Office of Governor

TINA KOTEK

EO 25-26 Agency Workplans: Executive Summary

Prepared by

The Governor's Natural Resource Office

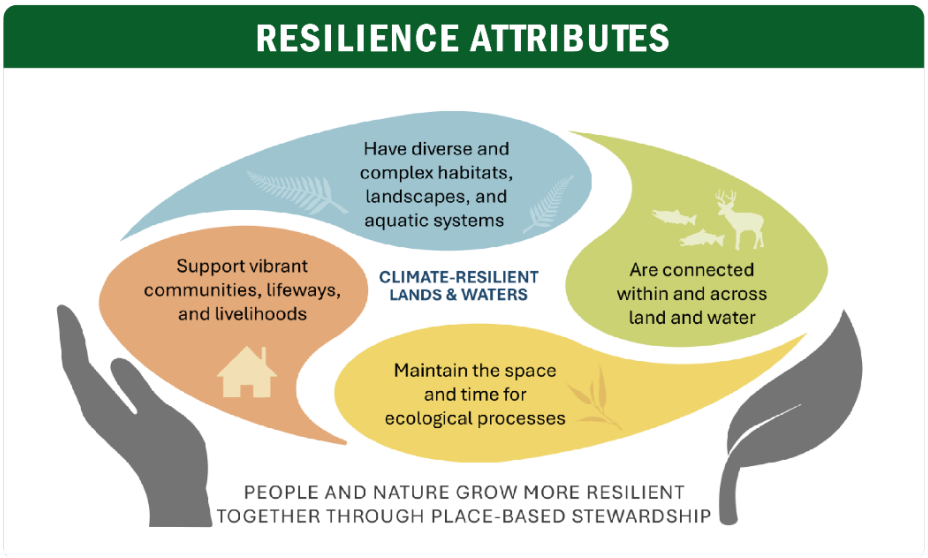
September 8, 2026

Executive Summary: Coordinated Action to Strengthen the Resilience of Oregon's Lands and Waters (EO 25-26)

Oregon's lands and waters form an interconnected system that supports ecosystems, communities and economies across the state. Forests, rangelands, estuaries, rivers, working farms, transportation corridors, and coastal shorelines each play essential roles. They store carbon, regulate water, support fish, wildlife and First Foods, sustain livelihoods, move people and goods, and buffer communities from the effects of a changing climate. Ecosystems, communities, and economies in Oregon face growing risks from climate-related impacts such as long-term drought, catastrophic wildfire and wildfire smoke, sea level rise, destructive flood events, as well as other stressors like habitat loss, invasive species, and disease.

In recognition of the importance of building the resilience of these systems and communities to climate-related disruptions, Governor Kotek issued Executive Order (EO) 25-26 on October 21, 2025. EO 25-26 directs Oregon's natural resource agencies to work collaboratively toward the shared goal of strengthening the resilience of Oregon's natural and working lands and waters. EO 25-26 recognizes that resilience does not mean preserving things exactly as they are; instead, it means protecting the ability of lands, waters and people to cope, adapt, and/or transform in response to a changing climate and to continue to support essential functions even as conditions change.

The first step in implementing EO 25-26 was to define key resilience attributes, i.e. the characteristics of lands and waters that are currently resilient to impacts from climate change and therefore able to deliver multiple benefits that are likely to persist under future climate conditions; or are capable of achieving multiple benefits of high resilience in the face of changing conditions if supported by restoration, enhancement or reconnection. After much conversation and deliberation, the following four resiliency attributes were developed to guide the implementation of EO 25-26 by natural resource agencies:



1. Connectivity within and across land and water to facilitate the movement of organisms and ecological processes.
2. Diverse and complex habitats, landscapes, and aquatic systems that provide options for native species and human communities to respond to change and disturbance.
3. Flood, fire, and other natural processes have the space and time to sustain key ecological functions.
4. Natural and working lands and waters support, and are supported by, vibrant human communities, lifeways, and livelihoods.

