Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

Meeting Materials

for

January 30-31, 2018
Board Meeting

Florence, Oregon

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Meeting Agenda
January 30-31

Tuesday, January 30, 2018

Best Western Pier Point Inn
Banquet Room
85625 US Hwy 101
Florence, OR 97439
Directions: https://goo.gl/maps/vM3Xi7uD8dQ2

Business Meeting – 8:00 a.m.
For each agenda item, the time listed is approximate. The board may also elect to take an item out of order in certain circumstances. During the public comment periods (Agenda Items D, J, K and N), anyone wishing to speak to the board on specific agenda items is asked to fill out a comment request sheet (available at the information table). This helps the board know how many individuals would like to speak and to schedule accordingly. At the discretion of the board co-chairs, public comment for agenda items on which the board is taking action may be invited during that agenda item. ***The board encourages persons to limit comments to three to five minutes.*** Written comments will also be accepted on any item before the board. Written comments should be sent to Eric Hartstein at Eric.Hartstein@oregon.gov. Please note that written comments received after January 23, 2018 will not be provided to the board in advance of the meeting.

A. Board Member Comments (8:10 a.m.)

Board representatives from state and federal agencies will provide an update on issues related to the natural resource agency they represent. This is also an opportunity for public and tribal board members to report on their recent activities and share information and comments on a variety of watershed enhancement and community conservation-related topics. *Information item*.

B. Review and Approval of Minutes (8:50 a.m.)

The minutes of the October 24-25, 2017 meeting in Lebanon will be presented for approval. *Action item*.

C. Board Subcommittee Updates (8:55 a.m.)

Representatives from the Executive, Focused Investments, Monitoring, and Open Solicitation subcommittees will provide updates on subcommittee topics to the full board. *Information item*.

D. Public Comment (9:15 a.m.)

This time is reserved for general public comment, as well as other matters before the board.

E. Tide Gate Restoration and Monitoring Literature Review and Recommendations Report (9:30 a.m.)

Deputy Director Renee Davis, Effectiveness Monitoring Coordinator Ken Fetcho, and Oregon State University Assistant Professor Jon Souder will brief the board about a literature review of tide gate replacement and removal projects, outlining lessons learned from the projects and recommendations to address data gaps and future next steps for monitoring of tide gate restoration projects. *Information item.*

F. Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Equipment-Funding Request (10:30 a.m.)

Deputy Director Renee Davis will request the board provide funding for monitoring equipment that is provided for use by local groups as part of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's volunteer water quality monitoring program. *Action item.*

G. Coordinated Streamside Management-Monitoring Funding Request (10:45 a.m.)

Deputy Director Renee Davis will request the board provide funding associated with a multi-agency effort to monitor the results of on-the-ground actions in the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Strategic Implementation Areas. *Action item.*

H. Organizational Shared Space-Grant Update (11:15 a.m.)

Capacity Programs Coordinator Courtney Shaff and Greenbelt Land Trust's Executive Director Michael Pope and Associate Director Jessica McDonald will update the board on an OWEB Organizational Collaboration grant that is supporting the sharing of office space by Corvallis-area conservation organizations. *Information item*.

I. Governor's Priorities-Post-Fire Restoration (11:45 a.m.)

Executive Director Meta Loftsgaarden will request the board provide Governor's Priority funding for post-fire restoration. *Action item*.

J. OWEB Strategic Plan Update (1:00 p.m.)

NOTE: Public Comment at 1:15 p.m.

Executive Director Meta Loftsgaarden will join Principal Consultant Steve Patty and Associate Consultant Jessamyn Luiz with Dialogues in Action to review draft strategies that are being developed as a part of the strategic planning process. *Information item*.

Tour – 3:15 p.m.

The OWEB Board and staff will participate in a field tour of a multi-phased landscape floodplain restoration project along Fivemile and Bell Creeks. The tour will be leaving from the Best Western Pier Point Inn. Anyone is welcome to join the tour, but please be prepared to provide your own transportation and be prepared for inclement weather.

Informal Reception – 5:45 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

The public is invited to join the OWEB Board and staff at a reception sponsored by local partners and stakeholders.

Location:
Best Western Pier Point Inn
Banquet Room
85625 US Hwy 101
Florence, OR 97439

Wednesday, January 31, 2017

Business Meeting - 8:00 a.m.

For each agenda item, the time listed is approximate. The board may also elect to take an item out of order in certain circumstances. During the public comment periods (Agenda Items D, J, K and N), anyone wishing to speak to the board on specific agenda items is asked to fill out a comment request sheet (available at the information table). This helps the board know how many individuals would like to speak and to schedule accordingly. At the discretion of the board co-chairs, public comment for agenda items on which the board is taking action may be invited during that agenda item. ***The board encourages persons to limit comments to three to five minutes.*** Written comments will also be accepted on any item before the board. Written comments should be sent to Eric Hartstein at Eric.Hartstein@oregon.gov. Please note that written comments received after January 23 2018 will not be provided to the board in advance of the meeting.

K. Public Comment (8:00 a.m.)

This time is reserved for general public comment, as well as other matters before the board.

L. Executive Director's Update (8:15 a.m.)

Executive Director Meta Loftsgaarden will update the board on agency business and late-breaking issues. *Information item.*

M. Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) Administrative Rules (9:55 a.m.)

Grant Program Manager Eric Williams and Senior Policy Coordinator Eric Hartstein will update the board on the FIP rulemaking process and present the final draft rules for board consideration and approval. Public comment associated with this item may be heard as part of general public comment. However, because this item has already been the subject of a formal public hearing and a comment period, further public testimony may not be taken except upon changes made to the item since the original public comment period, or upon the direct request of the board members in order to obtain additional information. *Action item.*

N. Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program (10:55 a.m.)

NOTE: Public Comment at approximately 11:10 a.m.

Executive Director Meta Loftsgaarden will update the board on the latest developments of the Oregon Agriculture Heritage Program, and request the board approve members of the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission. *Action item.*

O. Upper Middle Fork John Day River Intensively Monitored Watershed Final Report (12:15 p.m.)

Deputy Director Renee Davis, Effectiveness Monitoring Coordinator Ken Fetcho, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Program Manager Jim Ruzycki, and Oregon State University Professor John Selker will present to the board a final summary report about this Intensively Monitored Watershed, summarizing ten years of work by numerous agencies, organizations and individuals conducting restoration, research, and monitoring activities in the upper Middle Fork John Day River. *Information item.*

Meeting Rules and Procedures

Meeting Procedures

Generally, agenda items will be taken in the order shown. However, in certain circumstances, the board may elect to take an item out of order. To accommodate the scheduling needs of interested parties and the public, the board may also designate a specific time at which an item will be heard. Any such times are indicated on the agenda.

Please be aware that topics not listed on the agenda may be introduced during the Board Comment period, the Executive Director's Update, the Public Comment period, under Other Business, or at other times during the meeting.

Oregon's Public Meetings Law requires disclosure that board members may meet for meals on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Voting Rules

The OWEB Board has 18 members. Of these, 11 are voting members and seven are ex-officio. For purposes of conducting business, OWEB's voting requirements are divided into two categories – general business and action on grant awards.

General Business

A general business quorum is **six voting members**. General business requires a majority of **all** voting members to pass a resolution (not just those present), so general business resolutions require affirmative votes of **at least six voting members**. Typical resolutions include adopting, amending, or appealing a rule, providing staff direction, etc. These resolutions cannot include a funding decision.

Action on Grant Awards

Per ORS 541.360(4), special requirements apply when OWEB considers action on grant awards. This includes a special **quorum of at least eight voting members** present to take action on grant awards, and affirmative votes of at least six voting members. In addition, regardless of the number of members present, **if three or more voting members** object to an award of funds, the proposal will be rejected.

Public Testimony

The board encourages public comment on any agenda item.

General public comment periods will be held on *Tuesday, January 30 at 9:15 a.m.* and *Wednesday, January 31 at 8:00 a.m*. for any matter before the board. Comments relating to a specific agenda item may be heard by the board as each agenda item is considered. People wishing to speak to the board are asked to fill out a comment request sheet (available at the information table). *The board encourages persons to limit comments to three to five minutes*. Written comments will also be accepted on any item before the board. Written comments should be sent to Eric Hartstein at Eric.Hartstein@oregon.gov. Please note that written comments received after January 23, 2018 will not be provided to the board in advance of the meeting.

Tour

The board may tour local watershed restoration project sites. The public is invited to attend, however transportation may be limited to board members and OWEB staff. Any person wishing to join the tour should have their own transportation.

Executive Session
The board may also convene in a confidential executive session where, by law, only press members and OWEB staff may attend. Others will be asked to leave the room during these discussions, which usually deal with current or potential litigation. Before convening such a session, the presiding board member will make a public announcement and explain necessary procedures.

More Information
If you have any questions about this agenda or the Board's procedures, please call Darika Barnes, OWEB Board Assistant, at 503-986-0181 or send an e-mail to darika.barnes@oregon.gov. If special physical, language, or other accommodations are needed for this meeting, please advise Darika Barnes as soon as possible, and at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Membership

Voting Members

Laura Masterson, *Board of Agriculture*
Vacant, *Environmental Quality Commission*
Bob Webber, *Fish and Wildlife Commission member*
Vacant, *Board of Forestry*
Meg Reeves, W*ater Resources Commission*
Jason Robison, *Public (tribal)*
Gary Marshall, *Public*
Will Neuhauser, *Board Co-Chair, Public*
Randy Labbe, *Board Co-Chair, Public*
Jan Lee, *Public*
Liza Jane McAlister, *Public*

Non-voting Members

Rosemary Furfey, *National Marine Fisheries Service*
Stephen Brandt, *Oregon State University Extension Service*
Debbie Hollen, *U.S. Forest Service*
Kathy Stangl, *U.S. Bureau of Land Management*
Ron Alvarado, *U.S. National Resource Conservation Service*
Alan Henning, *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
Paul Henson, *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

Contact Information

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, Oregon 97301-1290
Tel: 503-986-0178
Fax: 503-986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

OWEB Executive Director – Meta Loftsgaarden
meta.loftsgaarden@oregon.gov

OWEB Assistant to Executive Director and Board – Darika Barnes
darika.barnes@oregon.gov
503-986-0181

2018 Board Meeting Schedule
January 30-31, in Florence
April 24-25, in Frenchglen
June 26-27, Stevenson, WA and Cascade Locks
October 16-17, Brookings/Gold Beach

2019 Board Meeting Schedule
January 15-16, TBD
April 16-17, in Salem
July 16-17, in Klamath Falls
October 15-16, TBD

For online access to staff reports and other OWEB publications, visit our web site: www.oregon.gov/OWEB.

OWEB Strategic Direction and Principles

OWEB's Mission: To help protect and restore healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies.

Goals

Goals from OWEB's 2010 Strategic Plan

In 2010, the OWEB Board approved a strategic plan with five goals. With the passage of Constitutional Measure 76 and permanent Lottery funding, the Board continues to operate under the strategy.

Goal 1: Adaptive Investment
Restore and sustain resilient ecosystems through program and project investments that enhance watershed and ecosystem functions and processes and support community needs.

Goal 2: Local Infrastructure Development
Support an enduring, high capacity local infrastructure for conducting watershed and habitat restoration and conservation.

Goal 3: Public Awareness and Involvement
Provide information to help Oregonians understand the need for and engage in activities that support healthy watersheds.

Goal 4: Partnership Development
Build and maintain strong partnerships with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private landowners for watershed and habitat restoration and conservation.

Goal 5: Efficient and Accountable Administration
Ensure efficient and accountable administration of all investments.

Long-Term Investment Strategy

OWEB's Framework for Grant Investments

In 2013, the Board adopted a Long-Term Investment Strategy that guides its investments of Lottery, federal and salmon plate funding. All of OWEB's investments in ecological outcomes also help build communities and support the local economy. The Board also approved a direction for the investments outlined below. They will continue operating capacity and open solicitation grants and continue focused investments with a gradual increase over time.

Operating Capacity
Operating Capacity Investments support the operating costs of effective watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts. Councils and districts are specifically identified in OWEB's statutes.

Open Solicitation
OWEB offers responsive grants across the state for competitive proposals based on local ecological priorities.

Focused Investments
OWEB helps landscape-scale collaborative partnerships achieve collaboratively prioritized ecological outcomes.

Effectiveness Monitoring
OWEB evaluates and reports on the progress and outcomes of watershed work it supports.

OWEB

Guiding Principles

Guiding Principles

As the Board developed the Investment Strategy, they did so under established principles for how any changes in OWEB's programs would operate.

Build on accomplishments. The commitment and work of our local partners have resulted in a nationally and internationally recognized approach with unmatched environmental accomplishments. OWEB will build on this foundation.

Effective communication. OWEB is committed to active, two-way communication of ideas, priorities, and results with its staff, partners, potential partners, and the public as a means for developing and maintaining a strong investment strategy and successful cooperative conservation.

Transparency. OWEB values transparency and develops its Long-Term Investment Strategy through an open, transparent process that involves input and dialogue with stakeholders and staff.

Maximize service, minimize disruption. The Board considers how OWEB's grant portfolio impacts partner organizations and staff resources to maximize effectiveness without adversely affecting service delivery.

Responsive. The Long-Term Investment Strategy will adjust to changes in revenue and be responsive to changes in ecological priorities from the Governor, Legislature, the Board, and local partners.

Adapt based on monitoring and evaluation. OWEB's staff and Board monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and implementation of the Long-Term Investment Strategy. The Board shall adapt and modify the strategy as needed to meet its desired goals and outcomes and to improve overall investment success.

Phase-in Change. OWEB's Long-Term Investment Strategy will guide future efforts, is designed to accommodate changes and adjustments made by stakeholders and OWEB staff, and will be periodically revisited.

Operating Principles

Operating Principles to Enhance OWEB Team Work

We will do all we can, individually and as a group, to:

- **Use Good communication--at all levels and in all directions;**
- **Operate with a Team approach;**
- **Follow through on conversations in order to build and maintain needed trust;**
- **Empower staff wherever it is appropriate to do so; and**
- **Have fun while doing important work!**

OWEB 2017-19 Spending Plan for the January 2018 Board Meeting

	OWEB SPENDING PLAN	July 2017 Spending Plan		TOTAL Board Awards To-Date	Remaining Spending Plan as of Oct 2017 awards	Jan 2018 Proposed Board Awards	Remaining Spending Plan as of Jan 2018
1	**Open Solicitation:**						
2	Restoration	28.550		8.255	20.295		20.295
3	Technical Assistance						
4	Restoration TA	3.600		0.809	2.791		2.791
6	CREP TA	1.125		1.125	0.000		0.000
7	Stakeholder Engagement	0.700		0.000	0.700		0.700
8	Monitoring grants	2.500		0.000	2.500		2.500
9	Land and Water Acquisition						0.000
10	Acquisition Projects	6.200		0.000	6.200		6.200
11	Acquisition Technical Assistance	0.300		0.000	0.300		0.300
12	Weed Grants	3.000		3.000	0.000		0.000
13	Small Grants	3.300		3.300	0.000		0.000
14	Programmatic Effectiveness Monitoring	1.587		0.000	1.587	0.340	1.247
15	**TOTAL**	**50.862**		**16.489**	**34.373**	**0.340**	**34.033**
16	**% of assumed Total Budget**	**59.50%**					
17	**Focused Investments:**						
18	Deschutes	4.000		4.000	0.000		0.000
19	Willamette Mainstem Anchor Habitat	2.445		2.445	0.000		0.000
20	Harney Basin Wetlands	1.970		1.970	0.000		0.000
21	Sage Grouse	2.355		2.355	0.000		0.000
22	Ashland Forest All-Lands	2.340		2.340	0.000		0.000
23	Upper Grande Ronde	2.417		2.417	0.000		0.000
24	Development FIPs	1.150		0.572	0.578		0.578
25	FI Effectiveness Monitoring	0.750		0.000	0.750		0.750
26	**TOTAL**	**17.427**		**16.099**	**1.328**	**0.000**	**1.328**
27	**% of assumed Total Budget**	**20.39%**					
28	**Operating Capacity:**						
29	Capacity grants (WC/SWCD)	13.547		13.547	0.000		0.000
30	Statewide org partnership support	0.450		0.450	0.000		0.000
31	Organizational Collaborative Grants	0.400		0.327	0.073		0.073
32	**TOTAL**	**14.397**		**14.324**	**0.073**	**0.000**	**0.073**
33	**% of assumed Total Budget**	**16.84%**					
34	**Other:**						
35	CREP	0.600		0.600	0.000		0.000
36	Governor's Priorities	1.000		0.850	0.150	0.025	0.125
37	Strategic Implementation Areas	1.200		1.200	0.000		0.000
38	**TOTAL**	**2.800**		**2.650**	**0.150**	**0.025**	**0.125**
39	**% of assumed Total Budget**	**3.28%**					
40	**TOTAL OWEB Spending Plan**	**85.486**		**49.562**	**35.924**	**0.365**	**35.559**
41	**OTHER DISTRIBUTED FUNDS IN ADDITION TO SPENDING PLAN DISTRIBUTION**						
42	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife - PCSRF	10.450		10.450	0.000		0.000
43	Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	0.309		0.309	0.000		0.000
44	Forest Health Collaboratives from ODF	0.500		0.500	0.000		0.000
45	PSMFC-IMW	0.438		0.438	0.000		0.000
46	PSMFC-Coho Habitat Tools	0.166		0.166	0.000		0.000
47	Natural Resources Conservation Svc-CREP TA	0.250		0.250	0.000		0.000
48	**TOTAL**	**12.113**		**12.113**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
49	**TOTAL Including OWEB Spending Plan and Other Distributed Funds**	**97.599**		**61.675**	**35.924**	**0.365**	**35.559**

MINUTES ARE NOT FINAL UNTIL APPROVED BY THE BOARD

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)
October 24, 2017 OWEB Board Meeting
Best Western Premier Boulder Falls Conference Center, Room A
505 Mullins Drive
Lebanon, Oregon

MINUTES (Audio time stamps on this day reference recording at https://youtu.be/uEVAxXOtSel).
Some agenda items are discussed out of order.

OWEB Members Present
Alvarado, Ron
Brandt, Stephen
Furfey, Rosemary
Henning, Alan
Hollen, Debbie
Labbe, Randy
Marshall, Gary
Masterson, Laura
Neuhauser, Will
Roberts, John
Robison, Jason
Stangl, Kathy
Thorndike, Dan
Webber, Bob
Wenner, Karl
VACANT:
Environmental Quality Commission
Board of Forestry

OWEB Staff Present
Barnes, Darika
Chandler, Heather
Ciannella, Greg
Curry, Cyrus
Davis, Renee
Duzik, Katie
Greer, Sue
Grenbemer, Mark
Hartstein, Eric
Loftsgaarden, Meta
Redon, Liz
Satein, Hannah
Shaff, Courtney
Williams, Eric
Wills, Paula

Others Present
Andersen, Eric
Beamer, Kelley
Begley, Clinton
Berge, Greg
Dyrdahl, Sarah
Hans, Karen
Hendrixson, Heather
Hilgart, Megan
Horner, Janice
McCoun, Rebecca
McMullin, Michelle
Morford, Shawn
Pedersen, Tyler
Scott, Nell
Siebert, Paul
Watson, Cristina
Weybright, Jared

The meeting was called to order at 8:01 a.m. by Co-Chair Will Neuhauser.

A. Board Member Comments (Audio = 0:00:30)
Board members provided updates on issues and activities related to their respective geographic regions and/or from the state and federal natural resource agencies they represent.

B. Review and Approval of Minutes (Audio = 0:49:00)
Minutes of the July 24-26, 2017 board meeting in Boardman were presented to the board for approval.

> *Dan Thorndike moved the board approve the minutes from the July 24-26, 2017 meeting in Boardman. The motion was seconded by Karl Wenner. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 0:49:35)*

C. Board Subcommittee Updates (Audio = 0:49:55)

Representatives from the Executive, Focused Investments, Monitoring, and Open Solicitation subcommittees provided updates to the full board on current subcommittee topics and activities.

D. Public Comment (Audio = 01:04:55)

The board was addressed by Shawn Morford from the Network of Oregon Watershed Councils and Kelley Beamer from the Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts to express appreciation to the board for their continued support of the Oregon Conservation Partnership's work, to present some of the outcomes they have experienced, and to promote the events and concepts they are planning for the new biennium.

E. Spring 2017 Open Solicitation Grant Offering (Audio: 01:14:30)

The board considered grant applications submitted for the Spring 2017 Open Solicitation grant offering for restoration and technical assistance grants. Grant Program Manager Eric Williams provided background information on the grant offering and explained how project evaluation criteria (under five main categories: proposal clarity, technical soundness, watershed context, capacity of applicant, and cost effectiveness) factor into the regional review team process for recommending projects. OWEB's regional program representatives provided presentations on projects within their geographic areas which highlighted one of the evaluation criteria.

