat in Catherine Creek, Wallowa River, Imnaha River, Joseph Creek, and the Upper Grande Ronde River in the Grande Ronde Basin of Northeastern Oregon. The Grande Ronde model watershed, led by Union and Wallowa County Commissioners with involvement by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribe and local communities, has a focus on salmon habitat restoration and watershed health. This program addresses threats to native fish species such as channelized rivers, drained and ditched wetlands, logged hillsides that have created sedimentation and habitat degradation, and water quality impairments due to nonpoint source runoff. With a clear implementation strategy, expected ecological outcomes include increased instream habitat complexity, improved floodplain connectivity, increased side channel habitat, increased late season stream flow, improved fish passage, and enhanced riparian habitat. This priority has statewide significance as it is focused on spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead and is consistent with the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and the Oregon Conservation Strategy (Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife 2006).

Focused Investment Priority Submission Summary

Title/Submitting Group	Additional Partners	Brief Description
Wild Rivers Coast Estuaries Curry Watersheds	South Coast and Lower Rogue WC's Curry SWCD Wild Rivers Coast Alliance (the philanthropic arm of Bandon Dunes Golf Resort, has committed profits from Bandon Preserve to conservation programs from Bandon to Brookings providing significant match, resources, and support) Wild Rivers Land Trust OSU Extension Service Oregon Department of Agriculture Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Dozens of landowners 4 Coastal Ports 4 Chambers of Commerce 6 South Coast school districts US Fish & Wildlife Bureau of Land Management (New River ACEC) Jerry's Jet Boats (Rogue) Coquille Tribe	This priority proposal will focus on Oregon's south coast, where 10 rivers collectively form a block of contiguous salmon habitat unlike anywhere else in the lower 48 states, amounting to 25% of the Oregon Coast. These rivers do not have dams, thus the estuaries, bays, and beaches are mostly open with few fish passage barriers. This supports intact runs of native salmonids. However, water quality concerns, tide gates that block fish passage, and critical habitats (e.g., floodplains) that are currently fragmented require additional improvements to ensure the recovery of ESA-listed Southern Oregon Northern California coho salmon and the Oregon Coast coho salmon. There is an opportunity to restore and protect this area with willing private landowners for the next century. This proposal will focus on addressing the limiting factors impacting ecological function by restoring the 10 estuaries identified here that have value and serve as important nurseries for salmonids, stopovers for migrating waterfowl on the Pacific flyway, and critical habitat for other aquatic species. This proposal is significant to the state since it will address half of the "main" estuaries along the Oregon coast, and will use a new technique, the *"Salmon Calculator",* which will provide an estimate of the actual economic value of restoring salmon runs for coastal communities and may be used in other areas of the state in the future.
Willamette Valley Oak and Prairie Habitats Greenbelt Land Trust	Audubon Society of Portland, Benton County Natural Areas and Parks Department, Benton Soil and Water Conservation District, Calapooia Watershed Council, City of Eugene, Clackamas County Soil and Water Conservation District, Columbia Land Trust, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District, Friends of Buford Park and Mt. Pisgah, Greenbelt Land Trust, Kingfisher Consulting, Institute for Applied Ecology, Intertwine Alliance, Long Tom Watershed Council, Luckiamute Watershed Council, Mark Griswold Wilson, urban ecologist, Marys River Watershed Council, McKenzie River Trust, Metro Regional Government, Middle Fork of the Willamette Watershed Council, Native American Youth and Family Services, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation, Oregon Department of Forestry Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program, Oregon Habitat Joint Venture, Portland Parks, Portland State University, Rivers to Ridges Partnership, The Intertwine Alliance and Oak Working Group, The Nature Conservancy, Trout Mountain Forestry Trust for Public Land, Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office, Urban Greenspaces Institute, West Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District, Willamalane Park and Recreation District, Willamette Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Yamhill Soil and Water Conservation District, Yamhill Watershed Stewardship Fund, Members of upper Willamette Basin Rivers to Ridges Partnership, Members of Intertwine Alliance Oak Working Group	This proposal focuses on native oak and prairie habitats in the Willamette Valley, which represent some of the most endangered environments in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. These rich biotic ecosystems once covered much of the Willamette Valley, but they have nearly disappeared because of human impacts. Ninety-eight percent of the remaining oak and prairie habitats in the Willamette Valley exist on private lands. Therefore, a concerted effort to work with landowners to help them understand their ecological significance and importance is critical. A number of species associated with these habitats have experienced substantial population declines and are listed under the Endangered Species Act or designated as a species-of-concern. Unlike wetland and riparian areas, oak and prairie habitats are not protected under any regulatory mechanisms, so converting these areas to other uses such as residential development and vineyards has been a relatively easy land use action that has accelerated over the last two decades. Restoration and protection of remaining Willamette Valley oak and prairie habitats will provide opportunities for the recovery of numerous declining populations of native plants and animals and will sustain the legacy of a nearly extinct natural resource. This priority has statewide significance because the long-term persistence of this unique and ecologically important oak and prairie habitats in the Willamette Valley is now at a tipping point. The human population in the Willamette Valley is expected to grow by 40-50% over the next 3 decades and will likely result in additional loss and degradation of remaining oak and prairie habitats. These habitats are considered one of the most endangered in the nation. Protecting them now will assure that some remnant areas will remain viable and strategies to rebuild them in the coming decades will assure continuity of oak/prairie habitat dependent species.