This executive summary distills core elements from workplans prepared by 14 state agencies and the Columbia Gorge Commission to implement the directives of EO 25-26. The summary provides a clear overview of shared priorities and demonstrates how agencies are aligning programs, tools and investments to advance the resilience of lands, waters and communities. The workplans focus on maximizing resilience gains from existing resources while positioning agencies to take advantage of new opportunities as they arise. The workplans focus on the existing and upcoming budget cycle (2026-2029) and will be updated in advance of the 2029-2031 budget development process.

While individual agency workplans vary based on each agency's mission and responsibilities (and may not include all elements noted below), together they reflect a coordinated statewide vision-- integrated, science driven, partnership centered and focused on building long-term resilience. Where possible, the work of Oregon's natural resource agencies leverages work done by others such as Tribal Nations, landowners, federal and local governments, universities, and non-governmental organizations and philanthropic partners. Collectively, these efforts strengthen Oregon's capacity to adapt to change while protecting the values Oregonians share and support the EO's goal to **protect, conserve, connect, or restore 10% of Oregon's lands and waters within ten years.**

Core Themes of 2027-2029 Agency Workplans

1. Advance Protection, Restoration and Stewardship Actions Across Priority Oregon Waters and Landscapes

Across forests, rangelands, farms, estuaries, rivers, near-shore environments, transportation corridors, state parks, coastal dunes, and wildlife habitats, agencies are implementing or preparing to implement large-scale actions that strengthen the four statewide resilience attributes.

Actions include:

Connectivity across land, sea, water, and sky

Protecting cold-water refugia, increasing fish passage, restoring riparian corridors and floodplains, protecting and restoring wildlife corridors, protecting coastal habitats, supporting healthy forest landscapes, and mitigating hazards in a key transportation corridor.

Diversity and complexity of habitats and landscapes

Restoring kelp ecosystems, sage-grouse habitat, oak and grassland systems, tidal wetlands, estuaries, beaver habitat, rangelands, and aquatic systems affected by contaminants, and systems affected by invasive species.

Ecological process function

Pursuing landscape-scale native plant restoration, prescribed and cultural burning, climate-aligned reforestation, groundwater and watershed protection, removal of structural barriers, and actions that allow rivers, forests, dunes, and estuaries to adjust naturally to disturbance.

Community and livelihood resilience

Respecting Tribal sovereignty and supporting the health, abundance, and access to First Foods. Supporting rural stewardship, transportation reliability, drinking-water resilience, smoke-readiness, wildfire-adaptation, hazard mitigation planning, and community leadership—ensuring communities can thrive while adapting to change.

2. Improve and Expand Access to Programs that Support Land and Water Managers in Building Resilience

Workplans show consistent agency commitment to addressing technical, regulatory, and financial barriers, reducing timelines, and modernizing rules and policies to enable restoration, stewardship, climate-smart forestry, water-quality protection, coastal resilience, and wildfire adaptation.

Efforts include:

- Enhancing outreach and communication with land and water managers seeking information on state technical and financial assistance to support resilience projects on natural and working lands;
- Streamlining removal-fill, fish passage, riparian and terrestrial restoration, and tidal project permitting;
- Increasing forest resilience by modernizing forest-practice and prescribed-fire policies;
- Integrating resilience attributes into grant making and planning;
- Expanding wetland and conservation mitigation banking;
- Innovating approaches for water reuse, aquifer storage and recovery and aquifer recharge;
- Collaborating with Tribal Nations to further the integration of Indigenous knowledge; and
- Supporting local governments and communities adapting to wildfire and smoke, flood, heat, drought, coastal hazards, and ecosystem change.

Building resilience at scale requires collaborating with partners and supporting their stewardship of Oregon's working lands and waters in ways that strengthen ecosystems, communities and

local economies. These actions will help Oregonians act quickly and confidently to build resilience, while maintaining environmental safeguards and community protections.