Region 1: Katie Duzik, Regional Program Representative for the North Coast, presented projects from Region 1 with a focus on proposal clarity. (Audio = 1:21:50)

Region 6: Sue Greer, Regional Program Representative for the Mid-Columba Basin, presented projects from Region 6 with a focus on technical soundness. (Audio = 1:34:00)

Region 5: In the absence of Karen Leiendecker, Regional Program Representative for Eastern Oregon, Grant Program Manager Eric Williams presented projects from Region 5 with a focus on cost effectiveness. (Audio = 1:42:30)

Region 2: Mark Grenbemer, Regional Program Representative for Southwest Oregon, presented projects from Region 2 with a focus on watershed context. (Audio = 1:52:10)

Region 4: Greg Ciannella, Regional Program Representative for Central Oregon, presented Region 4 projects with a focus on capacity of applicant. (Audio = 2:04:15)

Region 3: Liz Redon, Regional Program Representative for the Willamette Basin, presented projects from Region 3 with a focus on how regional review teams arrive at a ranked list of projects to propose to the board. (Audio = 2:15:10)

PUBLIC COMMENT (Audio = 2:39:30)

Nell Scott addressed the board on behalf of Trout Unlimited to thank the board for their support for past projects, and to support r projects currently up for approval, all of which she believes are jumping-off points for larger projects.

There was board discussion and deliberation of projects proposed for funding, and consideration of projects that were not recommended for funding. (Audio = 2:46:40)

Will Neuhauser moved the board approve the staff funding recommendations as described in Attachment C to the Spring 2017 Open Solicitation Grant Offering staff report. The motion was seconded by Dan Thorndike. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 2:49:20)

P. Other Business (Audio = 2:50:00)

1. **Time Extension for Mountcrest Acquisition Project (Audio = 2:50:45)**
   Grant Program Manager Eric Williams updated the board on due diligence for the Mountcrest Working Forest Conservation Easement Project and requested the board approve a time extension to allow the grantee to close the transaction.

   Jason Robison moved the board extend the deadline for closing the Mountcrest Working Forest Conservation Easement Project, #216-9903-12466, to May 31, 2018. The motion was seconded by Bob Webber. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 2:54:30)

2. **Organization Collaboration Grant Awards (Audio = 2:55:00)**
   Capacity Programs Coordinator Courtney Shaff briefed the board on the Organizational Collaboration grant program that supports new or expanded collaborations between organizations. The board considered Organizational Collaboration grant awards recommended by staff.

   Will Neuhauser moved the board award Organization Collaboration grants as described in Attachment A to the Organization Collaboration Grant Awards staff report. The motion was seconded by John Roberts. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 3:02:30)

M. Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) Program Rulemaking Update (Audio = 3:03:05)
Grant Program Manager Eric Williams and Senior Policy Coordinator Eric Hartstein updated the board on the FIP rulemaking process.

K. FIP Gathering (Audio = 3:07:20)
Capacity Programs Coordinator Courtney Shaff requested the board amend an existing grant with the Bonneville Environmental Foundation to award funds to host a gathering in March 2018 for FIP Implementation and Capacity Building grantees.

There was discussion by the board, including the idea of board participation at a gathering.

Randy Labbe moved the board award up to $11,500 from the Capacity Building FIPs spending plan line item to grant number 216-8390-12951 for the Bonneville Environmental Foundation to implement a FIP Gathering. The motion was seconded by Jason Robison. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 3:15:25)

G. Strategic Plan (Audio = 3:17:40)
Executive Director Meta Loftsgaarden updated the board on the status of the OWEB Strategic Plan that is currently under development. She presented the most recent editions of the working documents “Who We Are” and “Strategic Priorities for Impact” for the board’s review and explained the material changes. The board offered some additional modifications and ideas. Loftsgaarden asked for other comments to come in by e-mail and said the topic would be revisited in more detail at the January board meeting.

F. Winter Lake Restoration Project Funding Request (Audio = 3:50:50)

Grant Program Manager Eric Williams, Partnerships Coordinator Jillian McCarthy, and Region 2 Program Representative Mark Grenbemer were joined by Megan Hilgart from the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration and Tim Walters from Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife to brief the board on the status of the Winter Lake restoration project. They requested the board award $275,000.00 additional funding for the project.

There were questions from the board and the topic was discussed further.

> *Bob Webber moved the board award $275,000 from the Open Solicitation: Restoration spending plan line item and authorize the Executive Director to enter into appropriate agreements to complete the restoration phase of the Winter Lake Restoration project, with an effective date of April 28, 2015. The motion was seconded by Jason Robison. There was discussion by the board. The motion passed with seven votes. Karl Wenner and Gary Marshall voted against the motion. (Audio = 4:42:00)*

H. Executive Director's Update (Audio = 4:48:30)

Executive Director Meta Loftsgaarden updated the board on agency business and late-breaking issues.

1. **Online Applications (Audio = 4:51:20)**
   Region 3 Program Representative Liz Redon and Software Engineer Cyrus Curry demonstrated the improvements in efficiency and effectiveness of OWEB's new online application system, highlighting benefits to both applicants and OWEB staff.
2. **Lower Columbia River Watershed Council Update**
   Capacity Programs Coordinator Courtney Shaff and Program Manager Katie Duzik informed the board on the progress of the Lower Columbia River Watershed Council toward meeting OWEB's funding requirements associated with the 2017-19 Council Capacity grant award.

The meeting was adjourned for the day at 3:00 p.m. by Co-Chair Randy Labbe. (Audio = 5:14:50)

MINUTES ARE NOT FINAL UNTIL APPROVED BY THE BOARD

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)
October 25, 2017 OWEB Board Meeting
Best Western Premier Boulder Falls Conference Center, Room A
505 Mullins Drive
Lebanon, Oregon

MINUTES (Audio time stamps on this day reference recording at https://youtu.be/_BVpC4l_QkE).
Some agenda items are discussed out of order.

OWEB Members Present
Alvarado, Ron
Brandt, Stephen
Furfey, Rosemary
Henning, Alan
Hollen, Debbie
Labbe, Randy
Marshall, Gary
Masterson, Laura
Neuhauser, Will
Roberts, John
Robison, Jason
Stangl, Kathy
Thorndike, Dan
Webber, Bob
Wenner, Karl
VACANT:
Environmental Quality Commission
Board of Forestry

OWEB Staff Present
Barnes, Darika
Ciannella, Greg
Davis, Renee
Dutterer, Andrew
Duzik, Katie
Fetcho, Ken
Hartstein, Eric
Hatch, Audrey
Loftsgaarden, Meta
McAdams, Nellie
Redon, Liz
Shaff, Courtney
Williams, Eric

Others Present
Bell, Dan
Brick, Jim
Hanson, Lisa
Hendrixson, Heather
Houston, Ryan
Larson, Krista
Morford, Shawn
Reeve, Todd
Scott, Nell
Stanley, Brooke
Taylor, Bruce
Warren, Robert
Welle, Pat

The meeting was called to reconvene at 8:00 a.m. by Co-Chair Will Neuhauser.

H. Public Comment (Audio = 0:00:10)
There was no comment from the public.

I. Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) - Capacity Building Grant Awards (0:03:15)
Capacity Programs Coordinator Courtney Shaff updated the board on the FIP Capacity Building Program and the 2017-2019 Grant Solicitation Offering. Shaff reviewed the evaluation criteria and explained the process for selecting partnerships to recommend for funding. On behalf of staff, Shaff requested the board award Capacity Building FIP grants as described in Attachment B, delegate to the Director up to $60,000 to be allocated from the Capacity Building FIP spending plan item to be used for developing financial plans for the recommended applications described in Attachment B, and approve an additional Capacity Building FIP grant offering in 2018.

PUBLIC COMMENT (Audio = 0:14:00)

- Nell Scott addressed the board on behalf of Trout Unlimited and Heather Hendrixson on behalf of The Nature Conservancy to provide information about the work being accomplished in the Klamath Basin by their respective organizations.
- Brooke Stanley addressed the board on behalf of North Coast Watershed Association and the Lower Columbia Chum Recovery Partnership to request the board consider funding for project application #218-8300-15760.
- Bruce Taylor addressed the board to discuss the importance of oak prairie habitat conservation in the northwest and to express support for the partnerships requesting funding for this type of conservation.

There was board discussion and deliberation about proposed projects. (Audio = 0:42:00)

Will Neuhauser moved the board approve an additional Capacity Building FIP grant offering in 2018. The motion was seconded by Dan Thorndike. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 1:10:42)

Will Neuhauser moved the board approve the staff funding recommendations as described in Attachment B to the Capacity Building FIP Grant Awards staff report. The motion was seconded by John Roberts. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 1:12:10)

Bob Webber moved the board approve funding for Project #218-8300-15760 in Attachment B to the Capacity Building FIP Grant Awards staff report. The motion was seconded by Karl Wenner. There was discussion by the board. The motion failed with three affirmative votes. (Audio = 1:13:19)

Dan Thorndike moved the board delegate to the Executive Director up to $60,000 to be allocated from the Capacity Building FIP spending plan item to be used for developing financial plans for the recommended applications described in Attachment B. The motion was seconded by Gary Marshall. There was discussion by the board for clarification. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 1:21:17)

L. Strategic Implementation Areas & Coordinated Streamside Management (Audio = 1:22:45)

OWEB Executive Director Meta Loftsgaarden and Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Deputy Director Lisa Hanson presented updates to ODA's Strategic Implementation Areas and the Coordinated Streamside Management Partnership (formerly the Clean Water Partnership).

N. Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program (Audio = 2:07:10)

Executive Director Meta Loftsgaarden and Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program Project Manager Nellie McAdams updated the board on the progress of the Oregon Agriculture Heritage Program and commission member selection, and requested approval to initiate rulemaking.

PUBLIC COMMENT: There was no public comment.

There was discussion by the board.

Will Neuhauser moved the board authorize rulemaking for the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program. The motion was seconded by Laura Masterson. The motion passed unanimously. (Audio = 2:43:48)

O. Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) Update – Implementation (Audio = 2:44:25)
Deputy Director Renee Davis, Bonneville Environmental Foundation (BEF) Model Watershed Program Director Robert Warren, and Upper Deschutes Watershed Council Executive Director Ryan Houston reported to the board on the application of a progress monitoring framework to each of the six Implementation FIPs, outlined products of BEF's work with the FIPs and discussed next steps associated with FIP monitoring.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m. by Co-Chair Will Neuhauser. (Audio = 3:54:45)

January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting
Focused Investment Subcommittee Update

Subcommittee Members

Gary Marshall, Chair, Ron Alvarado, Alan Henning, Jason Robison

Background

The Focused Investment Subcommittee met on December 8th to discuss Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) capacity building and implementation program developments.

Summary of Focused Investment Subcommittee Work this Quarter

1. Development FIP Solicitation Timeline

The subcommittee discussed the timeline for soliciting Development FIP grants with funds remaining in this spending plan line item. More details on the solicitation are provided in the Director's Update staff report (Agenda Item L).

2. Follow-up from October Capacity Building FIP board awards

The subcommittee discussed follow-up communications between staff and the applicants who were not awarded FIP Capacity Building funds in October. These communications highlighted that it was important for OWEB to distinguish between a Technical Assistance grant and a Development FIP grant, and the need to build in additional time before the next solicitation to make sure this is understood by prospective applicants. Some partnerships can move forward with developing an action plan without a FIP grant; others who have a desire to be more collaborative may want to consider a Development FIP application.

3. FIP Gathering

The subcommittee discussed a planned gathering of participants in capacity building and implementation FIPs scheduled for March 13-14 in Corbett. The purpose of the Gathering is to promote peer learning about all aspects of FIP partnership work.

4. FIP Rulemaking

Proposed FIP rules were out for public comment during the month of December, and a final draft is proposed for board action at this meeting (see Agenda Item M).

To Be Presented at the January 2018 Board Meeting by:

Gary Marshall, Subcommittee Chair

Staff Contact

Eric Williams, Grant Program Manager
eric.williams@oregon.gov or 503-986-0047.

January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting
Monitoring Subcommittee Update

Subcommittee Members

Chair Rosemary Furfey, Stephen Brandt, Alan Henning, Jason Robison

Background

The Monitoring Subcommittee is discussing both open solicitation programmatic effectiveness monitoring (EM) and Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) monitoring. They also are overseeing the process to develop improved guidance for applicants submitting monitoring grant applications.

Summary of Monitoring Subcommittee Work this Quarter

The subcommittee met on October 3 and December 5, 2017, and discussed the following:

1) FIP monitoring framework with Bonneville Environmental Foundation (BEF) – In October, the subcommittee received a briefing in advance of the board meeting presentation. In December, staff updated the subcommittee about scheduled meetings with each of the six FIPs to obtain additional feedback on the results chain process, specifically on monitoring/reporting gaps identified.
2) Open Solicitation monitoring guidance – The subcommittee discussed feedback to date from OWEB staff and reviewers about improvements to OWEB's monitoring application guidance and refinements to OWEB's monitoring grant-making. Staff noted that a monitoring grantee survey is also underway.
3) Programmatic Effectiveness Monitoring / 'Telling the Restoration Story' – Staff reviewed with the subcommittee potential locations and restoration actions for describing the ecological effects of restoration over different time horizons. Next steps will focus on outreach to partners in 'high potential' areas to discuss opportunities.
4) Programmatic Effectiveness Monitoring / In-progress projects – Staff briefed the subcommittee about upcoming presentations at the January board meeting regarding findings from the 10-year Upper Middle Fork John Day Intensively Monitored Watershed and the tide gate removal/restoration literature review, and discussed the upcoming 10-year livestock exclusion monitoring presentation in April.
5) January 2018 funding requests – In December, staff briefed the subcommittee about two funding requests: 1) Funding for Strategic Implementation Area monitoring, in coordination with the Oregon Departments of Agriculture, Environmental Quality (DEQ), and Fish and Wildlife and local partners; and 2) Funding for replacement of volunteer water quality monitoring equipment in coordination with DEQ. Subcommittee members discussed both requests and concluded these are consistent with OWEB's mission and programs.

To Be Presented at the January 2018 Board Meeting by:
Rosemary Furfey, Subcommittee Chair

Staff Contact
Renee Davis, Deputy Director
renee.davis@oregon.gov or 503-986-0203

January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting
Open Solicitation Subcommittee Update

Subcommittee Members
Bob Webber, Chair, Stephen Brandt, Rosemary Furfey, Kathy Stangl

Background
Having completed work on the small grant program evaluation and stakeholder application revisions, the Open Solicitation Subcommittee continued reviewing the funding line process.

Summary of Open Solicitation Subcommittee Work this Quarter
Post-fire Assistance
The subcommittee previewed the post-fire technical assistance item on the January board agenda.

Funding Line Process
The subcommittee previously expressed that, regardless of method, transparency and predictability are the most important factors in deciding staff and board roles in addressing recommended projects that fall below the staff-recommended funding line. The subcommittee discussed whether to create a spending plan line item designated as a funding line contingency for such projects. There was concern that this approach would set up a potentially untapped spending plan item or that it would create an incentive for applicants to lobby the board for projects below the line.

The subcommittee would like to initiate board discussion on this topic with an April agenda item.

To Be Presented at the October 2017 Board Meeting by:
Bob Webber, Subcommittee Chair

Staff Contact
Eric Williams, Grant Program Manager
eric.williams@oregon.gov or 503-986-0047

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Ken Fetcho, Effectiveness Monitoring Coordinator
Renee Davis, Deputy Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item E – Tide Gate Restoration and Monitoring Literature Review
January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting

I. Introduction

Staff and partners from Oregon State University (OSU) will present the results of a literature review of existing materials from the Pacific Northwest (PNW) that describes the effects of tide gate restoration projects. This presentation will summarize the key findings and lessons learned from this review and discuss recommendations that emerged from this effort.

II. Background

The board's Monitoring Subcommittee and staff have identified tide gate restoration investments as a priority area to investigate via programmatic effectiveness monitoring. Tide gate restoration encompasses projects that remove tide gates and projects that replace tide gates with fish-friendly designs. Tide gate restoration projects can be costly and complex to design and implement. In addition, natural resource experts have raised concerns about the aging tide gate infrastructure in the state. Oregon has seen an increasing number of failing tide gates and a growing need for restoration projects that involve tide gates.

In July of 2016, the board awarded up to $40,000 to OSU for this literature review and compilation effort. The review compiles information from both tide gate restoration projects (including OWEB-funded projects) and effectiveness monitoring.

III. Ecological Effects of Tide Gate Restoration

The team, including OSU faculty and OWEB staff, examined the outcomes of tide gate restoration actions in three ways:

- A literature review of existing materials from the PNW that describe effects of tide gate restoration projects;
- A summary of the tide gate restoration and effectiveness monitoring projects OWEB has funded, and compiled findings and lessons learned from these projects; and

- A summary of the tide gate restoration and effectiveness monitoring of non-OWEB funded projects, and compiled findings and lessons learned from these projects.

At the time of writing this staff report, OSU is finalizing the report (including the executive summary) that compiles these findings and highlights important information and issues to be considered during OWEB's grant-making process. The document also provides recommendations for monitoring the effects of tide gate restoration projects in the future.

IV. Recommendation

This is an information item only.

Attachments

A. Ecological Effects of Tide Gate Restoration Final Report – Executive Summary (to be provided at the January board meeting)

Executive Summary

This document reports on findings, conclusions and recommendations derived from scientific literature and knowledge regarding the effectiveness of tide gate removal or upgrade in improving conditions for Oregon's native migratory fish species, particularly salmonids, and other plant and animal species that utilize estuarine ecosystems. The project was commissioned by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) to foster better understanding of the effectiveness of their past investments in estuary habitat restoration involving tide gates, and to aid in targeting future investments. This will be especially important because many less-complicated projects (e.g. those on public land, smaller, single-action projects, those with consensus on land use) have already been completed, and restoration efforts are becoming increasingly complex and resource intensive. Additionally, restoration actions and benefits can vary considerably according to local conditions. Thus, key questions going forward involve project prioritization and design to achieve maximum return on investments in an environment where demand for projects exceeds available resources. Users of this information may include applicants submitting tide gate and estuary restoration proposals to OWEB, reviewers of these proposals, other OWEB staff, and the OWEB Board of Directors.

The project is premised on the assumption that the ecological effects of existing tide gates are understood well enough to make estuary restoration involving removal or upgrades of aging tide gates generally worthwhile in terms of improved fish passage and estuarine habitat conditions. However, the data on tide gate restoration (removal or upgrade) was not cohesively synthesized. To address this information gap we focused our work around the following four tasks.

Task 1: A review of literature pertaining to tide gate removals and upgrades;

Task 2: Summary and review of completed, primarily OWEB-funded tide gate removal and/or upgrade projects and associated effectiveness monitoring;

Task 3: Summary and review of completed tide gate removal and/or upgrade projects and associated effectiveness monitoring not funded primarily by OWEB; and

Task 4: Summary and synthesis, including findings and recommendations.

We used a multi-faceted approach to knowledge synthesis, including review of relevant scientific literature, OWEB and non-OWEB agency reports on tide gate projects, and inquiries to state and federal agency staff working on estuary restoration in the Pacific Northwest region. The work was completed by a team based at Oregon State University. The report is organized into seven chapters, described below, with significant findings and recommendations at the conclusion of this Executive Summary.

Chapter 1, *Introduction*, provides an overview of tide gates and tide gate hydraulics to help understand their effects. Various types of tide gates are described, including modifications intended to reduce adverse effects on fish passage and water quality. Because tide gate operations are controlled by tidal cycles, we are using an example from the upgraded Willanch Creek tide gates in the Coos Bay estuary to explain how tidal hydraulics govern the timing of gate openings and closing, the degree of opening, and resulting water velocities. The chapter concludes with a discussion of recent OWEB investments in tide

gate removals and upgrades, and the desire to have a review of literature and knowledge to lay the foundation for future programs. Throughout our investigations, we were asked to identify data gaps and areas for future study, as well as major uncertainties or topics of concern that should be considered in grant application reviews for tide gate removal and upgrade projects.

Chapter 2, ***Methods***, describes the process we used to conduct the literature search and our examination of completed restoration projects and monitoring. This review focused on four questions:

1. Does tide gate *upgrade* affect salmonid abundance, distribution, growth, survival or habitat availability in the Pacific Northwest (PNW)?
2. Does tide gate *removal* affect salmonid abundance, distribution, growth, survival or habitat availability in the PNW?
3. Does tide gate *upgrade* affect water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen and tidal exchange in the PNW?
4. Does tide gate *removal* affect water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen and tidal exchange in the PNW?

To conduct our search for relevant literature we utilized systematic review methods (which enhance objectivity and transparency) in conjunction with traditional literature searches. Systematic searches were conducted using Google Scholar and Web of Science. About 350 search results from twelve individual searches were assessed in this manner, producing an initial list of approximately 65 pieces of provisionally included literature, with an additional 15 found through other means. These 80 articles were evaluated and categorized in an Excel spreadsheet, with 32 ultimately considered pertinent for the literature review (although others were used for the ecological context discussion).

OWEB provided project completion and post-implementation reports for restoration and monitoring projects for which they were the primary funder (Task 2). Identifying and accurately describing primarily non-OWEB tide gate projects (Task 3) was not straightforward, due the complex, multi-phase nature of estuary restoration; diversity in participants, funders and project goals; and associated inconsistencies and gaps in project naming, reporting, and monitoring. We identified some primarily non-OWEB projects during systematic searching, and additional projects using variants of project and location names, publication lists, keyword searches within synthesis documents, bibliographies, and queries to estuary restoration entities. We faced similar issues in identifying primarily non-OWEB monitoring efforts. Monitoring was sometimes linked with a particular tide gate removal or upgrade, but was usually focused on watershed-level restoration with multiple components. This limited our ability to distinguish results associated with tide gates from broader watershed-level findings. We included projects from British Columbia, Canada to Humboldt Bay in northern California. Some were well documented while others were not, so the level of detail provided for each project varies.

Our searches to identify and review primarily non-OWEB tide gate projects were extensive but not exhaustive. A "deeper dive" into projects already identified would likely reveal additional information.

Chapter 3, ***Ecological Context of Tide Gates in Estuaries***, examines the effects of existing tide gates, salmon life history diversity, and the importance of coastal marsh habitats for juvenile salmonids. We began with the assumption that ecological effects of tide gates were well understood and accepted. During our investigation we found additional evidence of effects resulting from existing tide gates. We also found

new information on early migrating estuary-rearing coho salmon life histories contributing to the spawning population and highlighting the importance of estuarine habitats to a broader range of juvenile salmonids than previously recognized. We include this information as context for our discussion of tide gate removals and upgrades, and as evidence for the value of such projects.

Chapter 4, *Effects of Tide Gate Upgrades and Removal on Aquatic Organisms and Estuarine Environments*, is a review of findings on this subject reported in the scientific literature (i.e., peer-reviewed journal articles and graduate student theses) and various project reports identified via literature searching. Our review was focused on the Pacific Northwest but included studies from other regions. Documentation and availability of monitoring data—even in cases where we found evidence that monitoring was done—varied significantly from project to project, and by region. Where monitoring data were available, interpretation and synthesis were often insufficient to allow for robust conclusions. Summaries and findings are drawn from peer-reviewed literature and M.S. theses where available, but are also informed by a significant amount of information from non-peer reviewed agency reports and monitoring data. Very few studies only examined the effects of tide gate upgrades or removal independently of other restoration actions. Thus, for most studies we could not distinguish the confounding effects of different actions. As a result, we were not able to answer the guiding questions separately. Instead, we identified two main themes related to tide gate upgrades and removals- 1) effects on salmonids and other aquatic organisms and, 2) effects on water quality- that we used to organize our synthesis of 32 publications. Only a few of these publications were directly relevant to addressing the four guiding questions. The rest provided valuable information to better understand the general context of how and why tide gate upgrade and removal projects benefit salmonids and other aquatic organisms as well as their estuarine habitats. Individual summaries of these publications are included in Appendix A.

Chapter 5, *Regional Project Summaries*, complements the literature review by showing the extent and diversity of estuarine restoration projects in Oregon, Washington, and northern California, extracting information from the detailed project descriptions found in Appendix B (primarily OWEB-funded) and Appendix C (primarily non-OWEB funded). Forty-seven restoration projects in five different regions are highlighted, including 14 in Oregon where OWEB was the primary funder (and another eight primarily funded by others). These projects highlight the diversity of tide gate related estuarine restoration, ranging from single tributary stream tide gates to complex projects involving multiple tide gates, levee setbacks, habitat restoration, and infrastructure improvement. Chapter 5 also discusses monitoring efforts that evaluate these projects. This monitoring includes implementation (whether the project was implemented according to designs), effectiveness (whether the project was likely to meet its goals), and validation (how do these projects fit into the larger status and trend, and salmon life cycles). Thirteen OWEB-funded monitoring projects are discussed, along with an additional 21 funded by others.

Chapter 6, *Thinking Systematically about Tide Gates*, synthesizes the work described in Chapters 3, 4, and 5 into a framework that can be used for program development. We identify four types of project goals (developing estuarine rearing habitat, improving fish passage, providing flood control, and protecting infrastructure) that typically guide tide gate related restoration projects. We also identify three general tide gate geographies (river/stream mouths, tributary mouths, and field drains) and discuss their features as they relate to restoration opportunities. Through our analysis of projects in the previous chapter, four common types of tide gate related restoration projects were distinguished (complete tidal reconnection, partial tidal reconnection, tide gate upgrades for fish passage, and tide gate upgrades to improve rearing habitat). Chapter 6 also provides a number of "lessons learned" by restoration practitioners related to

fish ecology, project implementation, and monitoring. The final section discusses regional frameworks for collaboration, project prioritization, and reducing regulatory uncertainty. Washington's extensive experience in restoring its estuaries offers potential models, Oregon's land use planning for estuary management provides a framework to develop a coast-wide programmatic strategy, and there are recent examples of cooperation and collaboration that could provide a structure.

Chapter 7, *Findings and Recommendations*, concludes the report. "Findings" are used to identify key insights of the review team, organized into five themes: physical and ecological effects of tide gates; project scoping, prioritization, and planning; project implementation and effectiveness; future monitoring and information needs; and potential components of a Phase II follow-on project. Each of the findings provides some elaboration, as well as recommendations that OWEB can consider as they move forward with program development.

A subset of the findings and recommendations from Chapter 7, representing the key findings, are summarized below, divided into five categories.

Physical and Ecological Effects of Tide Gates

Finding 1: Limited or nonexistent connectivity significantly affects fish community composition and water quality.

Recommendation: The science is clear that for salmonid fish habitat and passage, the absence of tide gates is preferred, if possible. However, this does not take into consideration current land uses and other factors associated with the use of tide gates. Improved tide gates and their active management have the potential to ameliorate many adverse impacts to fish passage and water quality, especially when seasonal passage needs and habitat utilization are incorporated.

Finding 2: Life-history diversity of juvenile coho salmon is greater than previously realized.

Recommendation: The clear implication of this body of literature is that, besides Chinook salmon, coastal populations of coho salmon will benefit significantly from increased connectivity and fish passage opportunities in the freshwater/estuarine ecotones of rivers and this should be incorporated into tide gate design, installation, upgrades or removal projects.

Recommendation: Additional research into juvenile coho salmon rearing life histories and their habitat use would benefit practitioners if targeted to potential restoration strategies and project site selection and implementation.

Finding 3: Estuary rearing provides increased growth opportunities for juvenile coho salmon.

Recommendation: Plan restoration actions with the expectation that all beneficial ecological effects, such as increased prey productivity creating improved foraging opportunities for juvenile salmon, may not occur for several years after project completion.

Finding 4: The best restoration results have been reported for large scale and comprehensive restoration projects, and not solely tide gate upgrades.

Recommendation: *Whenever possible favor comprehensive restoration projects that aim at reestablishing connectivity and ecosystem level processes over those that focus on changing one single factor (e.g., number of fish that pass, water quality above tide gates, etc.).*

Project Scoping, Prioritization, and Planning

Finding 5: Oregon's Statewide Land Use planning framework includes detailed requirements for the planning and management of Oregon's estuaries that need to be recognized in project scoping, design, and implementation.

Recommendation: *Social, political, and administrative considerations significantly affect the potential types, places, and methods for tide gate related restoration in Oregon's estuaries. Local conservation organizations should work with local county planners in developing future program strategies. The collaborative process for revising the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan by Coos County and the Partnership for Coastal Watersheds (South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve and Coos Watershed Association) can serve as a model and pilot for revising other coastal estuary management plans.*

Recommendation: *OWEB should work with the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development to identify processes that facilitate incorporation of restoration considerations associated with both tide gate upgrades and removals as estuary management plans are revised.*

Finding 6: Estuary restoration projects increasingly have multiple goals providing joint benefits.

Recommendation: *Recognize that projects that can demonstrate some combination of water quality, fish recovery, agricultural conservation, flood protection, climate change resilience, and/or recreation benefits are more likely to be locally acceptable and fundable, but are also more complex and require coordinated project management.*

Finding 7: Oregon lacks a comprehensive framework for estuary restoration.

Recommendation: *Develop a comprehensive approach to estuary restoration in Oregon that acknowledges diverse stakeholder goals and benefits, while articulating a common vision for human uses of estuaries, floodplains, and coastal wetlands.*

Finding 8: Estuary restoration projects increasingly include acquisition of the lands to be restored, a trend that is likely to continue.

Recommendation: *Consider working with stakeholders to develop a more integrated approach for identifying lands that are suitable for acquisition as part of a comprehensive estuarine restoration strategy.*

Finding 9: Oregon has a system of watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts that work to coordinate and support local restoration efforts.

Recommendation: *Continue to build and maintain capacity in Oregon's coastal watershed councils and districts for partnership building, promoting social learning regarding the multiple benefits of estuary restoration, generating support and helping to coordinate locally-acceptable restoration projects.*

Finding 10: Mitigation and environmental damage funds are underutilized for estuary restoration in Oregon.

Recommendation*: Explore options for applying mitigation to tide gate removal, upgrade and other estuary restoration actions. This may involve administrative rule-making (or statutory changes) to better coordinate mitigation and restoration.*

Finding 11: Benefits and effects of tide gates are related to their geographic location: stream/river mouth and tributaries allow tide gate upgrades to meet multiple goals.

Recommendation: *To maximize benefits for salmonids (and potentially other benefits such as flood mitigation) prioritize projects where the tide gate(s) are located at stream/river mouths, or tributary creeks.*

Recommendation: *When considering projects where the tide gate is a located at a field drain, ensure that suitable rearing or off-channel refuge habitat is available, or restored or created as a project component.*

Finding 12: A recently recognized ecosystem service of coastal wetlands is their extraordinary capacity to capture and sequester atmospheric carbon (known as "blue carbon").

Recommendation: *Continue investments in monitoring of blue carbon dynamics, and methods to quantify potential carbon benefits of coastal wetland restoration. Explore the potential for investment in tidal wetland restoration efforts by considering the interplay of such efforts with carbon sequestration.*

Project Implementation and Effectiveness

Finding 13: Upgrading a tide gate is only the first step in the process of improving ecological conditions and fish migration corridors.

Recommendation: *To fully realize the potential benefits of restoration involving tide gates, post restoration management plans should explicitly provide for active and adaptive management of the gates in order to incorporate knowledge gained from research and monitoring, and to account for unforeseen effects or outcomes.*

Recommendation: *Recognize that to optimize tide gate design and management for fish requires a balancing of: 1) gate opening time and width, 2) culvert width, 3) invert elevation, and 4) upstream pool depth at high tide.*

Recommendation: *Tide gates should be managed seasonally to ensure that fish passage requirements, water temperatures and dissolved oxygen are suitable for juvenile salmonids*

when they are present in the system. Additionally, any maintenance that requires a tide gate to be closed should be conducted when salmonids are not present.

Future Monitoring

Finding 14: The information base on the effects of tide gate upgrades is very limited. Project practitioners lack support to publish monitoring results in peer-reviewed journals.

Recommendation: *Provide funding support, incentives, and technical assistance to allow entities conducting monitoring of OWEB estuary restoration projects to develop publications of their findings for submission to peer-reviewed journals.*

Recommendation: *Continue and expand partnering with research universities to recruit graduate students to test hypotheses regarding tide gates, conduct in-depth monitoring, and publish results.*

Finding 15: Long-term monitoring is critical, but this is resource and time-intensive and support for it is usually limited. There is no comprehensive estuary restoration project monitoring strategy.

Recommendation: *Develop a more integrated and cohesive monitoring strategy for OWEB estuary restoration projects, starting with rigorous analysis of what questions the monitoring should be designed to inform or answer. Explicitly consider how monitoring results would be used to inform adaptive management of tide gates. To the extent possible, institutionalize and standardize existing OWEB monitoring protocols, so existing data can be compared to new data.*

Recommendation: *Review monitoring protocols used by other programs in the PNW (e.g. the Columbia Estuary Ecosystem Restoration Program) to inform development of a more standardized and cohesive approach for monitoring OWEB-funded estuary projects.*

Recommendation: *Carefully consider which projects to monitor, who will be using the resulting knowledge, and how it will be used. Focus tightly on a carefully selected subset of potential sites or projects to track through time, i.e., 10-20 years.*

Phase II Project Opportunities

Finding 16: There is considerable potential for additional qualitative learning and quantitative data synthesis regarding the effectiveness of estuary restoration actions that involve tide gates in Washington and northern California.

Recommendation: *Develop a scope of work to continue knowledge synthesis and development of tools to support restoration and infrastructure modernization in Oregon's estuaries. Potential components include gathering and analyzing additional documentation and data sets, developing a monitoring framework, reviewing and synthesizing frameworks for collaborative restoration, and exploring the potential for development and application of a*

coast wide approach to hydrodynamic modeling to support project prioritization and alternatives analysis.

Finding 17: There is a lack of clear guidance or reports on the likely costs and benefits of various types of tide gate and estuary restoration projects.

Recommendation: *Work with the INR review team and others to further develop this concept for use in a programmatic strategy and to support restoration grant reviews.*

Conclusion. We believe there is an opportunity to expand and utilize the data sources and leads identified in this project for use in more robust analyses and syntheses, and generate new knowledge regarding the effectiveness of tide gate upgrades or removal. The information and recommendations contained in this report, coupled with additional efforts in the same vein, could foster a more holistic and integrated approach to estuary restoration projects in Oregon that involve tide gates.

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Renee Davis, OWEB Deputy Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item F – Volunteer Water-Quality Monitoring Equipment Funding
January 30-31, 2018 Board Meeting

I. Introduction

Staff request funding to support equipment purchases for the State of Oregon's Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Program (Volunteer Monitoring Program).

II. Background

OWEB's statutes recognize the importance of investing to improve water quality. Accordingly, water quality monitoring is a primary monitoring investment area for OWEB's monitoring grant-making.

The state's Volunteer Monitoring Program, housed within the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), provides support for water quality monitoring, including technical assistance and training in monitoring design, equipment use, data management, and analysis. Volunteer groups participating in the program—many of which are OWEB grantees—are eligible to receive high-quality monitoring equipment on loan.

OWEB relies on these services to ensure high-quality study designs, monitoring practices, appropriate tools, and sound data management are embedded within monitoring grants funded by the board. To ensure adequate resources are available to local groups, the board has provided periodic funding for water-quality monitoring equipment to be made available via the Volunteer Monitoring Program. This equipment enables local groups to expand the state's water quality monitoring network, informing both local watershed and larger state-level needs, such as tracking for the Total Maximum Daily Load program. More than 100 groups have participated in this program to date, gathering monitoring data from over 1,000 locations from around the state.

III. Funding Request

Funding is requested to maintain this equipment-loan service that DEQ provides to local organizations. The request for $39,651 is itemized in the table included in Attachment A. Funds will be used to replace aging equipment, which will improve data-collection methods and data quality, and expand monitoring capability to address critical water

quality data needs. Additional detail about the monitoring equipment to be purchased is provided in Attachment B.

IV. Recommendation

Staff recommend the board provide $39,651 from the Open Solicitation Programmatic Effectiveness Monitoring line item in the 2017-19 spending plan in support of new and replacement equipment for the Volunteer Water-Quality Monitoring Program, and delegate to the Executive Director the authority to distribute the funds through appropriate agreements with an award date of January 30, 2018.

Attachments

A. Volunteer Monitoring Program
B. Equipment Budget and Details

		2018 Proposed Budget			
Parameter	**Item**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**	
Continuous Temperature Data Loggers					
	U22 Temp Loggers	50	$87.15	$4,357.50	
	HOBOWare Pro Software	1	$68.12	$68.12	
				subtotal=	**$4,425.62**
Continuous Dissolved Oxygen Data Loggers					
	U26 DO Loggers	10	$917.90	$9,179.00	
	U26 DO Sensor Caps	10	$76.86	$768.60	
	Onset Base Station	2	$84.03	$168.06	
	Monarch Track-It Barometric Pressure / Temperature Data Logger	5	$120.00	$600.00	
				subtotal=	**$10,715.66**
Fecal Bacteria Testing Equipment					
	Idexx Quanti-Tray Sealer and insert	1	$3,500.00	$3,500.00	
	Fisherbrand™ Basic Microbiological Incubators15-015-2634	1	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	
	UV lamp WL160,6 WATT FLUOR LAMP	1	$150.00	$150.00	
	WCM10 UV VIEWING CABINET	1	$220.00	$220.00	
				subtotal=	**$5,370.00**
Water Quality Meter- Measures DO, Cond/Salinity, Temp, pH					
	4000 Traceable® Digital Thermometer	10	$475.00	$4,750.00	
	ProDSS Handheld meter – Instrument w/o GPS	2	$1,630.00	$3,260.00	
	ProDSS 4 sensor Cable with no depth sensor – 4m	2	$1,790.00	$3,580.00	
	ProDSS Optical Dissolved Oxygen Sensor	2	$1,000.00	$2,000.00	
	ProDSS Conductivity/Temperature Sensor	2	$700.00	$1,400.00	
	ProDSS pH Sensor	2	$450.00	$900.00	
	ProDSS Nitrate Sensor w/replaceable module attached	2	$575.00	$1,150.00	
				subtotal=	**$17,040.00**
Turbidity meter					
	HACH Turbidimeter 2100Q	2	$1,050.00	$2,100.00	
				subtotal=	**$2,100.00**
			Grand Total =	**$39,651.28**	

ATTACHMENT B

Volunteer Water-Quality Monitoring Program Equipment Needs

ADDITIONAL DETAIL

Additional information for each type of equipment is provided below.

Continuous temperature data loggers continue to be in demand by organizations prioritizing and tracking watershed restoration programs. The temperature data loggers generally have a 5 year lifespan due to battery limitations and mechanical breakdown of the logger body. The funding for 50 loggers would replace units previously purchased by the DEQ volunteer program.

Continuous dissolved oxygen data loggers allow for unattended continuous monitoring of this diurnal parameter. Groups have been increasingly monitoring for dissolved oxygen to better characterize DO conditions identified as a possible concern through prior grab sampling. Continuous dissolved oxygen monitors represent a growing type of support to watershed councils. Funding for additional logger base stations for downloading and programming loggers is also requested to satisfy consistent need.

Fecal bacteria monitoring continues to be a highly successful element of the volunteer monitoring program. The Idexx equipment for this monitoring is relatively expensive but has proven to be reliable method and provided valuable information to partner organizations and DEQ. These funds will expand existing capacity allowing monitoring in new areas of the state.

Water quality meters measure basic water quality parameters of temperature, conductivity, salinity, dissolved oxygen and pH. The capability of in situ nitrate concentration measurements is also a growing interest. The DEQ has been transitioning to providing multi-parameter meters to groups for better efficiency in conducting high quality monitoring relative to purchasing separate units for each parameter. The funding for the multi-parameter equipment listed will expand this type of support for groups. In addition, the DEQ's current inventory of sufficiently accurate, NIST certifiable thermometers is aging. These thermometers, are efficient tools for field auditing continuous loggers. Replacement units are needed to maintain support for groups conducting these types of monitoring. Portable barometric pressure units are also important for conducting field audits for dissolved oxygen loggers.

Turbidity meters funds will be used to replace meters that were purchased over ten years ago that have started to fail.

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Renee Davis, OWEB Deputy Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item G – Coordinated Streamside Management / Strategic Implementation Area Monitoring
January 30-31, 2018 Board Meeting

I. Introduction

Staff will brief the board about Strategic Implementation Areas (SIA) monitoring as part of the state's work on Coordinated Streamside Management. Staff will request funding to support this monitoring for SIAs selected during the 2017-19 biennium.

II. Background

A team of state agencies, working with federal and local partners, has developed a coordinated approach to streamside management to ensure that riparian vegetation will provide for water quality protection. The approach, which is led jointly by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and OWEB, initially focuses on agriculturally influenced areas.

The program comprises three distinct, but overlapping, components: 1) voluntary, incentive-based conservation; 2) compliance with the state's Agricultural Water Quality Management Act's area rules; and 3) monitoring to track water quality improvements, and learn about and share the most effective conservation approaches. To initiate this program, SIAs are selected based on need (e.g., diminished water quality, habitat, etc.), while considering the capacity of local organizations to deliver on-the-ground assistance. Once an SIA has been selected, state agency partners work with local partners to develop an implementation strategy for the selected area. Following development of the strategy, the SIA is eligible for technical assistance (TA) funding from OWEB for landowner outreach and project design.