3. Target Resources toward Priority Needs and Programs that Deliver Results

Agency workplans embed EO 25-26 into existing programs that have a track record of delivering results — fish and wildlife habitat restoration, forest management, watershed enhancement grants, placed based water planning and investment, water-quality and quantity protection, mitigation banking, estuary and shoreline planning, land-use regulation, transportation resilience, emergency management, scenic-waterway protection, and wildfire programs. Agency workplans not only prioritize these programs but, in many cases, identify strategies to expand their reach and impact. By strengthening proven systems rather than building new ones, agencies increase impact while maintaining clarity for landowners, local governments, Tribal Nations, and community organizations.

Agency workplans direct resources toward areas of highest need that lay the foundation for our future. Collectively they center the following priority initiatives:

- **Build a Resilient Water Future through Strategic Monitoring, Protection, and Innovative Water Management Tools**
  Monitor and implement groundwater quality strategies, advance drought preparedness, increase instream water protections particularly in cold-water habitats, and innovate approaches for water reuse, aquifer storage and recovery and aquifer recharge.

- **Accelerate Strategic Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat Restoration**
  Drive integrated and prioritized restoration efforts—instream leasing, aquatic habitat restoration, fish passage barrier removal, mine reclamation—and incorporate multi benefit approaches to implementing water quality improvement plans (Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)) to ensure durable, adaptive watershed strategies.

- **Expand Wetland and Species Mitigation Capacity to Protect Critical Landscapes and Waters**
  Increase wetland inventories, strengthen mitigation banking, modernize mitigation processes, and scale programs like Sage Grouse In Lieu Fee to protect sensitive species and landscapes under increasing climate pressure.

- **Advance Rangeland Resilience through Invasive Grass Management, Native Seed Capacity, and Fire-Adapted Strategies**
  Address invasive annual grasses, protect and grow core sagebrush landscapes, expand native seed capacity, strengthen agricultural water quality partnerships, and support fire-adapted rangeland landscapes to stabilize ecosystem and community resilience.

- **Increase Coastal and Nearshore Resilience to Climate and Ocean Change**
  Invest in kelp/rocky habitat resilience, support coastal science convenings, and support planning to safeguard nearshore ecosystems and coastal communities. Locate and prioritize high-risk erosion, landslide and flooding hazard sites along the State's most critical coastal lifeline route (Highway 101).

- **Protect and Restore Terrestrial Habitat Connectivity**
  Invest in protection and habitat restoration within Priority Wildlife Connectivity Areas, remove barriers within big game migration corridors by supporting working lands transitions to virtual fence options and support highway wildlife crossing projects, provide technical and financial assistance to landscape restoration projects that facilitate movement of wildlife and climatic shifts in vegetation over time.

- **Advance Community and Wildfire Resilience**
  Modernize and align Community Wildfire Protection Plans with statewide hazard mitigation planning, increase use of prescribed fire with public health protections, update the Smoke Management Program and expand landscape-scale fuel treatments, build fire-adapted communities and reduce risk to people, infrastructure, and lifeways, advance climate-smart forestry, ecological restoration, riparian protection, and long-term regenerative capacity.

4. Accelerate the Acquisition and Use of Data that Supports Resilience, Mapping, and Monitoring

Agency workplans prioritize funding and scaling actions that move toward informed, climate-smart decision-making,

Actions include:

- Statewide lidar and remote-sensing for forests, floodplains, estuaries, rangelands, shorelines, watersheds and landslides;
- Water-quality and groundwater monitoring networks;
- Air-quality and wildfire-smoke trend reporting;
- Forest inventory, carbon flux modeling, reforestation and climate adapted species alignment;
- Climate-hazard risk maps for wildfire, flooding, heat, landslides, and coastal erosion;
- Blue-carbon accounting tools for tidal wetlands;
- Vital Signs ecological and cultural monitoring in the Columbia River Gorge;
- Real-time transportation hazard monitoring along U.S. 101;
- Shared statewide data infrastructure for natural climate solutions; and
- Tribal-led integration of Indigenous Traditional Ecological and Cultural Knowledge.