III. SIA Monitoring Approach

The state is taking an interagency approach to Coordinated Streamside Management, including monitoring. Agencies engaged in developing the monitoring framework for SIAs include ODA, OWEB, and the Oregon Departments of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). The monitoring framework encompasses two scales: 1) watershed-scale monitoring that measures the uplift through time from conservation

actions; and 2) site-level analysis to learn from implementation and capture and share best practices for on-the-ground work.

The following steps will be used to create both the monitoring framework and the localized monitoring for individual SIAs:

- Agencies develop the high-level monitoring framework, including templates and guidance for creating sampling and analysis plans, quality assurance project plans, and study designs.
- Agencies and local partners collaborate to develop SIA-specific monitoring plans, including identifying monitoring questions and monitoring parameter(s), and developing components of the framework.
- State and local partners assess previously collected data to determine existence of and/or need for baseline data.
- Baseline data will be collected and/or analyzed, then used to inform SIA-specific monitoring plans and sampling design (e.g., number of monitoring sites needed).
- Monitoring, reporting, and adaptive management will continue for up to 10 years in each SIA (see Attachment A).

IV. Funding Request

Funding is requested in the amount of $300,000 to support monitoring in each of the 12 SIAs to be selected during the 2017-19 biennium. Use of monitoring funding will be tied specifically to implementation of the SIA-specific monitoring plans outlined in Section III above. Eligible uses of the funding include equipment; training of local partners by agencies to conduct monitoring; annual monitoring tasks completed collaboratively by local and state partners; analysis to be conducted in coordination with agencies; and baseline data mining, as needed.

V. Recommendation

Staff recommend the board award $300,000 from the Open Solicitation Programmatic Effectiveness Monitoring line item in the 2017-19 spending plan for Strategic Implementation Area monitoring, and delegate to the Executive Director the authority to distribute the funds through appropriate agreements with an award date of January 30, 2018.

Attachments

A. Coordinated Streamside Management – Monitoring Overview

Coordinated Streamside Management on Rural Lands in Oregon

Monitoring Overview

Monitoring is an essential component of coordinated streamside management. Watershed-scale monitoring can tell the story of whether and how the actions landowners take result in the intended improvements to water quality. Depending on the stream, parameters targeted for improvement may include stream temperature, sediment, nutrients, and/or bacteria. In addition to watershed-scale monitoring, evaluation of specific actions helps local groups learn and share information about the most effective implementation strategies and approaches. ODA and OWEB will engage DEQ and ODFW to develop scientifically and technically robust monitoring strategies, working with local partners to identify the parameter(s) of interest, and providing the necessary training for local partners to collect data and report results. Implementation of the monitoring strategy will document uplift to water quality through time, and provide information to support adaptive management.

Monitoring Components in Year 0-1

1) **Monitoring Strategy –** ODA and OWEB will coordinate with DEQ and ODFW—the agencies with extensive expertise and experience with water quality and biological monitoring, respectively—to develop a monitoring strategy. This approach will ensure that accurate baseline information about stream temperature, sediment, bacteria, and/or nutrient levels are available and can be used to show post-implementation progress. The plan will address two scales of monitoring:
    a. Watershed-level monitoring to identify trends in water quality, and
    b. Site-specific evaluation to learn and share information about how to implement the identified conservation practices in a way that has the best chances to achieve the intended impact.

    The strategy will be coordinated with the local SWCD and/or other local partners prior to implementation. Local partners will be trained in data collection and can charge those costs to a technical assistance grant to be provided by OWEB. DEQ will complete placement of monitoring equipment and baseline data gathering.

Monitoring Components in Years 1-4

1) **Implementation of Site-Specific and Watershed Monitoring -** Monitoring will continue throughout the implementation process.
2) **Reporting –** Information about actions completed by local partners will be paired with monitoring data to determine if improvements have been made as a result of implementation. Note: In-stream signals of water-quality effects may not be seen until a few years after implementation is complete.
3) **Adaptive Management -** Adaptive management will be a priority for partners, using information from landowners about the effectiveness of the approach, along with data from the ecological monitoring implemented at the beginning of the program.

Monitoring Components in Years 5-10

1) **Implementation of Site-Specific and Watershed Monitoring -** Monitoring will continue for 2-5 years after the completion of coordinated work in the identified area.
2) **Reporting –** Information about actions completed by local partners will be paired with monitoring data to determine if improvements have been made as a result of implementation.
3) **Adaptive Management -** Adaptive management will be a priority for partners, using information from landowners about the effectiveness of the approach, along with data from the ecological monitoring implemented at the beginning of the program.

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Courtney Shaff, Capacity Programs Coordinator

SUBJECT: Agenda Item H – Organization Collaboration Grant – Shared Space Project Update
January 30-31, 2018 Board Meeting

I. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the Organization Collaboration Shared Space Project. This is an information item only.

II. Background

OWEB first announced the Organizational Collaboration grant offering in July 2013. The funding is intended to support new or expand existing strategic collaborations in order to build resilient, sustainable, local organizations that achieve ecological outcomes and engage communities. Organizational Collaboration grants support the following activities:

1) Evaluating the operational structure of multiple collaborating organizations to improve service delivery or reach under-served communities/geographies, which may result in sharing of staff and services among the organizations.

2) The merger/consolidation of organizations.

The applicants must demonstrate that the options being considered will strengthen the impact and build resiliency and sustainability of multiple organizations. Since its inception, six grants have been awarded for a total of $493,869.

III. Shared Space Project

In 2016, the Greenbelt Land Trust, Benton Soil and Water Conservation District, Institute for Applied Ecology, and Marys River Watershed Council began investigating a shared space center in Corvallis for the benefit of local environmental organizations and the community at large. Following discussions, the four organizations applied to OWEB for an initial Organization Collaboration grant and were awarded $47,964.00 in July 2016. At the October 2017 meeting the board awarded the organizations a second Organization Collaboration grant for $72,848 to complete Phase II of the project.

IV. Recommendation

This is an information item only. OWEB staff and project partners will present information about this project at the January board meeting.

Attachments

A. Shared Space Feasibility Study

Executive Summary

In October 2016, four Core Partners (Greenbelt Land Trust, Benton Soil and Water Conservation District, Institute for Applied Ecology and Marys River Watershed Council) engaged the Nonprofit Centers Network (NCN) to complete a feasibility analysis for a shared space center in Corvallis, Oregon for the benefit of local environmental organizations and the community at large. Nonprofit shared space centers have a long history of leveraging the resources of many to create collective impact for the greater good. The goal of the feasibility study was to determine demand for such space, evaluate real estate options, estimate costs of creating and maintaining a center, explore shared service opportunities and provide a roadmap for next steps.

NCN undertook an analysis of how potential tenants might locate together to better support their respective missions and joint goals. A survey of covering current and desired space usage, amenities and budget was completed with potential tenants (both Core Partners and other organizations, referred to within this report as "Tier II" partners). A Community Meeting was held to involve other stakeholders and community members in the discussion. A Theory of Change and Values Statement were developed for the project. Four preliminary project priorities were identified: (1) proximity to downtown Corvallis, (2) space for growth, (3) potential venue rental income and (4) a green or sustainable building.

For the purposes of a "test fit" of potential tenants as well as an estimate of budget size, three very different facility options were identified by the Core Partners for the feasibility study. One was the purchase of an existing building in downtown Corvallis (Option 1), a second was an option to lease all or a portion of a new building to be constructed (Option 2), and lastly, the third was the purchase of land and construction of a new building (Option 3). These three sites offer a range of locations, sizes and features for the purpose of generating realistic parameters for a potential project and to inform the Core Partners' decision-making process. Financial modeling was completed for each option based on available information.

NCN determined the space needs of the four Core Partners are approximately 10,000 square feet and, if including other interested environmental organizations (Tier II partners), the space needs grow to about 14,000 square feet. Core Partners are currently spending between $10-$15 per square foot or $111,180 per year on occupancy expenses. These parameters were incorporated into the analysis of potential shared space projects.

Project Comparison	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Proximity to Downtown	✓	✓	?
Space for Growth	✓	✓	✓
Venue Rental Income	✓	?	✓
Green/Sustainable	?	✓	✓
Lease Rate PSF	$18.00	$14.00	$20.50
Capital Campaign	$4M	$271,000	$5.5M

Option Summary

Option 1 examined purchasing an existing building in downtown Corvallis. NCN used one building currently on the market for $3 million with 20,400 square feet as a sample project and estimated the total project cost at $6 million including renovations, soft costs and furniture, fixtures and equipment. NCN's analysis shows that shared space tenants would need to pay $18.00 per square foot to cover the basic operations and modest shared services (internal billing, reception, program development), assuming a capital campaign of $4 million. A project like this has the advantage of creating enough space for robust special event rentals and room for organizational growth. However, the size of the building is also a financial risk in that there is not enough demonstrated demand at this price point. The project would also be highly dependent on a successful capital campaign.

Option 2 focused on a leasing space. There is a local builder/developer who has expressed a willingness to work with the Core Partners on a soon-to-be-built building in downtown Corvallis. In this example the builder has indicated he will provide a warm, dry shell and he is flexible on timing, space usage and lease term. The proposed building would be 30,000 square feet with 10,000 square feet per floor. NCN understands that the builder/developer will accommodate any amount of space the Core Partners wish to lease, for example, 10,000 square feet, 15,000 square feet, 20,000 square feet or 30,000 square feet. In order to simplify the analysis and provide an option with a smaller footprint, NCN assumed a lease of 10,000 square feet, or one floor. Of course, this does not preclude the Core Partners from opting to secure more space in this building. NCN assumed an annual rental rate of $12 per square foot to be charged by the landlord for a 5 to 10-year lease. Tenant improvements, including furniture, fixtures and equipment were assumed to be financed through a capital campaign of $271,200. NCN's model shows this option would require partners to pay $14 per square foot to cover all expenses, including a modest level of shared services. With partners paying $14 per square foot (the lowest of the three options), Option 2 has the advantage of being the most financially sustainable. By only taking on the square footage needed by the Core Partners, there is no additional financial risk, although using only 10,000 square feet may limit flexibility around storage space. If additional space for organizational growth or the inclusion of Tier II organizations were needed, there is the opportunity to secure additional space on a second floor. It is unclear if this option could be replicated in the open rental market.

Option 3 considered the purchase of vacant land and the construction of a new building on the outskirts of Corvallis. The example used is a property listed currently for sale for $2.3 million. NCN estimated construction costs of $3.4 million which, in addition to soft costs and a contingency, gives a total project cost of $7.5 million. NCN's model showed that shared space tenants would need to pay $20.50 per square foot to cover the basic operation of the building, assuming a capital campaign of $5.5 million (the highest of all three options). A project of this nature, on a large parcel of land, would allow the groups to have an outdoor demonstration area for environmental stewardship projects. It would also enable them to create a building customized to their size and needs, including special event rentals and room for organizational growth. However, this type of project poses the most substantial financial risk in that it involves the highest operating cost per square foot and requires the largest capital campaign.

Recommendations

NCN recommends the Core Partners evaluate their capacity for a capital campaign before selecting a real estate option. They should determine whether adding Tier II organizations will help them meet their goals and how expanding their core group would impact the project. Once the size of the space needed and an achievable budget are known, they can determine the best facility solution to meet their shared goal of protecting natural resources and engaging more community members in their cause.

Assuming a large capital campaign is not realistic or preferable, NCN recommends Option 2 or leasing space. Option 2 offers the most flexibility in terms of space usage at the lowest price, and as such, will provide the most financial stability and opportunities for synergy for the Core Partners. This assumes the terms of the lease are as stated by the builder/developer.

NCN recommends the following next steps:

- Create a timeline for partner commitments and a deadline for submitting Letters of Interest and deposits
- Establish guidelines for a joint capital campaign and collect partner contributions of at least $20,000
- Begin the process of forming a new 501c3 entity to either serve as master leaseholder or building owner
- Issue a joint RFP for shared IT services to demonstrate how the organizations are working together
- Focus communications on how sharing space and services will benefit the community at large

In our experience, the most successful nonprofit shared space projects have focused on (1) shared goals (in this case, environmental sustainability), (2) trust and communication among partners and the community, and (3) realistic financial goals. The Corvallis shared space project has great potential to be a platform to better serve its community and to serve as an example for nonprofit collaboration working toward a collective impact.

Introduction

In 2015, four Corvallis, Oregon based organizations (Greenbelt Land Trust, Benton Soil and Water Conservation District, Institute for Applied Ecology, and Marys River Watershed Council) initiated a discussion around the challenges of the rental market within Corvallis, including space limitations, increasingly higher rental market, and limited ability to find office space that could be adapted to suit the needs of each organization. This conversation led to a discussion of creating a shared space center for environmental organizations to lower operational costs and improve collaboration with potential for venue rental income. The four partners (Core Partners) formed a Steering Committee to pursue the concept.

The Core Partners retained The Nonprofit Centers Network (NCN) in September 2016 to assist the group with a Feasibility Study for a nonprofit shared space center. NCN is the premiere source of information on nonprofit shared space through its member network of 160+ nonprofit shared spaces throughout the U.S. and Canada. Based in Denver, CO, NCN promotes the use of shared space and shared services by spreading best practices through trainings, original research publications, conferences and consulting projects.

One of the early exercises that the Core Partners undertook in NCN's feasibility process was to identify a Theory of Change and Values Statement for the project. The Core Partners developed the following to explain their goals for a nonprofit shared space center:

Steering Committee Preliminary Theory of Change and Values Statements– *January 2017*

We believe that by co-locating, leveraging our shared resources, and working together to carry out our missions, our work will lead to more citizens of the mid-Valley actively protecting the lands, rivers and wildlife, thereby improving environmental conservation and the social fabric within our community and the natural world.

Values

1. We value collaboration to operate more effectively by leveraging our limited resources.
2. We value innovation to create a culture of creativity that accepts risk of failure as part of the process of innovation.
3. We value impact and our ability to demonstrate and measure how our efforts are creating meaningful change.
4. We value equity and diversity and the practice of equity among our clients, community, staff, and boards.
5. We value integrity, including authenticity, transparency, and honesty among all stakeholders.

The Corvallis project's Core Partners include:

Benton Soil and Water Conservation District (BSWCD) engages and inspires landowners and other partners to conserve natural resources, protect and restore wildlife habitat, improve water quality in rivers and streams, and enhance production and health of agricultural lands. This is accomplished through technical assistance to landowners and education/outreach to the community. Conservation Districts in Oregon are not non-profit organizations (501 (c) 3), but are 170(c)1 organizations, which means donations are tax-deductible. Conservation Districts are directed by a governing body elected by the voters. Benton SWCD board members and staff are proudly committed to serving the residents of Benton County.

Greenbelt Land Trust (GLT) is a local land conservation 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization focused on protecting ecologically, agriculturally, and historically significant lands in the mid-Willamette Valley. GLT works strategically to secure significant natural areas in accordance with a careful plan. GLT strives for connectivity, linking protected natural areas with parks and public spaces to provide wildlife corridors, protect valuable natural resources, and expand opportunities for low-impact recreation and renewal. Protected—and connected—these natural areas make communities more desirable as places to live and work, and help preserve Oregon's distinctive landscape and character.

Institute for Applied Ecology (IAE) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that conserves native species and habitats through restoration, research and education. IAE provides a service to public and private agencies and individuals by developing and communicating information on ecosystems, species, and effective management strategies. Restoration of habitats is a primary focus, and IAE conducts this work through partnerships with a diverse group of agencies, organizations and the private sector. IAE links the community with habitats through education and outreach.

Marys River Watershed Council (MRWC) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization with a mission to inspire and support voluntary stewardship of the Marys River watershed. MRWC works with landowners to restore natural function to streams and wetlands, prairies and oak savannas. In partnership with local schools and other non-profits, MRWC provides opportunities for outdoor learning through field exploration and service projects around the watershed. The Council hosts project tours, workshops and quarterly forums regarding aspects of watershed health.

Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Meta Loftsgaarden Executive Director
Eric Williams, Grant Program Manager

SUBJECT: Agenda Item I – Governor's Priorities, Post-Fire Response
January 30-31, 2018 Board Meeting

I. Introduction

Staff request the board support immediate technical assistance needs required for a local response to catastrophic wildfire impacts to watershed health on private lands as a result of the Chetco Bar Fire in Southwest Oregon. Normal project delivery mechanisms through OWEB's Open Solicitation Technical Assistance (TA) offering are not suited to the rapid response the situation requires. Based on conversations with Governor Brown's office, funds would be drawn from the Governor's Priorities line item in the spending plan.

The Chetco Bar Fire requires a quick and proactive response to prevent further impacts to the watershed, including ESA-listed coast Coho. This effort could provide a template for future rapid response by OWEB to local needs following natural disasters, including flooding and wildfires, which are severely impacting watershed health on private lands.

II. Background

The Chetco Bar Fire is burning in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness in Southwest Oregon, currently 100% contained. The fire has burned 191,125 acres since first reported on July 12, 2017, and has directly impacted communities and watersheds in areas within and surrounding it. Approximately 14,130 acres of private lands were burned that include industrial and non-industrial forests, pasture, and rural residential parcels.

The Chetco Bar Fire Recovery Council's Natural Resources Subcommittee raised serious concerns about the effects of the projected sediment loading that will result from the fire. The U.S. Forest Service Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) estimated sediment loss to be 25,890 cubic yards/square mile.

On the federal lands impacted by the fire, BAER teams move swiftly to assess and implement immediate actions to protect and minimize detrimental impacts from fires and wet season runoff. While BAER coordinates with other federal agencies and private

landowners, there is not a similar rapid response designed to assess impacts and verify the burn severity and intensity in order to prioritize and develop actions to meet the restoration needs on private lands with multiple ownerships and land use patterns.

Although OWEB does not currently have a program designed to quickly respond to natural disasters, it does have has a rich history of such responsiveness, including the needs resulting from drought and salmon fishery closures.

III. Current Situation

There is an immediate need to assess fire-impacted areas on private land and develop restoration plans to stop, or significantly reduce, adverse impacts to watershed health. The timeline for OWEB's Open Solicitation TA offering is not suited to the rapid response the situation requires. The Small Grant program, which is able to response quickly to local needs, does not support TA activities.

This need extends beyond the current Chetco Bar fire. Over many years, OWEB has been asked to provide some type of post-fire assistance on large fires. While OWEB does not have funding to meet the full needs of post-fire restoration and recovery, staff believe this proposal may provide a template that OWEB may consider for future post-fire and flood needs. In many cases, the need for assessment is immediate and OWEB could be an appropriate funding source to fill that early response void.

IV. Proposal

Technical assistance activities that are needed include: 1) GIS assessment to identify the private lands within the burn area that are most likely to degrade; 2) landowner outreach within the highest priority burn areas to assess willingness to implement restoration actions; 3) data collection through on-the-ground inventory and site assessment; 4) data analysis to develop a spatial understanding of contributing factors and potential impacts; 5) sites prioritization; and 6) appropriate restoration actions developed for potential funding opportunities. Staff would begin work immediately with the South Coast Watershed Council to develop a project proposal to support the technical work, review the proposal for technical soundness and eligibility, and begin assessment work as soon as possible.

Based on the success of this work, staff may come back to the board with a request to reserve TA funds in the spending plan for future disaster response. If a further proposal is warranted, staff will consider criteria and side boards to ensure appropriate investment of TA funds.

V. Recommendation

Staff requests that the board delegate authority to the Executive Director to enter into an agreement with the South Coast Watershed Council to implement technical assistance activities to identify and develop responses to immediate watershed health needs caused by the Chetco Bar Fire on private lands in an amount not to exceed $25,000, to be taken from the Governor's Priorities line item in the spending plan.

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Meta Loftsgaarden, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item J – Strategic Plan
January 30-31, 2018 Board Meeting

I. Introduction

OWEB staff and Dialogues in Action (DIA) will seek the board's feedback on the suite of strategies that have emerged from an extensive community involvement process in developing OWEB's new strategic plan.

II. Background

OWEB approved its last strategic plan in 2010 during a time when the agency and its associated funding were expected to sunset in 2015. At the same time, Constitutional Ballot Measure 76 passed in Oregon, making OWEB's funding permanent.

As a result of the shift to permanent funding, the board then undertook an effort in 2012-13 to develop a Long-Term Investment Strategy for granting. The strategy was approved by the board in 2013 and has become the framing through which the board develops and approves its two-year spending plan in support of the strategic plan.

It has now been eight years since the board approved its last strategic plan and 2018 will be five years after board approval of the strategy.

III. Strategic Plan Process Steps to Date

Who We Are: In January 2017, the board formally initiated its strategic planning process. Both the board and all OWEB staff began developing the "Who We Are" portion of the strategic plan.

Interviews: Also in January, board members and the newly established staff process team members interviewed a range of OWEB stakeholders about their experiences and work with OWEB, each interviewing at least one stakeholder.

Listening Sessions: In March 2017, OWEB staff traveled with Steve Patty to six locations across Oregon to hold strategic planning listening sessions, in addition to one virtual listening session webinar. In total, approximately 80 individuals attended, including grantees, regional review team members, agency partners, and others.

Stakeholder Surveys: In April, surveys were sent broadly to stakeholders and partners to identify what is working well in their interactions with OWEB, as well as areas for improvement. That information was provided to the board at their June meeting.

External Advisory Group: In May and June, the board's established External Advisory Group synthesized and expanded on information from interviews, listening sessions, and stakeholder surveys. In October, the group provided their input to the strategy development and they helped to prioritize strategies in January.

Board Strategic Plan Discussions: In January, April, June, July, and October the board met to vet the ideas proposed through the many processes identified above, which has resulted in the drafts of "Who We Are" and "Strategic Priorities for Impact" (attached).

IV. January Board Meeting Discussion

Strategy Development: Using the strategic priorities identified by the board, staff met throughout the fall with key opinion leaders with expertise across the eight strategic priorities to receive input and ideas for strategies the board may want to consider in its plan. Working with DIA, options were narrowed, identifying the strategies that staff believe have the most potential to address the board's priorities. These strategies will be the focus of the January board meeting discussion.

During the meeting, DIA will guide the board through the process of reflecting on three key questions: (1) Are we reaching far enough to make the impact we need to make over the next 5-10 years? (2) Are we putting anything at risk by reaching too far in any particular direction? (3) Are there any critical missing strategies?

V. Next Steps

After the January board meeting, staff will work with board committees to refine strategies based on board feedback. Priorities are assigned to committees as follows:

Executive Committee:

- Broad awareness of the relationship between people and watersheds
- Leaders at all levels of watershed work reflect the diversity of all Oregonians
- Watershed organizations have access to a diverse and stable funding portfolio
- Bold and innovative actions to achieve health in Oregon's watersheds

Focused Investment Committee:

- Strategic partnerships to achieve healthy watersheds

Operating Capacity Committee:

- Community capacity supports resilience in watersheds

Open Solicitation Committee:

- The value of working lands is fully integrated into watershed health

Monitoring Committee:

- Coordinated monitoring and shared learning to advance watershed restoration effectiveness

VI. Recommendation

This is a discussion item only.

Attachments

A. Most recent version of “Who We Are”
B. Most recent version of “Strategic Priorities for Impact” with draft plan strategies

OWEB – Who We Are

Draft 12/21/17

Preamble

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board cares about and invests state funding in the health of the land in Oregon's watersheds and the water that flows through it.

Everyone in the world lives in a watershed. Watersheds encompass every square inch of land on the planet, starting at the very top of the highest ridge. They include every place from which water flows as it enters creeks, then streams, then rivers, then the ocean and lakes. A watershed is as much about the land across and through which water flows as it is about the water itself. Urban, rural, desert, rainforest – every part of the landscape is in a watershed, and every part of the landscape matters when we talk about watershed health.

Healthy watersheds work hard. They move sediment from the mountains to their ultimate destination, beaches and bays, sorting it along the way to create diverse landscapes and habitats. They cycle nutrients and convert them into forms that living organisms can use. They purify and store water, and then meter its release into streams to reduce flooding and damaging erosion in the winter and to sustain flows and cool temperatures during the dry season. Watersheds even improve air quality by absorbing pollutants and greenhouse gases (2014 Marin County Department of Public Works).

In addition to environmental benefits, healthy watersheds matter for our state's economy and communities. A watershed that is healthy can grow big trees. When managed with care, those trees support a sustainable timber harvest. At the same time, they provide homes for owls and support habitat for salmon in the streams. A healthy watershed grows sagebrush where birds nurture and protect their young, and a place for ranchers to raise cattle that thrive. Water that runs through lands that are cared for and managed is cleaner, requiring less treatment for a family's drinking water. Clean water and healthy forests and deserts create spaces for those families to swim, camp, hike, fish, and hunt.

We care about watersheds - those lands and water that sustain us. A healthy watershed provides enough food, water, and shelter for the people, plants, fish and wildlife that inhabit it – not just for Oregonians now, but for future generations as well. In return, healthy watersheds are supported by people who reflect the diversity of their communities. OWEB will seek out and develop leaders that reflect the diversity of Oregon to engage them in the rewarding work of watershed restoration.

When the watershed and its water are vibrant and healthy, we are too.

A. How we show up

We are committed to exemplifying the values we hold to be important in this work. These are the ways we are dedicated to showing up. These ideas are about our conscience, our convictions, and the commitments about our ethos and ethic.

In all things, we will…

Be bold
We believe in pursuing the greatest potential, not the easiest path. To be bold means to go be unafraid to listen to and explore new ideas even if they run counter to established processes. It means that we will focus on opportunities and strive to overcome the barriers we face. Practicing boldness pushes us to think in new ways and try new and innovative strategies. We will encourage each other and stakeholders as we go through the growing pains of improvement.

Be open and transparent
Being open and transparent means being committed to active, two-way communication internally and externally as a means for developing and maintaining strong partnerships. We will ensure that all decisions are transparently made and their reasoning is clearly communicated. We will consistently check in with partners to make sure they understand what we've communicated.

Consider future Oregonians
Everything we do now will impact the Oregonians of the future. We will be thoughtful about helping stakeholders develop sustainable watersheds. We will be informed by Oregon's legacy of watershed restoration and cooperative conservation while developing a vision for cooperative conservation in the future that is equitable and inclusive.

Be curious
Being curious means not just accepting the status quo but asking "why," "how," and "what if?" We will approach all situations with curiosity, encouraging staff and stakeholders to ask questions as they think about our watersheds and our practices. When we are curious, we are more apt to be responsive and flexible, adapting to the opportunities and challenges around us. We will seek to listen, learn, and think about watershed health and cooperative conservation in new ways and through fresh perspectives.

B. What we believe in

We hold fast to a set of ideas that provide a fundamental and underlying rationale for our work. These are our foundational perspectives. They keep us oriented. These are the core ideas that guide us.

Dedicated to the idea that…

Healthy watersheds sustain healthy communities now and in the future.
Oregon's watersheds are intertwined with its people – the land is a part of our culture, our food and water, our work and our recreation. As a result, the well-being of all Oregonians depends on the health of our watersheds. Current and future generations need access to whole and healthy watersheds. People and communities are an integral part of their watershed, just like fish and wildlife. A community's economic and social health comes from the health of the lands that surround them and the ability to draw enjoyment from clean water, open spaces, and natural habitats.

Every Oregonian plays a role in the health of our watersheds.
We are committed to being profoundly inclusive because we believe every person of every background – whether urban or rural, rich or poor; regardless of age, ethnicity, education, beliefs, or politics – has something valuable to contribute to a healthy watershed. When people connect with their watershed, they will care for their watershed. The roles in each watershed are many and overlapping: planner, funder, doer, enjoyer, and communicator, among others. We encourage every citizen, staff, and stakeholder to find their niche and to help others find theirs.

It takes broad partnership to support resilient watersheds.
The Oregon way is unique. In Oregon, no individual landowner or community needs to grapple with watershed challenges alone. Cooperative conservation is built from broad, diverse partnerships that collaborate to develop and implement enduring watershed solutions. It is the Oregon way to invest in restoring and sustaining healthy, resilient watersheds. Public investment in watersheds is a value and commitment of Oregonians.

The work to improve our watersheds requires we take the long view.
Healthy watersheds require the stewardship of generations. With permanent funding, we have the opportunity to test approaches that get to root causes. The challenges we must address came from generations of impacts, and will require we and our partners take the long view in determining the best approaches to address them. We are engaging in work we might not see the end of; it requires patience, persistence, discipline, and a vision for the future that embraces the long view.

C. The impact we want to achieve

Our ideas of intended impact are the areas of the change we would like to see in Oregon as a result of our work. These ideas describe how Oregon will be different as a result of all that we and our partners accomplish. Everything we do is designed to achieve results in the following areas of impact.

Our work is in service to…

1. **Healthy, resilient watersheds (Ecological)**

   What we mean: A healthy, resilient watershed provides clean water and a vibrant place to live for people, fish and wildlife, now and in the future. OWEB's investments will result in measurable improvements that lead to healthier streams and healthier upland habitat, while ensuring that the work of our grantees is resilient to long-term impacts to the environment.

   - Plentiful, clean water for all
   - Enhancing, protecting, and restoring watershed process and functions
   - Healthy watersheds that sustain the health of people, their culture and their communities
   - Protection and restoration of healthy watersheds and natural habitats
   - Biological – Fish, wildlife, and native plant recovery; biodiversity
   - Strengthened natural ecosystems
   - Greater sustainability of water resources and improved water quality throughout Oregon
   - Measurable improvement toward ecological outcomes
   - Monitoring, evaluation, and learning embedded in watershed work throughout Oregon

2. **Broad care and stewardship of watersheds by Oregonians (Social)**

   What we mean: Broad care and stewardship of Oregon's natural places can come about only by greater understanding, awareness, and appreciation by each Oregonian of the impact of their everyday actions on the health of their watersheds. Working with partners, OWEB will make special effort to meaningfully engage each Oregonian, based on their unique connection with the land – whether cultural, spiritual, economic or recreational.

   - Greater understanding and awareness of, and appreciation for watersheds
   - People are meaningfully connected to their watersheds
   - Engagement of underserved and under-represented populations
   - Tribal involvement, contribution, and leadership for watershed health
   - People believe in the abundance possible through watershed stewardship
   - Oregonians consider the impact of their everyday actions on

watersheds
- Awareness of watershed issues to become more mainstream
- Involvement of the next generation in the conservation effort

3. **Adaptive capacity of communities to support their watersheds (Community)**

   What we mean: OWEB seeks to ensure all communities empower diverse stakeholders to design, implement, and evaluate collaborative conservation actions. Engaged community members are better able to adapt to new ideas, address new challenges and design new approaches to improve their watershed. When landowners, land managers and local citizens are actively involved in shared learning and leadership within local organizations, the capacity of communities to improve the health of their watersheds is expanded.

   - Empowered communities through partnership and shared knowledge
   - Diverse members of communities engaged in in conservation
   - Greater empowerment of local residents to action
   - Landowners and land managers are better able to achieve conservation goals
   - Local leaders who endeavor to improve the health of their watershed and communities
   - Building social capital in communities around the state (i.e., building blocks for participatory engagement around a shared community vision)

4. **Strengthened economies emerging from healthy watersheds (Economic)**

   What we mean: Oregon's natural resource industries – agriculture, forestry, fishing, recreation – are dependent on healthy watersheds to be sustainable. The work of restoring natural areas creates jobs in communities, and the impact of a healthy watershed extends to all segments of Oregon's economy and is essential for the economic vitality of the State. When communities understand the link between healthy watersheds and a strong economy, they are more likely to invest in improving both.

   OWEB will support the capacity of local organizations to engage their community in cooperative conservation while benefiting Oregon's diverse economies.

   - Enhanced benefits for a sustainable economy built on natural resources, restoration, ecosystems, and the broader economies throughout Oregon
   - Healthier, more sustainable opportunities to live off the land
   - People see that watershed health and economies are in alignment
   - Fostering and growing economic opportunities in voluntary restoration

- Engage communities in a restoration economy
- Organizational capacity to advance conservation missions
- Direct benefit to citizens from municipal watersheds that supply drinking water

5. **Strong and diverse partnerships that promote and sustain healthy watersheds (Sectoral)**

   What we mean: Strong and diverse partnerships include the meaningful involvement of local, regional, and statewide organizations, public and private investors, government partners and experts from across Oregon. By understanding the needs of the watershed and community, OWEB is uniquely positioned to help to connect resources with communities. Collaboration allows the opportunity for cross-pollination of ideas, cross-boundary work, adaptive learning, and heightened fidelity to science. OWEB will encourage partners to develop a common vision and objectives to improve their watershed.

   - United conservation efforts throughout Oregon
   - Common vision and objectives shared by stakeholders
   - Cross-sector action to improve watersheds
   - Interconnectivity among watershed enhancement agencies
   - Integrated, interagency efforts
   - Cross-boundary work to maximize the benefits of conservation investments
   - More collaboration and cross-pollination of ideas among natural resource agencies
   - Advancement of watershed science and practice
   - Progress and learning around watershed management practices
   - Evidence/science-based practices utilized
   - Promotion and education of best practices in watershed management
   - Increased knowledge in the field
   - Heightened fidelity to science throughout those interacting with watersheds

D. The approach we take

We believe that every endeavor is guided by a set of commitments not just about the "why" and the "what," but also the "how." These are the ways we are committed to engaging in our work. This is our approach. These principles modify everything we do.

Our work is characterized by…

Involving stakeholders broadly and in partnership

- Involving the community members at all levels
- Promoting community ownership of watershed health
- Collaborating and authentically communicating
- Bringing together diverse interests
- Building and mobilizing partnerships

Using best available science supported by local knowledge

- Basing approaches on the best available science
- Advancing efficient, science driven operations
- Addressing root sources and causes
- Incorporating local knowledge, experience, and culture
- Catalyzing local energy and investment

Investing with long-term outcomes in mind

- Maintaining progress into the future
- Stewarding for the long term
- Taking the long view on projects and interventions

Demonstrating impact through meaningful monitoring and evaluation

- Providing evidence of watershed change
- Measuring and communicating community impact
- Increasing appropriate accountability
- Incorporating flexibility, adaptive management - when we see something that's not working we do something about it

Reaching and involving underrepresented populations

- Seeking to include the voice and perspectives that are not typically at the table
- Specific, targeted engagement
- Ensure information available and accessible to diverse audiences

OWEB - Strategic Priorities with Strategies

Draft Materials for Review by the OWEB Board
January 30-31, 2018

Priority 1 - Broad awareness of the relationship between people and watersheds

What we mean
OWEB serves as an information source and catalyst for partners as they carry messages to their stakeholders about the importance of watersheds to the health and vitality of all Oregonians. This will include the development of story-telling and community engagement with dual goals. First, to help Oregonians take an active role in the health of their watershed and second, to increase awareness of the role watersheds play in improving the well-being of the people who reside in them. This will result in a growing care and stewardship of local watersheds and a deeper commitment to watershed work throughout the state.

Characteristics of the future

- Populations not typically involved in the care of watersheds become interested and active
- Oregonians appreciate the importance of watersheds, resulting in shared care and concern for those watersheds
- Broad-based understanding of the plight of watersheds
- Recognition that the current investment Oregonians make in the health of their watersheds pays dividends in their community and local economy
- Awareness of OWEB as the steward of measure 76 fund investments in their watersheds

Strategies

1. Develop and implement broad awareness campaigns (I)

Develop innovative and consistent messaging. Use existing networks to deliver broadly relevant messages to traditional and non-traditional audiences. OWEB will partner with outside entities as a vehicle for broad engagement.

- Develop positive, action-oriented messages/slogans that can be shared
- Implement OWEB's 20th Anniversary campaign, including story-telling
- Utilize marketing and branding strategies to increase consistency in messaging
- Implement media engagement to reach broader audiences
- Engage with non-traditional partners (e.g., health, recreation, agricultural industries, etc.)

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
2	1	EAG and staff differed in their highest ranking for strategies in this priority.

2. Highlight personal stories to tell the economic, restoration and community successes of watershed investments (S) *(aligns with coordinated monitoring strategy)*

Harmonize existing ecological, social, and economic data with personal stories of watershed conservation.

- Work with local partners to humanize the work OWEB funds
- Tap into grant reporting and data collected to give empirical data that supports story-telling
- Celebrate successes with media campaigns

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1	2	EAG and staff differed in their highest ranking for strategies in this priority.

Priority 2 - Leaders at all levels of watershed work reflect the diversity of Oregonians

What we mean

OWEB's board and staff will engage with partners and grantees to develop models and approaches that actively involve all Oregonians in improving the health of our watersheds. In its own practice, OWEB will seek out and develop leaders that reflect the diversity of Oregon to engage them in the rewarding work improving the health of their watersheds. OWEB will adopt practices that support diversity in our own work and encourage equity in our grant-making through training, peer-to-peer learning, and other awareness-increasing approaches. This will shape the culture of the watershed work over time, developing a restoration system that is diverse and inclusive.

Characteristics of the future

- Healthy watersheds are supported by partnerships that reflect the diversity of their communities
- Diversity of involvement in all aspects of watershed work
- New, diverse individuals and partnerships elicit more out-of-box thinking
- Better insight for watershed strategy resulting from diverse perspectives representing all aspects of Oregon population and culture

Strategies

1. Listen, Learn and Gather Information (Si)

The agency will start by learning from others with more experience and knowledge. This includes a commitment to continuous learning by understanding who our current grantees, partners and stakeholders are and clearly identifying the gaps in these areas and how they are represented. This is important to fully incorporate inclusive approaches into OWEB's mission.

- Identify others who are already working in this area
- Evaluate OWEB's internal and external processes through DEI lens
- Understand Oregon demographics
- Understand the types of organizations we are funding -- Who is missing to meet the agency's core mission?
- Understand who are stakeholders are working with -- Who is missing in order to meet the agency's core mission?
- Based on listening to others, develop a definition of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion that helps OWEB meet its core mission

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
3	1	Staff responses note importance of engaging in a 'listening/learning' approach first. Out of ALL strategies, this strategy had the largest gap between the two groups.

2. Evaluate and create new opportunities to expand who is at the table (Is)

OWEB will evaluate staff and board recruitment processes to increase diversity, equity, and inclusion to meet the agency's core mission. OWEB will intentionally reach out to and engage under-represented communities for staff and board recruitment. In addition, OWEB will work with stakeholders to help them improve their work to recruit and engage under-represented communities for staffing, volunteers, and board members at local organization.

- Utilize existing and new partnerships to help stakeholders recruit and engage under-represented communities
- Develop specific recruitment strategies and share with stakeholders to help all more inclusive
- Seek new partnerships to recruit high quality, diverse board and staff
- Develop a continuous feedback loop - look at strategies again after we listen and learn

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1	2	

3. Develop funding strategies with a lens toward Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (Is)

As OWEB defines and develops understanding around increasing inclusion, the agency will develop strategies to address the gaps identified in the information-gathering phase. This includes intentionally considering the impact and relevance of diversity, equity and inclusion in OWEB's grant-making to meet the agency's core mission.

- Consider targeted approaches to invest in Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) efforts
- Consider ways to invest in the intersection between tribal priorities, cultural values and restoration projects

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
2	4	Staff noted important to make sure this wasn't an additional funding need – should be incorporated, not additive

Priority 3 - Community capacity supports resilience in watersheds

What we mean

OWEB will work with partners at all levels to design resources and deploy tools to enhance the capacity of communities to participate in cooperative conservation. Local partnerships will have the support they need to develop and implement strategic, science-based approaches to improve watershed health. OWEB will support watershed organizations and associated watershed work at all levels in pursuit of a statewide restoration network that is resilient and sustainable, and capable of achieving ecological outcomes.

Characteristics of the future

- Investment in high-performing organizations at all levels
- Shared learning and resources exist for organizations to assess and improve their effectiveness
- Strong local organizations have the resources to accomplish their mission
- Organizational funding and other technical support is available for planning and implementation of watershed health strategies
- Effective networks exist among local conservation organizations and between those organizations and other community groups for information sharing and awareness
- Community organizations have the skills needed to adapt and respond to the challenges of a changing environment

---

Strategies

1. Evaluate and Identify Lessons Learned from OWEB's past capacity funding (Si)

(aligns with Coordinated Monitoring Strategies Priority)

OWEB has been funding the operating capacity of watershed councils and water quality program implementation through SWCDs for more than 18 years. OWEB intends to continue funding watershed councils and SWCDs, while exploring both how the funding is provided and ways to improve its effectiveness in achieving watershed health outcomes.

- Complete retrospective evaluation of SWCD and watershed council investments
- Analyze information gained through funding of focused investments, watershed councils and SB 1010 funding for SWCDs; establish process to monitor, evaluate, and reflect on opportunities to improve

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
3	1	Be clear about what will be evaluated here

2. Evaluate best approaches to invest in organizational, community, and partnership capacity (I)

Organizations and agencies at all levels provide various forms of capacity to support restoration work. OWEB will evaluate approaches to help stakeholders identify capacity needs and gaps, and determine capacity investment opportunities that increase restoration on the ground.

- Working with stakeholders, develop a framework of the functions a community needs in order to deliver conservation and restoration programs (aligned with M76)
- Explore geographic/regional capacity funding, not just funding to individual organizations.
- Consider expanding eligible entities to tribes and other organizations
- Consider benefits/challenges of increasing OWEB's investment in capacity
- Analyze investments at different time scales
- Help local groups define their restoration 'community' for purposes of partnership/community capacity investments
- Consider grant avenues for capacity and partnership funding (small, medium, large; short and long term)

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1	2	Learn from successful organizations.

3. Provide funding and support for regional shared services (Is)

Many individual organizations cannot support all the functions they need to deliver services locally. Analyze approaches that help communities share services - not every organization needs to internally house all functions.