These shared information sources and data sets dramatically increase Oregon's ability to predict climate impacts, prioritize resilience investments, coordinate across jurisdictions, and measure progress statewide.

5. Identify Actions that Promote Collaboration and Shared Resources to Secure Stronger Resilience Outcomes

Agency workplans prioritize actions that build collaboration, support broad use of shared information and tools, and coordinate resources through shared strategies and plans.

Actions include:

- **Shared Science:** Where possible, develop common datasets and monitoring tools to support consistent, science-based decisions;
- **Shared Resources:** Develop tools, data, and guidance that can be shared amongst agencies and with partners to strengthen local planning, hazard readiness, and infrastructure resilience;
- **Shared Planning:** Support efforts to develop a long-term plan that integrates natural resources, infrastructure, public health, land use, emergency management, Tribal priorities, and community needs as part of a Plan for a Resilient Oregon;
- **Integrated Stewardship:** Identify cross-agency work on forests, watersheds, coasts, and habitats using shared strategies and plans and aligned funding; and
- **Partnership with Tribal Nations**: Consider Indigenous knowledge and priorities across key resilience efforts.

EO 25-26
Oregon Department of Transportation Workplan

This workplan follows the template provided by executive order leadership to all relevant entities and is organized by agency program.

1. **Identify Relevant Executive Order Directive and Subpart**
    a. Define Key Resilience Attributes for Lands and Waters
        i. Interagency Team Shall Develop Resilience Attributes
        ii. Interagency Team Shall Develop Baseline Conditions
        iii. Lead Agencies Shall Coordinate with ODOE re Natural and Working Lands work
    b. Keep Oregon's Working Lands and Waters Working
        i. Identify and Improve Programs, Tools, and Incentives that Support Stewardship and Co-Benefits
        ii. Improve Permitting Processes for Restoration Projects on Working Lands and Waters
        iii. Improve Application and Grant Review Processes
        iv. Evaluate Opportunities to Support Long-term Resilience of Near-Shore Resources
    c. Conserve Natural Lands and Waters
        i. Protect, Conserve, Connect or Restore 10% of Lands and Waters within 10 years
        ii. Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions
    d. Lead by Example
        i. Develop and Implement Strategies to Enhance Climate Resiliency as a Co-benefit of Existing Management Objectives
    e. Community and Wildfire Resilience
        i. Support Efforts to Create a Plan for Resilient Oregon
        ii. Implement 20-year Landscape-Resiliency Plan
        iii. Create Fire-Adapted Communities

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) recognizes that climate change is leading to more frequent and extreme weather events in Oregon, making the transportation system and the traveling public more vulnerable to natural hazards like wildfire, landslides, flooding, extreme heat, winter storms, coastal erosion, and more. These events have led to road closures and transportation infrastructure damage, resulting in long detours impacting people's ability to get to critical services and work, and goods to market. On average ODOT is spending an additional $18 million every 5 years on climate and extreme weather events. Between 2020 and 2023, 56 wildfire events and 2,512 rockfalls caused over 4,300 hours of travel delay. These events cause significant impacts to people and the economy. For example, a 2023 slide in southern Oregon near the Arizona Inn caused a five-day closure of U.S. 101 and a 290-mile detour. It cost travelers an estimated $4 million and resulted in business closures from this singular event. More recently (December 2025), the landslide on Highway 229 between Lincoln City and Siletz has resulted in a long-term closure of that route, with detours exceeding one hour. ODOT's ability to reopen this highway is uncertain. These types of events and impacts are expected to increase in frequency in the coming years. Local and statewide impacts will be profound, as travelers cannot get to jobs, schools, medical and other services; and goods cannot get to market and travel is delayed.