- Evaluate opportunities to invest in shared services approaches (technical, HR, legal)
- Provide tools to help local partners identify shared service opportunities - local facilitation, training, development

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
2	3	

Priority 4 - Strategic partnerships to achieve healthy watersheds

What we mean

OWEB will be a statewide champion for partnerships in watershed health. OWEB will help develop the environment and provide guidance to allow strong and effective partnerships of all sizes and at all levels to grow and flourish. Partnerships that are more inclusive, equitable, effective, consistent, reliable, purposeful, and innovative will amplify the impact of watershed work and develop resilience and capacity in the organizations seeking to improve and sustain healthy watersheds.

Characteristics of the future

- Consistency in the practice of partnership formation and governance, while recognizing that every partnership should be a reflection of its community
- Resource sharing among and between partners for a common goal
- Leveraging of resources in regions for the benefit of all organizations
- Effective and strategic partnerships throughout the state
- Coordination among partners to achieve measurable outcomes

Strategies

1. Identify areas for alignment of strategic partnership investments with other funders (Is) *(aligns with Stable and Diverse Funding Strategies Priority)*

Oregon has a number of public and private funding organizations that have an interest in natural resources, conservation, and communities. Providing support to align and coordinate resources and focuses will help achieve more efficient and timely use of resources to address common priorities.

- Identify potential allies who many have an interest in strategic partnership investments
- Develop common understandings and identify opportunities for coordination and collaboration
- Develop 'convening' strategies to bring funders together around new topics and innovative investment strategies

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1 (tie)	1	

2. Increase involvement of non-traditional partners in strategic watershed approaches (Is)

New, non-traditional partners (corporations, recreation and healthcare industries, etc.) can add value to strategic partnerships that improve watershed health. This takes new and different approaches to reach out to partners and engage them in ways that benefit their organization. Outreach is one critical component of establishing and maintaining partnerships.

- Identify potential allies
- Identify outreach and engagement strategies
- Consider ways to support stakeholders to help them engage more diverse partners
- Provide resources to help organizations expand partnerships that increase their capacity

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1 (tie)	2	

3. Continue to catalyze and increase state/federal agency participation in strategic partnerships (Is)

Natural resource agencies have complementary missions in support of watershed health. OWEB can support existing and new models that increase engagement of state/federal agencies in strategic partnerships.

- Elevate partnership discussions at the director-level with state natural resource agencies
- Utilize state/federal agency partner members of the OWEB board to expand agency partnerships
- Develop approaches to help local organizations improve partnerships with state/federal agencies

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
3	3(tie)	

4. Develop more robust partnership support for stakeholders (Si)

OWEB will enable the successful development of new partnerships and help existing partnerships thrive. OWEB's role is to support, not lead, the partnership process.

- Provide resources that serve the unique needs of both new and existing partnerships
- Support convening of new partnerships
- Develop tools to support partnerships – 'Best Management Practices'; training, etc.
- Help partners identify their member strengths and how to capitalize on them; Develop a strengths-finder tool for partnerships

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
4	5	

5. Provide tools to help strategic partnerships to assess and improve their effectiveness (Is) *(aligns with Coordinated Monitoring Strategies Priority)*

OWEB will work with stakeholders to develop a strategic partnership evaluation tools to help partnerships to assess their partnerships. From this information, local partners and OWEB can identify partnership organizational outcomes and gather lessons learned.

- Create measures that help partnerships improve while at the same time, increasing the ability to report organizational outcomes consistently across partnerships
- Focus on community benefits
- Coordinate closely with local partners, state and federal agencies, and other funders to ensure measures are useful in a variety of contexts

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
5	3(tie)	

Priority 5 - Watershed organizations have access to a diverse and stable funding portfolio

What we mean

OWEB will work with traditional and non-traditional funders to support the work that watershed organizations accomplish in communities. At the same time, OWEB and partners will work with these same organizations to strengthen their ability to seek and secure more diverse funding sources for watershed work. This two-pronged approach will provide communities the resources to move forward strategically and boldly in addressing watershed restoration needs.

Characteristics of the future

- Locally supported organizations will have access to more diverse funding sources
- Stable, resilient funding for restoration through OWEB and other funders

---

Strategies

1. State Agency Strategy: Increase coordination of state restoration investments and develop funding vision (Is)

There are a number of state agencies who provide funding related to watershed health, water quality and habitat. OWEB can support the development of statewide coordination of investments including grants, mitigation, and other funding mechanisms.

- Support development of a state investment vision to create clarity from the highest levels of the executive branch to local landowners
- Utilize mitigation funding to leverage restoration and conservation efforts
- Evaluate OWEB's role in coordinating funding across agencies
- Develop cross-agency approach to coordination of grant and other investments at a state level

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1	1	

2. Foundation strategy: Identify common investment areas with private foundations (Si)

Foundations may or may not know about the important restoration work occurring in Oregon. While restoration may not be a priority for foundations, the additional benefits of restoration projects may be. Jobs, community capacity, health, and community resiliency are just a few additional benefits that come from restoration projects, which may be of interest to private foundations.

- Develop messaging around the multiple benefits of restoration investments; Work with other funders to change our language to better reflect the suite of values—including community and economic
- Develop strategies to work with foundations to invest in strategic partnerships around conservation and restoration
- Find ways to reduce the risk of projects from the funder's perspective to encourage project investment

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
2	2(tie)	

3. Corporate strategy: Explore creative funding opportunities/partnerships with the private sector (I)

Corporations in Oregon have a vested interest in clean water and healthy watersheds. OWEB will work with partners to identify ways to help corporations invest strategically in the health of their local watershed.

- Identify companies who have an inherent interest in natural resources, water and watersheds
- Work with companies to identify sponsorship models that work for them
- Expand grantee capability to seek corporation investments in local projects
- Find ways to reduce the risk of projects from the funder's perspective to encourage project investment

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
3 (tie)	2 (tie)	

Priority 6 - The value of working lands is fully integrated into watershed health

What we mean

OWEB will develop strategies to help local partners engage broader participation among those who own and manage working lands. This includes working broadly with partners who own or manage working lands and conservation communities to develop intentional approaches that fully embrace the value of well-managed working lands to habitat, water quality, and local economies.

Characteristics of the future

- Farmers, ranchers, and forestland owners are fully engaged in decisions about the health of their watersheds
- Tribes are fully engaged in decisions around working lands and healthy watersheds
- Owners and managers of working lands understand the value of conservation; communities understand the value of working lands
- Working landowners continue to build a culture of conservation
- Landowner involvement includes and extends beyond the agriculture and forestry communities to rural and other landowners
- Oregon has a diverse cohort of engaged working lands opinion-leaders and proven methods to reduce mixed use conflicts
- Funders offer more meaningful incentives to involve broader, more diverse landowner participation

---

Strategies

1. Implement Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program (I)

Working with partners and the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission, finalize rules, solicit for applications, and determine appropriate funding sources for working lands easements, management plans, and succession planning for agricultural landowners. Full implementation is funding-dependent.

- Engage with funders who have an interest in supporting working lands
- Continue to support federal funding for working lands easements and conservation practices
- Finalize program development and work with local organizations to determine landowner demand for the program

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1	1	Noted importance of funding-dependency for this program.

2. Work with partners to increase working lands projects on farm, ranch and forestlands

There are many areas in the state where working lands strategies and habitat/water quality priorities intersect. A number of statewide agencies and organizations have strong connections with farmers, ranchers and forest land owners. OWEB will partner with those organizations (formally and informally) to increase landowner involvement in conservation – whether through a program or on their own. OWEB can continue to work with partners at the state and local level to identify strategic areas where the agency can focus its investments on that intersection, highlighting the compatibility of working lands conservation strategies.

- Utilize statewide coordination group to identify and implement technical support tools for local partners; assess available resources and identify needs and develop pathways to fill those needs
- Engage multi-agency resources to help target/develop assistance to landowners
- Understand how Oregon's Land Use Program benefits working lands and capitalize on those opportunities
- Convene resource specialists to help identify species and habitat needs/opportunities and where they intersect with working lands
- Develop state level plans with partners to invest strategically in working lands projects
- Partner with NRCS and other agencies who are implementing successful working lands approaches
- Identify funding and funding gaps for working lands
- Fund infrastructure improvements that have economic and conservation benefits
- Evaluate opportunities for incentives to increase landowner participation

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
2 (tie)	2	

3. Support Technical Assistance to work with owners/managers of working lands (Is)

While local organizations are very effective at working with farm, ranch and forest landowners, there are some landowners/managers who have not yet been engaged in conservation for a variety of reasons. OWEB can coordinate with other partners to help local organizations effectively engage new landowners in their community.

- Assess current available technical resources and identify areas where these resources are needed and plan how to meet those needs, including long-term stewardship
- Support funding for boots on the ground
- Provide tools for grantees to reach "new" landowners who may not know best practices or be familiar with conservation options

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
4	3	

4. Develop engagement strategies for owners/managers of working lands (Is)

Landowner engagement will be an important component of the working lands movement to build understanding and support for the work as well as identify opportunities to work with interested land owners.

- Effectively engage community leaders to help build support and understanding for the work
- Tell stories of effective conservation projects on working lands
- Find new approaches to get information out about programs to landowners and entities engaging with them, including both conservation on working lands and long-term stewardship of projects – make sure this approach is consistent across all regions
- Broadly communicate economic and conservation value of working lands; emphasize message of dual benefits of working lands that speak to the balance of conservation and working lands
- Help working landowners continue to engage and build a culture of conservation on working lands – ensure consistency across regions
- Better data and tools to demonstrate how OWEB investments support local economies and communities
- Help grantees find local leaders who can influence other landowners in each community and make personal introductions between other landowners and conservation practitioners
- Help grantees access tools that demonstrate complementary nature of conservation with farm and ranch economic goals

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
2 (tie)	4	

Priority 7 - Coordinated monitoring and shared learning to advance watershed restoration effectiveness

What we mean

OWEB will develop greater capacity throughout the system of watershed stakeholders to monitor progress, learn from projects, track effectiveness, gather data, respond to data, and advance the cause of healthy, resilient watersheds through monitoring and evaluation. OWEB will work with partners to ensure frameworks to receive and share information exist. These frameworks will take advantage of the best scientific thinking and latest methods and technology in and outside the restoration community. OWEB and partners will develop monitoring 'networks' to which organizations in all parts of the state can contribute.

Characteristics of the future

- Seamless interaction of data and learning among broader audiences and agencies
- Information and learning is current, meaningful, accessible, and available
- Loops of learning become habitual throughout the sector
- Understanding of science and science-based practice continues and is elevated
- Decision-making at all levels is driven by insights derived from data and results
- Evaluation of impact, not just effort, is practiced broadly
- Impact on ecological, economic and social factors are considered
- Information learned is broadly communicated

Strategies

1. Initiate broad communication of restoration outcomes and impacts (*aligns with Broad Awareness)* (Si)

Expand broad communications about the ecological and socio-economic results of OWEB's investments to demonstrate the value of these investments and their connection to human well-being.

- Measures of both ecological and social/economic outcomes show relevance of OWEB's investments
- Communication campaign to get info in front of the public on a regular basis
- Tell the story of watershed work, progress, and impact

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
2	1	In general, monitoring priority was rated 1st by staff and 2nd by EAG

2. Strategically invest in monitoring over the long term (Is)

For effectiveness monitoring to be successful there needs to be long term sustained effort – or, at the very least, an ability to sample or measure indicators at appropriate time scales.

- Help grantees develop realistic approaches for what to monitor, purpose, and timeframe
- Explore networks to support monitoring capacity at the right scale
- Consider subject-matter, semi-regional monitoring teams
- Encourage paired restoration/monitoring approaches that 1) use scientific understanding to design on-the-ground actions that will lead to measurable ecological outcomes, 2) use implementation monitoring to track results of actions and 3) link to habitat and/or population trends

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1	2	

3. Develop guidance and technical support for monitoring (Is)

Develop monitoring and adaptive management guidance to provide technical support.

- Integrate approaches that better link on-the-ground actions to expected ecological outcomes into strategic action planning and monitoring
- Create a monitoring SWAT team to support local organizations as they design monitoring
- Develop clearer guidance about what and how to monitor

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
3 (tie)	2	

4. Increase communication between and among scientists and practitioners. (Is)

Develop communication strategies to share results, incorporate information into restoration planning, and support adaptive management. This will be accomplished through the creation of networks, venues and communication tools that bridge the gap between research/monitoring and on-the-ground work.

- Accelerate science/practitioner communication
- Help share the state of monitoring knowledge via workshops, symposia, etc.
- Develop regional monitoring networks with practitioners, experts, and researchers
- Make data relevant and available to practitioners
- Organize a peer exchange to share experiential learning
- Leverage completion reporting to determine what we've learned and provide loops of learning
- Expand peer-to-peer learning and information exchange, including from other states
- Develop formal/coordinated approach to peer-to-peer learning

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
3 (tie)	4	

5. Define Monitoring Priorities (Si)

Assess what OWEB wants to achieve through monitoring and then create the resources and tools necessary. Define appropriate monitoring scopes or scales. Consider the operational contexts to determine what is appropriate for any given partnership or organization.

- Promote monitoring as a critical component and identify other funding partners for this work
- Integrate monitoring with other OWEB investments
- Think more about building programs instead of simply funding projects
- Require and fund monitoring of large restoration projects

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
5	5	

6. Develop and Promote a Monitoring Framework (Is)

Encourage local partners to develop consistent approaches, clear goals, shared scope and scale for their watershed monitoring.

- Increase the capacity for appropriate high-quality monitoring
- Encourage use of a consistent monitoring framework, methodologies, and tools
- Increase interagency collaboration and development of a common vision for monitoring at a larger scale
- Complement larger-scale monitoring planning with a nested approach that has a smaller scale component

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
6	6	

Priority 8 - Bold and innovative actions to achieve health in Oregon's watersheds

What we mean

OWEB will catalyze, support, and encourage the design and implementation of watershed health innovations by grant applicants. These innovations can reach beyond project implementation to touch all areas of OWEB's granting that support healthy watersheds – from capacity and partnership development to technical assistance, implementation, and monitoring. OWEB will continually weigh the agency's investment risk to encourage design and experimentation in watershed work while ensuring the public benefits from our investments.

Characteristics of the future

- Risk of innovation is shared among diverse partners
- OWEB has established approaches for gauging the risk and weighing it against the potential gain of proposed innovative watershed work.
- OWEB has established approaches for evaluating the benefit of implemented innovative practices so as to inform decisions about future proposed innovations
- OWEB has increased nimbleness and adaptability as grantees propose and do adaptive restoration work

---

Strategies

1. Invest in landscape restoration over the long-term. (Is)

Expand funding opportunities for large-scale conservation efforts over multiple years

- Invest in large-scale conservation actions that may result in meaningful ecological outcomes
- Engage with local partners over several years to provide secure conservation and partnership development funding
- Share results of long-term efforts and lessons learned with the broader conservation community

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
1	1	

2. Develop appropriate investment approaches that recognize the dual conservation and economic drivers and benefits of watershed actions. *(aligns with working lands priority)*(Is)

Traditional conservation incentives may hinder participation; while at the same time, new, untested incentives may be developed to reach new audiences. In addition, effectively conserving and restoring watersheds requires a thorough understanding of how economics and restoration/conservation actions intersect.

- Consider where economic drivers and decision-making may hinder restoration and develop strategies to address them
- Identify new economic approaches that can incentivize conservation
- Improve understanding of economic benefits of conservation and watershed health
    - Economic impacts of healthy fish runs, water quality, healthy watersheds
    - Industries that are supported by healthy watersheds

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
3	2	

3. Provide space for experimentation and capture lessons from restoration and partnership investments (Is)

Deliberately invest in both programs/projects that are traditional (with predicable outcomes) and innovative (where more risk exists).

- Convene partners to develop, then provide incentives for innovative ideas
- Allocate funding specifically for innovation
- Capture any and all lessons learned in experimental projects
- Utilize existing OWEB reporting to evaluate and share lessons learned, gaining knowledge from existing watershed partnerships
- Build a portfolio that intentionally creates space for grades of risk
- Allocate risk levels from safe to emergent
- Formally recognize that lessons learned are a part of a project's success; failure can be an option

EAG Rank	Staff Rank	Notes
2	3	

January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting
Executive Director Update L-1 Legislative Update

This report provides the board an update to the 2017-2018 legislative interim and the 2018 legislative session.

Background

In the 2017 legislative session, revisions to OWEB-related statutes were passed, including a change to the date of submittal for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds biennial report to even-numbered years to capture accomplishments for the full biennium. The Oregon Legislature will meet for the 2018 "short –session," February 5th through March 9th.

Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds Biennial Report

Oregon Revised Statute 541.972 requires OWEB to submit a biennial report that assesses the statewide and regional implementation and effectiveness of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds to the Governor and appropriate committees of the Legislative Assembly. In January 2017, OWEB completed and submitted the 2015-2017 biennial report.

With the statutory change to the reporting date of the biennial report made in the 2017 legislative session, it is necessary to submit an updated version of the 2015-2017 biennial report. Attachment A provides the Executive Summary of the report. The full updated report is available at: http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/Pages/BiennialReport.aspx

2017-2018 Legislative Interim

Oregon Legislative interim committees met on September 18-20, November 13-15, and January 10-12. During these Legislative Days, the committees hold informational hearings on topics that may lead to legislation in future sessions and hear updates on the implementation of past legislation, and to approve executive appointments. On November 13th, Jan Lee and Liza Jane McAlister were confirmed to the OWEB Board by the Senate Interim Committee on Rules and Executive Appointments.

2018 Legislative Session

The 2018 Legislative Session is scheduled to meet February 5th through March 9th. Attachment B includes a list of relevant natural resources committees (including chairs and members). OWEB did not introduce any agency legislative concepts for this session. At the January meeting, staff will update the board on any late-breaking information on legislative concepts that may impact the agency.

Staff Contact

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Eric Hartstein, Senior Policy Coordinator, at eric.hartstein@oregon.gov or 503-986-0029.

Attachments

A. Updated 2015-2017 Oregon Plan Biennial Report Executive Summary
B. Natural Resources Committees for the 2018 Legislative Session

ATTACHMENT A

2015-2017 Biennial Report Executive Summary

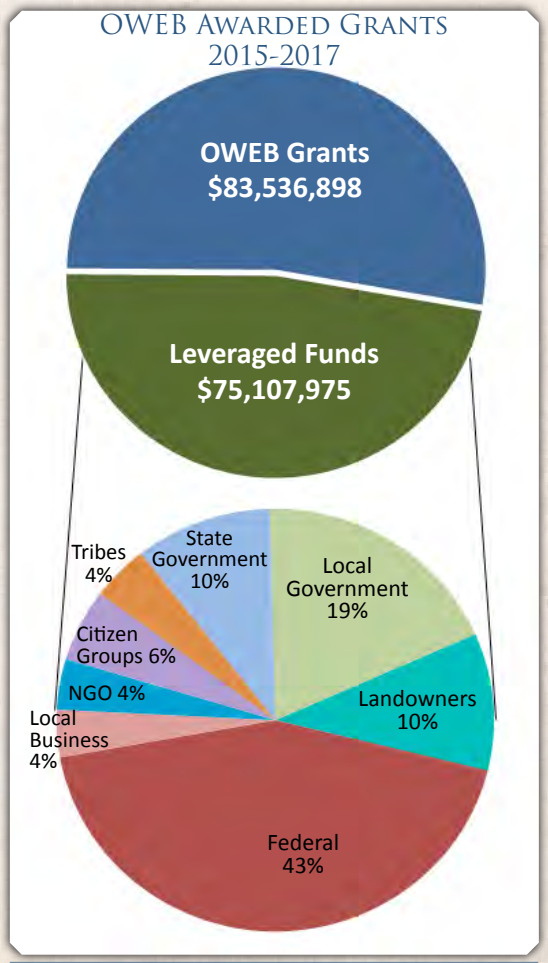
The *Oregon Plan* for Salmon and Watersheds

From rural landowners to urban residents, Oregonians value watersheds as a key to our quality of life in Oregon. This care and commitment helps drive on-the-ground projects that aim to improve water quality and restore habitat for native fish and wildlife. Since 1997, the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (or 'the Oregon Plan') has guided these efforts. The Oregon Plan provides a statewide framework for restoration and conservation of the state's watersheds and fish and wildlife habitats, while at the same time supporting local economies and enriching Oregon's communities through local, voluntary restoration. Pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute 541.972, the Oregon Plan Biennial Report describes activities implemented under the plan for the 2015-2017 biennium. This Executive Summary of the biennial report highlights key investments and accomplishments over the past two years; coordinated actions among Oregon Plan partners and agencies; and recommendations from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) about future work. The full report can be found on the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds website and includes information about each region of the state, as well as additional details about the activities and accomplishments summarized below.