ODOT is working to improve preparation, response and recovery from climate change challenges. ODOT has led several research projects with Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Oregon State University and others to understand climate changes, risks, and potential impacts to the

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transportation system. ODOT's Adaption and Resilience program created ODOT's Climate Adaptation and Resilience Roadmap and Resilience Priority Corridors. This work is being used to prioritize investment decisions, help prepare the transportation system as best as possible and inform agency programs.

In line with ODOT's ongoing efforts and under Executive Order 25-26, ODOT can contribute to:

- C.i. Protect, conserve, connect or restore 10% of lands and waters within 10 years
- Cii. Develop innovative mitigation solutions
- D.i. Lead by example to develop and implement strategies to enhance climate resiliency as a co-benefit of existing management objectives.
- E. i. Support efforts to create a Plan for Resilient Oregon

ODOT proposes a workplan that focuses agency efforts that the most directly relate to the Executive Order. These include agency wetland banking efforts, and resilience work focusing on the impacts of climate and extreme weather on how people and goods can move in Oregon. The agency is leading by example and improving resilience through policy efforts. These include prioritizing high risk hazard locations along Highway 101, proactive efforts to evaluate mitigation of 6PPD-q from highway runoff, and integrating adaptation into ODOT capital investment priorities. ODOT is also helping establish a statewide Plan for Resilient Oregon, led by the Governor's Office, that will support community and wildfire resilience.

2. Identify Anticipated Agency Action

a. Summary of Agency Action (including whether it is additive to work being done now, an adjustment or elevation of work being done now or new work not currently being done)

b. Connection to EO Directives Noted Above; note any factors that make the action particularly timely, relevant etc.

c. Identification of any interagency collaboration and/or collaboration with external partners (e.g., community-based organizations, conservation non-profits, Tribes, others) planned as part of the work

Wetland Banking Program

a. The ODOT Wetlands and Waters Program supports compliance with Oregon's Removal-Fill Law and the federal Clean Water Act, Section 404. While compliance involves avoiding, minimizing and mitigating for environmental impacts associated with ODOT transportation projects, ODOT strives to integrate transportation and landscape scale conservation planning to support preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of habitat in locations of high conservation value. This approach has resulted in innovative advanced mitigation and conservation solutions.

In 2009, ODOT established the first conservation bank in Oregon, the "Vernal Pool Mitigation/Conservation Bank," an 80-acre site in southwestern Oregon, to mitigate transportation projects' impact to wetlands, including vernal pools and associated federally protected species. ODOT and its partners have established one conservation bank, two advanced conservation sites, seven wetland banks, and four advanced mitigation sites that have supported 60 transportation projects statewide. ODOT is currently developing an 88-acre "Columbia Bottomlands Mitigation and Conservation Bank" near Scappoose in Multnomah County. This will generate wetlands and waterway mitigation credits in support of the Interstate Bridge Replacement Project and other ODOT projects in the Lower Willamette River Basin and will restore habitat for 13 different populations of salmon and steelhead.

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Actions underway for the 2025-27 biennium include:

- Finalizing the legal transfer of Columbia Bottomlands bank ownership and begin developing the site using a mix of management, restoration, and enhancement activities.
- Evaluating lands of high conservation value to serve as the next banking opportunity.

b. Agency actions work toward the resilient attributes of "connection within and across land, sea, water, and sky" and "diverse and complex habitats, species, landscapes, and aquatic systems that provide options for responding to change and disturbance."

c. ODOT's Wetland and Water Program coordinator regularly collaborates with the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), state and federal natural resource agencies, Tribes, local government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and landowners. ODOT funds liaisons at DSL and the USACE to collaborate early and often on ODOT projects throughout the project lifecycle.

Resilience Policy Approaches

ODOT established an Adaptation and Resilience Program within the Climate Office in 2020. The program has supported and continues to develop several policy-level resilience improvement efforts.