2015-2017 Investments and Accomplishments

Total funding for watershed enhancement projects in Oregon was over $158 million during the 2015-2017 Biennium. This total includes funding provided by OWEB from the Oregon Lottery, the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF), salmon license plate revenues, and other sources. PCSRF, funded by NOAA Fisheries, remained an important contributor to Oregon's restoration efforts. Significant funding to match these dollars is provided by other funders, agencies, and partner organizations, increasing the impact of OWEB funding throughout the state.

Partners under the Oregon Plan are as important and diverse as the actions they undertake to benefit salmon and watersheds. These partners include landowners, non-profit organizations, tribes, local businesses, individuals, and all levels of government, each contributing to collaborative investments designed to support priority actions across the state.



Grants awarded by OWEB from 7/1/15 to 6/30/17, the amount of leveraged funds contributed by grant participants, and the percentage of leveraged funds contributed by different categories of participants.

Watershed Metric	OWRI	BLM	USFS	Total
Riparian Miles (e.g., streamside plantings)	245.6	128.8	187	561.4
Instream Habitat Miles (e.g., wood placement)	153.6	-	-	153.6
Miles of Fish Habitat Made Accessible	142.0	16.6	182.0	340.6
Stream Crossings Improved for Fish Passage	91	8	64	163
Push-up Dams Retired to Improve Fish Passage	14	-	-	14
Fish Screens Installed on Water Diversions	31	-	-	31
Upland Acres (e.g., juniper thinning, seeding)	68,141.4	-	-	68,141.4
Wetland Acres (e.g., wetland habitat created)	2,128.2	-	-	2,128.2
Miles of Road Closures	21.0	1.5	274.0	296.5
Miles of Road Improvements (e.g., erosion control)	53.0	111.5	125.0	289.5
Miles of Riparian Invasive Treatments	508.0	-	-	508.0

Watershed restoration activities completed from 1/1/15 to 12/31/16 as reported to the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Restoration metrics are collected after projects are completed and reported to OWEB. Therefore, there is a lag between the current biennium and the time period for which metrics are available.

Coordinated Agency Actions

Oregon Plan agencies recognize the value of shared approaches. Collaboration across state natural resources agencies continued throughout the 2015-2017 biennium on several key interagency initiatives, including (but are not limited to):

- The Sage-Grouse Conservation Partnership (SageCon), which brings together landowners, agencies, and interest groups to identify and address threats to sagebrush habitats and the species that rely on them, implementing the Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse Action Plan (2015);
- The Conservation Effectiveness Partnership, a collaborative effort among multiple state and federal agencies that aims to describe the effectiveness of cumulative conservation and restoration actions in achieving natural resource outcomes through collaborative monitoring, evaluation, and reporting;
- Agricultural landowners engaging in innovative and results-oriented water quality improvements with assistance from Oregon Department of Agriculture's (ODA's) Coordinated Streamside Management and Strategic Implementation Areas initiative;
- Ongoing implementation of Oregon's Integrated Water Resources Strategy (led by the Oregon Water Resources Department) and the state's Federal Forest Health Program (led by the Oregon Department of Forestry);
- The first update to the Oregon Conservation Strategy in 2016; and
- Initial implementation of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Multi-Species Coastal Management Plan for salmon and other native fish.

Additional information about coordinated actions around the state focused on monitoring water quality and quantity, fish populations, and habitat, are described in the Biennial Report, along with details about other Oregon Plan agency programs.

From the OWEB Board

In the past two biennia, the OWEB Board has made recommendations in four significant investment areas: Operating Capacity, Open Solicitation, Focused Investments, and Monitoring. During the 2015-2017 biennium, OWEB invested significant effort in turning these recommendations into reality, awarding over $13 million in Operating Capacity grants; over $45 million in Open Solicitation grants; nearly $14 million in Focused Investment Partnerships; launching a new online grant application system; and continuing to support monitoring and reporting on all aspects of the Oregon Plan.

The OWEB Board has nearly completed an update to its 2010 Strategic Plan, which provides an opportunity for the agency to strategically look at its programs and granting decisions, and consider how best to address new challenges and seize upon new opportunities over the long term.

As we look toward the future, the Board recommends support of several investment areas and partnerships.

- Continuing to invest in local organizational capacity via OWEB's Operating Capacity grant-making and locally driven, high-priority projects—including working lands approaches on both forestry and agricultural lands around the state—through Open Solicitation grants, along with effectiveness monitoring of these investments.
- Making programmatic investments that contribute to the conservation and recovery of native fish and wildlife and their habitats through coordinated, large-scale programs. Examples include:
  - Investing in future Focused Investment Partnerships and associated monitoring and tracking of progress by these partnerships.
  - Continuing OWEB's commitment to greater sage-grouse habitat restoration by investing at least $10 million in funds between 2015 and 2025.
  - Assisting with implementation of the federal recovery plan for Oregon Coast coho salmon by supporting development of strategic action plans in support of coho restoration work.
- Developing partnerships with other state and federal agencies to improve the use of water-quality data to inform conservation and restoration investments and develop tools to improve water quality and streamside health on agricultural lands. One example is Coordinated Streamside Management, initiated by ODA and OWEB to improve water quality, initially focused on agricultural lands.
- Supporting Oregon's forest health by administering grants to forest health collaboratives in partnership with Oregon Department of Forestry.
- Supporting Oregon's working farms and ranches in coordination with agriculture and conservation organizations to identify approaches to keep working lands in agriculture while supporting fish, wildlife and other natural resource values. Find more information on the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program webpage.

2017-2018 Oregon Interim Legislature
OWEB-Related Committee Assignments

Table 1: Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee

Member	District	Area (Basin)
Sen. Michael Dembrow, Chair (D)	23	Portland (Willamette)
Sen. Alan Olsen, Vice-Chair (R)	20	Canby (Willamette)
Sen. Herman Baertschiger Jr. (R)	2	Grants Pass (Rogue)
Sen. Cliff Bentz (R)	30	Eastern/Central Oregon (Multiple)
Sen. Floyd Prozanski (D)	4	South Lane and North Douglas Counties (Willamette/Umpqua)
Sen. Arnie Roblan (D)	5	Coos Bay (Oregon Coast)
Sen. Kathleen Taylor (D)	21	Milwaukie (Willamette)

Table 2: House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee

Member	District	Area (Basin)
Rep. Brian Clem, Chair (D)	21	Salem (Willamette)
Rep. Susan McLain, Vice Chair (D)	29	Hillsboro (Willamette)
Rep. Sherrie Sprenger, Vice Chair (R)	17	Scio (Willamette)
Rep. Greg Barreto (R)	58	Cove (Umatilla)
Rep. Sal Esquivel (R)	6	Medford (Rogue)
Rep. Caddy McKeown (D)	9	Coos Bay (South Coast)
Rep. Andrea Salinas (D)	38	Lake Oswego (Willamette)
Rep. David Brock Smith (R)	1	Gold Beach (South Coast)
Rep. Brad Witt (D)	31	Clatskanie (Lower Columbia)

Table 3: House Energy and Environment Committee

Member	District	Area (Basin)
Rep. Ken Helm, Chair (D)	34	Washington County (Willamette)
Rep. Karin Power, Vice Chair (D)	41	Milwaukie (Willamette)
Rep. Phil Barnhart (D)	11	Central Lane/Linn Counties (Willamette)
Rep. Pam Marsh (D)	5	Ashland (Rogue)
Rep. Paul Holvey (D)	8	Eugene (Willamette)
Rep. Werner Reschke (R)	56	Klamath Falls (Klamath)
Rep. David Brock Smith (R)	1	Gold Beach (South Coast)

Table 4: Joint Ways and Means Natural Resources Subcommittee

Member	District	Area (Basin)
Sen. Lew Frederick, Co-Chair (D)	22	Portland (Willamette)
Rep. Brad Witt, Co-Chair (D)	31	Clatskanie (Lower Columbia)
Sen. Fred Girod (R)	9	Stayton (Willamette)
Sen. Kathleen Taylor (D)	21	Portland (Willamette)
Rep. Sal Esquivel (R)	6	Medford (Rogue)
Rep. Ken Helm (D)	34	Washington County (Willamette)
Rep. Rick Lewis (R)	18	Silverton (Willamette)
Rep. Karin Power (D)	41	Milwaukie (Willamette)

January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting
Executive Director Update L-2: Rulemaking Update

This report provides the board an update on ongoing rulemaking on OWEB's grant programs.

Background

At the July 2017 meeting, the board authorized staff to initiate rulemaking for **technical assistance grants**. In addition, at the July meeting, the board approved the 2017-2019 spending plan for the agency, which included an increase of the cap on **small grants** from $10,000 to $15,000. The current small grant program rules specifically state the cap for the program is $10,000. To increase the cap, rulemaking is required for the small grant program.

Small Grants Rulemaking Update

In addition to increasing the cap to $15,000 for small grants, OWEB staff have identified an inconsistency with current rule language regarding tribal representation on small grant teams, and will better align the language with statute. Other minor updates to the rule language will also be proposed. The proposed changes to the rules are relatively small and technical in nature, thus a rule advisory committee (RAC) will not be convened to discuss the proposed rules and provide feedback. OWEB staff intends to revise the rule language, and following a public comment period, bring the proposed rules to the board for approval in April.

Technical Assistance Grants Rulemaking Update

OWEB does not have rules specifically for technical assistance grants. Technical assistance grants are authorized under Division 5, OWEB Grant Program administrative rules, which is a broad rule division that encompasses all of OWEB grants. Following board authorization in July 2017, a RAC is currently being established to provide input on the development of technical assistance grants rules. OWEB staff and the RAC will meet over the winter and spring to develop technical assistance grants rules. OWEB staff will provide an update to the board at the April meeting, and following a public period, expects to bring proposed rules to the board for approval in June.

Staff Contact

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Eric Hartstein, Senior Policy Coordinator, at eric.hartstein@oregon.gov or 503-986-0029.

January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting
Executive Director Update L-3: Focused Investment Partnership Capacity Building Name Change and 2018 Offering Schedule

This report provides the board an update on the name change for Capacity Building Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) grants to Development FIP grants and provides the board an update on the schedule for the second offering of the biennium.

Background

At the July 2017 meeting, the board adopted its 2017-2019 spending plan and allocated $1 million for Capacity Building FIP grants. The funding is intended to support existing partnerships to build their capacity to partner at a high-performing level, to generate a new strategic action plan, and/or enhance an existing plan for an OWEB Focused Investment Priority.

Name Change

During the development of the FIP Program rules, it was identified that "Capacity Building" did not fully capture the intent of the program, which involved the development of strategic action plans in addition to partnership support. OWEB staff worked with the rules advisory committee to propose a new name of the program, Development FIP grants. The new name will be used on all program materials moving forward.

Development FIP Grant Offering Schedule

At the October 2017 meeting the board awarded $440,397 to four Development FIPs ($380,397) and for the development of financial plans ($60,000) by the newly awarded Development FIPs. Staff also asked the board to approve a second Development FIP grant offering during the 2017-2019 biennium.

The schedule, provided below, allows OWEB staff time to update application materials with improved messaging on the purpose of the grant and do outreach to potential applicants. Staff will meet with the Focused Investments Subcommittee prior to the release of the grant offering.

Table 1: Schedule of Activities for Development FIPs

Date	Activity
April 2018	Announce offering in coordination with CONNECT Conference
August –September 2018	Consultations
October 22, 2018	Application Deadline
January 2019	Board Award

Staff Contact

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Courtney Shaff at courtney.shaff@oregon.gov or 503-986-0046.

January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting
Executive Director Update L-4: Lower Columbia River Watershed Council Update

This report provides the board an update on the Lower Columbia River Watershed Council's progress towards meeting OWEB's funding requirements associated with the 2017-2019 Council Capacity grant award.

Background

At the July 2017 OWEB Board meeting, the board discussed and awarded Council Capacity grants for the 2017-2019 biennium. After deliberation, the board elected to fund the Columbia River Watershed Council at a reduced level ($47,347.50) for a period of one year. A second year of funding is contingent upon the Council demonstrating that it has met the necessary merit criteria as demonstrated through progress reports, council meetings, and an interview and review process with OWEB.

Grant Agreement Special Conditions

The Council's grant agreement includes a list of special conditions that the Council must fulfill during the grant period. Progress reports are required on a quarterly basis documenting the Council's work on each of these five criteria: effective governance, effective management, progress in planning, progress in on-the-ground restoration, and progress in community engagement. The Council provided its first progress report on October 13, 2017 and the second is due January 8, 2018.

Evaluation Process

The Council's progress toward meeting the merit criteria over the next year will be evaluated through:

1) Review of the quarterly progress reports (Attachment A);
2) Attendance at Council meeting;
3) Meetings with Council staff and board members; and
4) Council staff and board member participation in an interview and review process.

OWEB staff will present the results of the evaluation process and the board will make a decision on the second year for capacity funding at the June 2018 board meeting.

Progress to date

The Council has been meeting monthly, with meeting notices and minutes emailed to both OWEB's North Coast Representative Katie Duzik and Capacity Programs Coordinator Courtney Shaff. The Council has contracted with Shawn Morford, Network of Oregon Watershed Councils Director, for facilitation as the Council works towards meeting the grant agreement special conditions. Katie Duzik and Courtney Shaff will provide additional updates the board on the Council's progress at the January 2018 board meeting.

Staff Contact

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Courtney Shaff at courtney.shaff@oregon.gov or 503-986-0046.

Attachments

A. Progress Report

Lower Columbia Watershed Council

Progress Report to OWEB for Meeting Merit Criteria – January 2018

(OWEB requirements in bold)

Merit Criteria #1: Effective governance

- **Actions the council is taking to demonstrate implementation of council governance procedures separate and distinct from the district. These must include, but are not limited to 1) documented review and update of the council's board officer position descriptions; 2) Documentation that the council is using a variety of methods to advertise and invite the public to council meetings; 3) Completion and review at a council meeting the council's self-assessment**

The Lower Columbia Watershed Council, through its Fiscal Sponsor, the Columbia SWCD, contracted with the Network of Oregon Watershed Councils for technical assistance in meeting the merit criteria requirements in late October. Shawn Morford attended council meetings in November and December and conducted eight phone interviews with council members and OWEB staff to learn more about the issues and opportunities for the council to meet the criteria. Shawn made presentations to the council at the November and December meetings including sharing information on organizational development (e.g. what percent of time an organization typically needs to spend on its own internal functions vs. time on projects), options the councils have for fiscal sponsorship, and recommendations for immediate steps the council are needed towards meeting the criteria. Shawn facilitated a individual brainstorming exercise that helped council members identify "what business the LCWC is in." Among the responses were:

-Fish populations and passage connectivity, fish habitat, coho
-Early detection of issues in the watershed
-Increasing riparian habitat
-Increased community knowledge about the watershed; fostering stakeholder knowledge- all ages
-Enabling local control and health of resource-based industries
-We are about collaboration- linking community interests
-Measuring conservation impact- creating baselines, assessing the collective difference conservation is making in the watershed

This initial exercise was designed to help the council members think through their niche and strategic direction going forward.

Among the deliverables in Shawn's contract is a written guide called "A Road Map to OWEB Merit Criteria" that outlines specific actions and timelines for meeting the criteria which was distributed to the council members at the end of December (attached).

Among Shawn's strong recommendations is the establishment of several council committees to enable more focused and detailed work than what can be conducted at public council meetings. These include: Outreach committee to plan community engagement activities, an election committee to establish a process and run officer elections, a bylaws committee to review and update bylaws as needed, and a projects committee that oversees the projects of the council, including joint projects conducted with the SWCD.

The council coordinator announced her resignation in November; this represented a potential a gap in the council's capacity to move forward to achieve the merit criteria. In response, the council established a small task force of council members at their December meeting to work with Shawn to move ahead on the set of requirements, beginning with learning more about fiscal sponsorship and then renegotiating the Fiscal Sponsorship agreement with the SWCD, and establishing a hiring committee to work with the SWCD in replacing the coordinator as soon as possible.

Three members volunteered to serve on the task force: Chip Bubl (representing OSU Extension), Henry Franzoni (representing sport fishing) and Ian Bledsoe (representing public utility). The team met with Shawn in a half-day work session on Dec 27 in Rainier, including a two-hour session with Kari Hollander, the SWCD District Manager. During this meeting, the existing MOU/Fiscal Sponsorship agreement with the SWCD was reviewed alongside two other council/SWCD agreements for comparison (Curry and Hood River). The team worked with Kari to draft new fiscal sponsorship agreement components for approval by both boards at their February meetings. The meeting produced bullet points agreed upon by both parties and Henry Franzoni agreed to write it up into draft language for the task force and Kari to review before their next meeting on January 18, scheduled at Kari's office. Among the provisions to be included in the new MOU/Fiscal Sponsorship agreement are as follows:

While the SWCD ultimately maintains legal, supervisory, and financial responsibility for the council as its fiscal sponsor,

- *LCWC will sets its own priorities based on its own annual action plan and that the action plan will be based in part on community input obtained through outreach efforts and through council member input.*
- *The LCWC coordinator's position will be 100% devoted to watershed council activities and the coordinator's work plan will be directed by the council as long as the council is adhering to SWCD personnel and other policies affecting the coordinator. These could include joint projects with the SWCD (such as the current RCPP project and Westport Slough), but the roles and expectations of the LCWC coordinator on those projects will be negotiated and clarified as the funding proposals and work plans are being developed.*
- *The SWCD will prepare and submit to the LCWC at least quarterly financial documents that show the expenses and income specifically for the watershed council and these will be presented at*

council meetings. Time sheets will continue to be completed by the new coordinator that will show the work of the coordinator by activity which will be available for review by the LCWC Executive committee or council membership as requested.

- *The coordinator hiring committee will be a joint committee involving both the SWCD and LCWC.*
- *Performance review of coordinator will also be conducted jointly.*
- *As the fiscal sponsor, the SWCD will submit grant proposals on behalf of the council but the council will lead the proposals and forward them to the SWCD for their approval and submittal. In each grant proposal for which the council will utilize the funds separate from the SWCD, the LCWC will be listed as the project lead.*
- *LCWC council will assign a liaison to the SWCD board who will attend SWCD meetings and report back to the watershed council on activities and relevant decisions of the SWCD.*

Among the immediate tasks of the LCWC is replacement of the coordinator. At its December meeting, the council appointed council members Chip Bubl and Ian Bledsoe to serve to work with Kari throughout the hiring process and decisions, including drafting the job description job announcement releasing the job announcement by Jan 15, with application deadline of Jan 31. Interviews will be conducted no later than early February, with the aim to have new coordinator in place no later than March 1. SWCD hiring procedures/process will be followed but the work and decisions will be done by this joint hiring committee. Shawn provided examples of coordinator job descriptions to this team.

The OWEB self-assessment survey was completed by council members using the Network of Oregon Watershed Council's Survey Monkey account in December. Eleven members completed the survey. Shawn Morford has compiled the results into a report and a Powerpoint and will be presenting the findings at February meeting for council discussion.

Merit Criteria #2: Effective management

- **Actions the council is taking to demonstrate implementation of effective council management practices separate and distinct from the district. These must include, but are not limited to 1) Documentation, through council board meeting minutes, that the council coordinator is updating the council board, in writing, at each council meeting of the coordinator's activities and the board has the opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback on those activities 2) A description of the actions taken by the council to track the work of the council coordinator for the council separate and distinct from work performed for the district; 3) Documentation, through council board meeting minutes, that the council board is reviewing and approving council financial information at monthly council meetings.**

Coordinator Selene Keeney submitted a written and verbal report to the council at its November and December meetings of her activities which are reflected in the meeting minutes. These reports accompany to this report.

At the Dec 27 work session, Kari agreed to attend at least 3-4 watershed council meetings per year beginning in 2018 so that council members have the chance to know her and visa versa. Kari agreed that she would prepare (or her staff would) a watershed council budget report each month (or quarterly, depending on the frequency desired by the council members) in time for the council meeting that shows a column for watershed expenditures and income that is separate from the SWCD.

Merit Criteria #3: Progress in planning

- **Actions the council is taking to demonstrate progress in planning separate and distinct from the district. These must include, but are not limited to 1) Documentation, through council board meeting minutes, that the council board reviewed and adopted the Council Capacity Work Plan update, due April 30, 2018; 2) A description of progress the council is making to engage stakeholders in planning and prioritizing the work of the council.**

The watershed council meetings are currently announced in the following ways:

- The Council currently has an Outlook contact list and snail mail list comprised of Council members and people with an interest in the council that are used to disseminate meeting and event notices.
- The meetings are announced in the OSU Extension newsletter, which is online and mailed. The LCWC monthly meeting has been announced every month in 2017 on the front page calendar. The newsletter has a ~1300 mailing list. For example, http://extension.oregonstate.edu/columbia/sites/default/files/country_living_december_2017.pdf
- Shawn Morford contacted the Clatskanie Chief, Chronicle, and Spotlight newspapers to ensure that they have information they need to announce each meeting in their papers prior to the meetings.
- The LCWC currently has a page on the SWCD website at http://www.columbiaswcd.com/about/watershed-councils/lcrwc , however the Council now has developed the structure for its own standalone website that is under construction (https://www.lowercolumbiariver.org). The new coordinator and the new outreach committee of the council will be tasked with populating this website and announcing the new site when it's ready for release.