Integrating Climate Hazard Data with Capital Investment Priorities (ongoing work)

a. Capital investment priorities, including "Fix-It" bridge and pavement projects, integrate adaptation considerations in the process. Since 2023, ODOT has used corridor-scale climate hazard risk data (state highway road segments) to guide some project selection and investment decisions. As of April 2026, roadway segments across Oregon have been updated for capital investment and maintenance potential by incorporating consideration of climate change risks and resilience needs, including risk of community isolation if there are road closures.
b. ODOT is exemplifying how to update investment decision criteria, safety and system reliability considerations in the face of changing climate conditions, which is supportive of EO 25-26 broadly. ODOT's wildfire hazard risk data enhances agency ability to collaborate in anticipating community wildfire risk and evacuation needs. There are significant fiscal, safety and reliability co-benefits to investing in transportation system resilience. The long-term challenges from asset damage and disrepair are reduced when risk-informed investment decisions (location, materials, design) are made early and consistently across all business lines.
c. ODOT's corridor scale climate hazard risk data was developed under Oregon Climate Change Research Institute's statewide guidance on climate projection dataset selection and downscaling methodologies. The data have been shared directly via API with the Oregon Health Authority and the Environmental Justice Mapping Council's data workgroups for consideration and incorporation. ODOT's risk maps are accessible online to everyone.

Resilience research, monitoring and pilot programs, including U.S. 101 hazard and 6PPD-q mitigation (proposed work)

a. ODOT's Research Section identifies research needs and opportunities and coordinates resilience-focused research, monitoring and pilot programs. Hazard mitigation along U.S. 101 is a current and past resilience focus area due to very high-risk current and future transportation network failure sites.

b. ODOT research investments, especially those related to hydrology, geology and the environment,

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have direct benefits to Oregon's lands and waters. Ongoing projects are listed online and completed projects are archived and accessible to all. The SPR 807 research report, SPR843 storymap, and SPR878 real-time landslide monitoring highlight best available science and tools used by ODOT and partners to study and document U.S. 101 hazards and opportunities. Guidance or policy direction from EO 25-26 can help to uniquely qualify U.S. 101 as a critical resource for people and freight connections and protect the structural integrity of the roadway. ODOT would still have to comply with evidence and justifications required for the Goal 18 and permitting processes.

ODOT was recent been awarded support to monitor, evaluate 6PPD-q mitigation (an emerging toxin), and model potential hotspots through the state agency Monsanto Settlement Fund allocation. This work directly benefits Oregon waters, with potential benefits to land and air quality. This tire rubber contaminant collects on roadways and can run off into nearby waterways. ODOT's roads and adjacent lands work positions the agency to explore contamination mitigation and impacts to aquatic species, human health, soil, vegetation and air quality.

c. ODOT research is commonly done in coordination with Oregon universities (conducting research) and with other state agencies (benefitting from and/or informing the research). Addressing hazards along U.S. 101 is an agency resilience priority. This work will require Goal 18 exceptions for ocean-fronting roadway stabilization and will need additional permitting from Oregon Parks and Recreation for mitigation implementation. U.S. 101 and surrounding land are vital resources for Oregon.

Planned work to increase monitoring and evaluate mitigation of 6PPD-q in Oregon engages ODFW, ODEQ, Tribes, USGS, OSU, FHWA and seven additional DOTs involved in a separate but parallel Oregon-led 6PPD-q Pooled Fund effort. The six deliverables proposed have nationwide benefit to all local and tribal transportation entities and partners engaged in mitigation efforts.

Plan for Resilient Oregon (ongoing work)

a. ODOT participates in the agency advisory panel, including monthly meetings and related activities.

ODOT's Adaptation and Resilience Program can contribute resilience policy expertise and strategy development to support statewide efforts. This includes sharing tools and risk data for the state highway system that indicate community wildfire risk (and related hazards like flooding and landslides) and supports emergency response/ evacuation planning.

b. The ODOT Climate Office is engaged in Plan for Resilient Oregon (PRO) planning and implementation efforts. Representatives from the Adaptation and Resilience Program sit on the Statewide Advisory Panel and engage in strategic focus groups. This work supports efforts to create a Plan for Resilient Oregon.

c. ODOT has participated in PRO focus group discussions tied to the EO, which have led to collective agreement that infrastructure asset management, tracking and associated data are focal resilience needs and priorities. Data improvements are needed to better support system resilience. Over time, data can inform strategic and proactive investment choices, add transparency, and provide insight into maintenance challenges, system needs and vulnerabilities. These priorities have been selected by leadership as a meta-goal of the PRO.

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3. **Describe Alignments with Resiliency Attributes/Indicators:** *Explain how the proposed work will help secure desired resiliency attributes. Note the attributes are draft for now but we will use them for the purposes of this exercise with expectation that workplans will adjust as needed to accommodate revisions. Refer to resiliency report for example indicators to help guide development of workplans.*
    a. *Resilient lands and waters in Oregon have the following attributes:*
        i. *Connectivity within and across land, sea, water, and sky*
        ii. *Diverse and complex habitats, species, landscapes, and aquatic systems that provide options for responding to change and disturbance*
        iii. *Space, time, and capacity for ecological processes to support and reinforce ecosystem function*
        iv. *Capacity to sustain communities, lifeways, and livelihoods*

Wetlands and Waterways
Acquiring and preserving, restoring or enhancing large, unfragmented landscapes provides a diverse and complex habitat that provides options for responding to change and disturbance.

Resilience Policy Approaches

Integrating Climate Hazard Data with Capital Investment Priorities
Incorporating adaptation benefit in capital investment prioritization may improve transportation system function, safety and reliability in the face of more intense and frequent extreme events; therefore, playing a role in sustaining communities and livelihoods.

Resilience research, monitoring and pilot programs, including U.S. 101 hazard & 6PPD-q mitigation
Hazard mitigation along U.S. 101 is critical to the long-term function of coastal communities and economies, particularly tourism, forestry and fishing sectors. U.S. 101 is a designated lifeline route, critical for emergency evacuation and necessary for coastal access that supports lifeways, communities and livelihoods.

6PPD-q is a threat to Coho, other salmonids and likely other aquatic species. The State and Tribes have invested significantly in salmon restoration; however, climate change pressures and 6PPD-q pose ongoing challenges. ODOT's proposed efforts to monitor, identify and model hotspot problem areas, and develop low-cost mitigation options broadly supports statewide work to protect complex habitats, species, landscapes and aquatic systems. It also may directly support ODFW's Habitat Restoration Plan execution that ties to these priorities.

Plan for Resilient Oregon
ODOT is supporting PRO efforts that focus on community resilience through transportation system function and emergency response. Our focus has been to advocate for asset management, tracking and data improvement support, along with our colleagues, who recognize the benefits of proactive, strategic and transparent investments that target resilience needs and improve safety and reliability.

4. **Describe Relevant Metrics/Anticipated Outcomes:** *Describe with as much specificity as possible, what is hoped to be accomplished over the course of the biennium. For multi-year projects, identify, if possible, a few key interim milestones. Note that you will provide information on implementation as*

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part of semi-regular reports that will be prepared for submittal to the Governor's Office for distribution and discussion with relevant Boards/Commissions.

Wetlands and Waterways

-ODOT makes progress on increasing the number of banks and/or advanced mitigation sites.

Resilience Policy Approaches

Integrating Climate Hazard Data with Capital Investment Priorities

-ODOT uses climate change data to inform capital investment project selection processes.

Resilience research, monitoring and pilot programs, including U.S. 101 hazard & 6PPD-q mitigation

-ODOT obtains a pathway for critical repairs on U.S. 101.

-Share required project reports regarding 6PPD-q monitoring. Updates will be provided to the Environmental Restoration Council over the four-year project period.

Plan for Resilient Oregon

-ODOT could report the estimated percent of state highway at very high risk of wildfire (and/or additional hazards projected through mid-century) to support local emergency and evacuation planning. This information has been shared with the Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan team.

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CONSERVE NATURAL LANDS AND WATERS/LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Subpart	Protect, Conserve, Connect or Restore 10% of Lands and Waters within 10 years	Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions	Develop and Implement Strategies to Enhance Climate Resiliency as Co-Benefit of Management Objectives
Anticipated Agency Action		Columbia Bottomlands Conservation and Mitigation Bank	Mitigation Banking
Affected Attribute/Indicator		Connectivity: Presence and increase of large, unfragmented landscapes	Connectivity: Presence and increase of large, unfragmented landscapes.
Metrics/anticipated outcomes		Legal framework completed Y/N	Number of banks and advanced mitigation sites established.
Identify Inter-Agency Collaborations/External Party Collaborations (Are we leveraging?)		Multiple state, federal and local agencies; Tribes; non-profits.	Multiple state, federal and local agencies; Tribes; non-profits.

CONSERVE NATURAL LANDS AND WATERS/LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Resilience Policy Approaches

Subpart	Protect, Conserve, Connect or Restore 10% of Lands and Waters within 10 years	Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions	Develop and Implement Strategies to Enhance Climate Resiliency as Co-Benefit of Management Objectives
Anticipated Agency Action			Integrating Climate Hazard Data with Capital Investment Priorities.
Affected Attribute/Indicator			Communities and livelihoods.
Metrics/anticipated outcomes			# of funded projects supporting adaptation.
Identify Inter-Agency Collaborations/External Party Collaborations (Are we leveraging?)			

CONSERVE NATURAL LANDS AND WATERS/LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Subpart	Protect, Conserve, Connect or Restore 10% of Lands and Waters within 10 years	Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions	Develop and Implement Strategies to Enhance Climate Resiliency as Co-Benefit of Management Objectives
Anticipated Agency Action			Resilience research, monitoring and pilot programs, including US 101 hazard mitigation.
Affected Attribute/Indicator			Communities and livelihoods.
Metrics/anticipated outcomes			ODOT obtains pathway for critical repairs on US 101.
Identify Inter-Agency Collaborations/External Party Collaborations (Are we leveraging?)			A programmatic approach to bundling Goal 18 exceptions by county to facilitate mitigation planning processes (county) and permitting with OPRD. This leverages state highway exceptions under Goal 18 with DLCD.

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CONSERVE NATURAL LANDS AND WATERS/LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Subpart	Protect, Conserve, Connect or Restore 10% of Lands and Waters within 10 years	Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions	Develop and Implement Strategies to Enhance Climate Resiliency as Co-Benefit of Management Objectives
Anticipated Agency Action			Resilience research, monitoring and pilot programs, including 6PPD-q mitigation evaluation.
Affected Attribute/Indicator			Species and aquatic systems.
Metrics/anticipated outcomes			Share required project reports regarding 6PPD-q monitoring. Updates will be provided to the Environmental Restoration Council over the four-year project period.
Identify Inter-Agency Collaborations/External Party Collaborations (Are we leveraging?)			ODFW (habitat restoration planning), ODEQ, Tribes, USGS, FHWA. This work leverages national pooled fund work and existing water quality prediction models and, if funded, could be matched by FHWA for additional funding.

CONSERVE NATURAL LANDS AND WATERS/LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Subpart	Protect, Conserve, Connect or Restore 10% of Lands and Waters within 10 years	Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions	Develop and Implement Strategies to Enhance Climate Resiliency as Co-Benefit of Management Objectives
Anticipated Agency Action			Plan for Resilient Oregon- community and wildfire resilience
Affected Attribute/Indicator			Communities and livelihoods.
Metrics/anticipated outcomes			ODOT could report the estimated percent of state highway at very high risk of wildfire (and/or additional hazards projected through mid-century)

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			to support local emergency and evacuation planning. This information has been shared with the Oregon Health Authority and Environmental Justice Commission map development teams.
Identify Inter-Agency Collaborations/External Party Collaborations (Are we leveraging?)			ODOT could collaborate with local jurisdictions to share bespoke data formats that support community resilience building (PRO goal).

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