  Shawn will meet in late January with the task force to review the current action plan and begin the process of preparing for council discussion at the February and March council meetings. It's

likely that Shawn will facilitate the council through development of a logic model at the March meeting that will form the basis of a revised action plan. The logic model will show long term and shorter term goals and what actions the council will take to achieve the goals.

Merit Criteria #4: Progress in on-the-ground restoration

- **Actions the council is taking to implement on-the-ground restoration work separate and distinct from the district.**

The council is currently working on several joint projects with the SWCD. To clarify the distinct roles of the SWCD and the council on these projects, the council task force is scheduled to meet with District Manager Kari Hollander on January 18 and jointly create a chart for existing joint projects that spells out each of the roles of the SWCD and the LCWC (template below). This will become a "living" chart that will be updated as new joint projects are identified and it will be shared at SWCD board and watershed council meetings to keep members up to date on how the two entities are cooperating and the time and deliverables that the LCWC staff is committed to for that project. For each new joint project that comes along in the future, both SWCD and LCWC representatives will be involved in determining the roles of their respective entities as the projects are in development (in particular the LCWC members will be involved in determining the LCWC staff's commitment to a new project).

Project	**SWCD role**	**LCWC role**
RCPP	Will be filled in	Will be filled in
Westport Slough	Will be filled in	Will be filled in
ETC	Will be filled in	Will be filled in

Merit Criteria #5: Progress in community engagement for watershed restoration purposes

- **Actions the council is taking to implement community engagement activities separate and distinct from the district.**

Other than public meeting announcements and a public comment period during each meeting, this merit criterion will be addressed by the new outreach subcommittee of the board that is likely to be established at the February or March council meeting. It's expected that the subcommittee will begin the process of identifying community engagement activities for 2018 that will be handed off to the new coordinator for implementation. It is anticipated that most community engagement activities will take place during the warm-weather season such as field tours or booths at the Columbia County Fair, but there could also be speakers at council meetings open to the public throughout the rest of the year as well.

APPENDIX

A Road Map for Meeting OWEB Merit Criteria (and beyond)

For the Lower Columbia Watershed Council

December 30, 2017

Shawn Morford, PhD, Network of Oregon Watershed Councils

The work of the council to move ahead to Year 2 funding involves three major categories of tasks to satisfy OWEB requirements and create sustainable governance model for the LCWC. This road map also lists ways that Shawn can help in the next phase (January – May):

A set of tasks related to the watershed council's fiscal sponsor arrangement, which is currently with the Columbia SWCD.

-reaffirming decision to stay with Columbia SWCD as fiscal sponsor or research/consider alternatives.

-if decision to stay with Columbia SWCD, revisiting the terms of the fiscal sponsorship agreement to add more specifics about how authority is delegated and to spell out how activities of the SWCD and WC complement each other. (Note: This is planned for the last week in December).

Internal tasks related to your governance and priority-setting process

-creating council committees (see below)

-creating an outreach plan

-revisiting and revising the capacity action plan

-revisiting or affirming the council's strategic goals- what would success look like, as defined by the WC

Tasks associated with branding and increasing community engagement

-these are things that can be done by a new coordinator depending on when they are hired and will start

-circle back on how meetings are promoted in the community to ensure local media is picking them up

-finish populating your new website

-plan and deliver some events/meetings that engage a broader group of community members

Immediate next steps (January)

A subcommittee of the council (I have dubbed the "Roll Up the Sleeves" team- RUST, (RUST- consisting of Chip Bubl, Ian Bledsoe, and Henry Franzoni) to meet on January 18, 5:30 at the SWCD office in St. Helens with Kari Hollander as a follow up to the Dec 27 work session in Rainer that took place with Shawn, Kari, and the RUST. Topics to include:

-creating a chart that shows SWCD roles and WC roles on the existing joint projects (such as RCPP) to show the delineation

-reviewing the draft revised MOU/Fiscal Sponsorship agreement that arose from the Dec 27 work session and finalizing the draft to be reviewed and approved by the SWCD board and WC at their February meetings.

Shawn to meet with Kari and KC in person in late January to ensure items are checked off for first payment request. The following tasks are required by OWEB in order to receive the first payment on the capacity grant:

-List of council officers sent to OWEB
-Match form completed and sent to OWEB
-Copy of insurance document to OWEB
-Description of how supervision of coordinator occurs between SWCD/WC (e.g. how WC is involved in helping with review performance and hiring process)
-Description of how council manages expenditure of grant funds

There is an immediate need to move on hiring a coordinator. At the Dec 27 work session, there was agreement to create a joint hiring committee consisting of Chip Bubl, Ian Bledsoe, and Kari. The team will aim to rework the job description and prepare the job announcement by mid-January and release the announcement using the SWCD procedures, to close January 30 with interviews early February. The aim is to have the new coordinator in place no later than March 1.

Longer-term tasks (Jan- April 2018)

1. **Board self-assessment**

Explanation/Specifics
OWEB requires this survey and discussion to be conducted each calendar year by all watershed councils that receive capacity funding. It is designed as a learning and discussion tool for boards for continuous improvement.

Task to be done when- recommendation

Survey was conducted on line in December and 11 council members filled it out. Shawn has summarized the results into a report and powerpoint.

How Shawn could help as desired by council in Phase 2, if desired
Shawn administered the survey in Nov/Dec. 2017 and can report on results and discuss at February council meeting. The discussion should be reported in the meeting minutes.

2. **Administrative**

Explanation/Specifics
OWEB has asked that the coordinator continue to provide monthly written and verbal coordinator report to the board. The report should describe which activities are specific to the WC and which are joint activities with the SWCD as a whole. The written report should include a monthly timesheet that breaks out time spent, by grant. Verbal report is reflected in the board meeting minutes and written report kept in file with minutes.

Task to be done when- recommendation
Until a coordinator is in place, Shawn can provide monthly written and verbal reports to the council at each meeting and ensure that the report gets to Marilyn (secretary) so they are included in the minutes. The SWCD's timesheet should be used by the new coordinator once they are in place and made accessible to the officers of the council (or the full council, if desired by the members).

How Shawn could help as desired by council in Phase 2, if desired
As above, I can prepare a written report to the council for January meeting (since I will be gone), and in person and in writing for the February, March, and April meetings.

3. **Outreach and community engagement**

Explanation/Specifics
OWEB has asked the council to advertise and invite the public to council meetings and to communicate with wide group of community members on activities of the council.

Task to be done when- recommendation
Establish an outreach committee of the council to help the coordinator develop a simple outreach plan. Appoint a chair to assume responsibility to ensure that these activities get completed.

Council meeting notices should be sent to local newspapers' for placing in their calendar/events page – in the Chief, Chronicle, Spotlight? If special speaker/presentation comes to council meeting, send brief announcement or press release. (Currently in the Chief: Columbia Soil & Water Conservation District Board meets at 7 p.m. the third Wednesday of each month at the Columbia SWCD office, 35285 Millard Road but as far as I can see, nothing about the watershed council). Ask a council member to take this on until a new coordinator is named.

Check to ensure that the database (spreadsheet) of council stakeholders and friends ("mailing list") is updated and continue to send meeting notices and updates to the list by email and by snail mail to those without emails.

Consider setting up a LCWC Twitter and/or Facebook account. Finish populating and launch of new LWCW website and advertise the new website to the mailing list.

Create brief annual report or brochure about the council and distribute to council database and send to elected officials.

How Shawn could help as desired by council in Phase 2 if desired
I could help set up Facebook or Twitter accounts, send meeting notice again to newspapers that could be used in repeated calendar, and help new coordinator populate the new website, with council committee input.

4. **Fiscal Sponsorship**

Explanation/Specifics
OWEB has asked for a reviewed/revisited/revised MOU or fiscal sponsorship agreement with the SWCD. A jointly created and detailed fiscal sponsor agreement would outline more specifics about things like how hiring will be done, how budgets are developed and reviewed, how action plans are developed and reviewed and approved. There are good examples to draw from that include a chart showing who has what role. Start with the current agreement and add detail to it. There are good models to draw from (Hood River and Curry Co).

Task to be done when- recommendation
A four-hour meeting was held on Dec 27 between Kari and the Roll Up the Sleeves Team (RUST) to review the existing agreement and outline more detail. Revised agreement to be endorsed by SWCD board and WC members. Since the first payment request hinges on this agreement, it should be a high priority- endorsed by LCWC and SWCD board at their February meetings. This means the draft should be sent out with the agenda for the February meeting to the watershed council members.

How Shawn could help as desired by council in Phase 2, if desired
I can help facilitate discussion at meeting with SWCD and WC, if desired at the January 18 meeting of Kari and the Roll Up the Sleeves Team.

5. **Council capacity action plan revisit/revision**

Explanation/Specifics
OWEB has asked that the WC capacity action plan be revised to show how its work is distinguished from district functions. It needs to spell out the elements of the WC that are different than what the SWCD would do in the absence of the WC. This means looking at current work plan and adding in

language to show the distinction. What projects are joint between watershed council and the district and what is the watershed council solely involved in. The action plan will detail what each entity is contributing in case of joint projects.

Task to be done when- recommendation
The Roll Up the Sleeves Team (RUST) will take on the task of reviewing and revising the action plan. The "Roll Up the Sleeves" team brings a revised draft to the council at February meeting as an information item, and put on agenda for board approval at March meeting. Council approval of revised council capacity action plan is due April 30, 2018 (OWEB's deadline).

How Shawn could help as desired by council in Phase 2, if desired
I can work with the RUST to help coach them through revision of the capacity action plan by meeting with them in late January in person.

6. **Board functions/governance**

Explanation/Specifics
Kari has agreed that the SWCD can adjust how it shows the financial reports to show separate column for WC and SWCD showing restricted funds committed for council activities. This report should be made available for presentation at council meetings at least quarterly (in the first six months, perhaps monthly). The chair can work with Kari or the new coordinator to get these reports in time for the board meetings. They should be sent out in advance with the agenda so members have the opportunity to review ahead of time.

KC should add financial reports to the council agenda. Marilyn should reflect this report in the minutes each month. The council should also receive an annual financial report.

Council should establish a committee structure and appoint members and chairs to it. This could be done at the January or February meeting.

-**Projects committee.** Will provide oversight on council projects (except outreach projects), including joint projects with the SWCD.
-**Bylaws committee.** Will review existing bylaws and recommend changes to the bylaws as needed.
-**Elections committee.** Will serve as nominating committee and will run officer elections to ensure fair and open process.
-**Outreach committee.** Will develop an outreach plan and as needed, help implement activities (or recruit others to help) once the new coordinator is in place.

OWEB expects a review and update of the council member job description.

Task to be done when- recommendation
The RUST will draft the council job description in late January based on examples provided by Shawn. Council will approve the revised job description at February board meeting.

How Shawn could help as desired by council in Phase 2, if desired
I can provide examples of board job descriptions and committee descriptions and meet with the committee to walk through the job description.

7. **Watershed council branding**

Explanation/Specifics
OWEB is interested in the unique branding of the watershed council. I recommend the council aim to have 'watershed council-branded' events that involve wide set of stakeholder groups and community members in either **learning** (such as a speaker series), **priority-setting** for the council (such as a stakeholder pizza night to ask community members what their biggest priorities are), or otherwise aim to connect the council with **new sectors** such as economic development (such as co-sponsoring community events with local economic development group). These things can be identified in an outreach plan as mentioned above.

OWEB wants to see how the council is engaging stakeholders in planning and prioritizing work of the council. There are several ways this can be done—other councils do stakeholder surveys, special events specially designed to invite input, or at special council meetings designed to invite in a broader set of stakeholders.

Task to be done when- recommendation
The outreach committee should be responsible for identifying these events in their outreach plan. Ideas to consider:

- 4 public presentations per year sponsored by watershed council

-Co-sponsor a public event with a new partner - 2 per year

-Sponsor an award program to recognize a local partner or landowner to promote public awareness of watershed health and stewardship.

How Shawn could help as desired by council in Phase 2, if desired
Your new coordinator could organize these events but I can convene the outreach committee and help them draft this plan.

8. **Goals and desired outcomes unique to the LWCD**

Explanation/Specifics
I recommend that the council consider creating a logic model for your work (a graphic that shows the link between what you do and what you expect to result from your work- see attached example). This would not be exactly the same as what a SWCD's logic model might look like. This is not required by OWEB but is a very helpful tool to help the council establish its own priorities and

goals, in my opinion. OWEB expects the council to set its own priorities for activities separate from the SWCD as a whole, even if some projects are ultimately done in partnership with the SWCD.

Task to be done when- recommendation
At the March council meeting, outline a plan for the projects it will aim to take on in next biennium. List the partners who they will work with to accomplish them (SWCD and others).

Create logic model at February or March meeting.

How Shawn could help as desired by council in Phase 2, if desired
I can help facilitate the development of the council's logic model and calendar.

KEY MILEPOSTS on the road to OWEB Year 2 funding approval:

1) Assignment of a 'roll-up-sleeves team' to work with Shawn on specifics of OWEB requirements- DONE.

2) Hiring new coordinator and getting coordinator in place. ASAP. Process will use SWCD procedures but involve a joint hiring committee of Chip, Ian, and Kari. Aim for new coordinator to be in place by March 1.

3) New Fiscal sponsorship agreement drafted, presented and approved by SWCD and WC boards at their February meetings.

4) Progress report due January 8 and April 2 based on OWEB's merit criteria. Shawn to write the progress report for January for review by the 'roll-up-sleeves' team.

5) Submit updated Capacity action plan – due April 30

6) Set meeting with OWEB between May 7 and 11- board officers and OWEB staff to go over the progress.

January 30-31, 2018 OWEB Board Meeting
Executive Director Update L-5: State Revolving Fund Loan Application for Septic System Upgrades

This report updates the board on a new effort in partnership with Craft3, a nonprofit Community Development Financial Institution, to apply to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality State Revolving Loan Fund to provide affordable loans to owners of failing On Site Sewage Disposal Systems (OSDS). If the project moves forward, staff will request board approval to enter into loan agreements to implement the program.

Background

In 2016, Craft3 was selected by DEQ through a competitive public RFP to make the Oregon Clean Water Loan program available across the state. The targeted end users of the program are the owners of OSDS, whose systems have been determined by competent public or private professionals to have failed or exceeded their effective operating life, but lack the ability to pay for the repair or replacement. Craft3 provides an accessible and affordable loan product that serves OSDS owners that are unable to access capital from traditional financial institutions due to income or credit challenges.

Craft3 has executed more than $800,000 in loans under the existing program and would like to expand the program. Given the potential to address water quality problems throughout the state, approached OWEB about partnering on an SRF loan application because only governmental entities are eligible to apply to the SRF program.

Application Process

Once the application was determined to be eligible, DEQ included it in the "Intended Use Plan," which was posted for public comment from December 8, 2017 through January 7, 2018. Inclusion in the IUP does not commit DEQ to reserve funds for individual projects; it indicates a project's readiness to proceed.

Next steps in the application process include environmental review, compliance with federal requirements, and developing agreements with DEQ and Craft3 that detail the responsibilities of each party.

Once the agreements are drafted, staff will come back to the board to request delegation of authority to enter into loan agreements with DEQ and Craft3.

Loan Mechanics

The proposed concept is for OWEB to borrow $2 million from DEQ and enter into an agreement with Craft3 where Craft3 uses its existing loan processes to solicit and execute individual loans to septic system owners. Craft3 will submit to OWEB/DEQ for reimbursement of the loan amount and then collect and remit loan repayments to OWEB/DEQ.

Staff Contact

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Eric Williams at eric.williams@oregon.gov or 503-986-0047.

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Eric Hartstein, Senior Policy Coordinator
Eric Williams, Grant Program Manager

SUBJECT: Agenda Item M–Focused Investment Partnership Administrative Rules
January 30-31, 2018 Board Meeting

I. Introduction

This report updates the board on the Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) grants rulemaking process, and requests board approval on the proposed administrative rules.

II. Background

FIP grants are currently authorized under Division 5, OWEB Grant Program administrative rules, which is a broad rule division that encompasses all of OWEB grants. With FIP entering the second biennium of the program's existence, there are lessons learned that have informed administrative rules developed specifically for the program.

At the July 2017 meeting, the board authorized FIP rulemaking, including establishment of a rules advisory committee (RAC) to vet ideas and provide feedback in the development of rules. RAC members are either involved in a current FIP or have a good understanding of the program. The membership of the FIP Rulemaking RAC is found in Attachment A.

Between September and November, the RAC met on three occasions to discuss concepts to include in rule language and to provide feedback on draft rules. The board Focused Investments subcommittee reviewed the draft rules on October 18th.

III. Public Comment on Proposed FIP Rules

OWEB released draft rules for public comment on December 1, 2017. The public comment period was open from December 1 - December 31, 2017 with a public hearing in Salem on December 19th. A summary of the written comments received during the public comment period are provided in Attachment B. Staff reviewed the public comments, and made revisions to the proposed FIP rules, which are found in Attachment C. At its January meeting, the board may only receive public comment on the revisions to the proposed rules that have occurred since the close of the public comment period.

IV. Recommendation

Staff recommend the board approve the FIP grants rules found in Attachment C.

Attachments

A. RAC Members
B. Public Comments Received and Staff Response
C. Proposed FIP Grants Rules

ATTACHMENT A

FIP Rules Advisory Committee Members

Dan Bell, Bonneville Environmental Foundation, Portland

Amy Charette, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Warm Springs

Liesel Coleman, Curry SWCD, Gold Beach

Justin Cullumbine, Lomakatsi Restoration Project, Ashland

Andrew Dutterer, OWEB Partnerships Coordinator, Salem

Bernadette Graham-Hudson, ODFW, Clackamas

Mark Grenbemer, OWEB-Southwest Oregon, Medford

Eric Hartstein, OWEB Senior Policy Coordinator, Salem

Ryan Houston, Upper Deschutes WSC, Bend

Denise Lofman, Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce, Astoria

Brad Nye, Deschutes Land Trust, Bend

Michael Pope, Greenbelt Land Trust, Corvallis

Courtney Shaff, OWEB Capacity Coordinator, Salem

Brenda Smith, High Desert Partnership, Burns

Jesse Steel, Grande Ronde Model Watershed, La Grande

Marty Suter-Goold, Harney SWCD, Hines

Mark Trenholm, Wild Salmon Center, Portland

Eric Williams, OWEB Grant Program Manager, Salem

Summary of Public Comments: Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) Grants Rulemaking (Division 47)

Rules: General Comments			
Commenter(s)	**Comments**	**Response**	**Rule Change**
Craig Patterson	Concerned that FIP program does not adequately address social and economic concerns of rural communities. Urges a model of building restoration work camps modeled on the Civilian Conservation Corps, which completed public works projects during the 1930s in the U.S.	OWEB appreciates the social and economic concerns facing rural communities. However, the FIP program is not the appropriate venue for restoration work camps in rural communities.	No
Craig Patterson	Concerned that there is not an analysis of what constitutes the largest threats to ecosystems and communities.	OAR 695-047-0030 describes the process for the Board to determine ecological priorities for the FIP program.	No

Rule: 695-047-0020				
Sub-Section	**Commenter(s)**	**Comments**	**Response**	**Rule Change**
(6)	Johnson Creek Watershed Council	Concerned that the definition of "high performing partnerships" is inadequate and does not include performance based measures.	OWEB to modify 695-047-0020(6) as follows: "High-Performing Partnership" means a collaborating group of organizations with an existing governance structure that includes a formal decision making process *resulting in an effective performance history.*	Yes

Rule: 695-047-0060				
Sub-Section	**Commenter(s)**	**Comments**	**Response**	**Rule Change**
(1)(c) and (2)(c)	Johnson Creek Watershed Council	Concerned that partnerships are evaluated on the effectiveness of the partnership when some partnerships have been formed specifically to pursue OWEB funding, and asked if evaluation criteria should instead focus on the performance history of the individual organizations in the partnership.	It is the intent of the FIP program to recognize and award funding to existing high-performing partnerships that have formed to achieve ecological outcomes regardless of funding source.	No

Summary of Public Comments: Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) Grants Rulemaking (Division 47)

Rule: 695-047-0090				
Sub-Section	**Commenter(s)**	**Comments**	**Response**	**Rule Change**
(1)(b)	Johnson Creek Watershed Council	Concerned that the maximum award of $4 million per biennium for a FIP Implementation partnership is too high as the FIP process is still new/untested and the maximum award going to a partnership constitutes a significant portion of OWEB's Open Solicitation grants budget.	After a lengthy public comment process, the board determined the maximum amount of $4 million for FIP Implementation partnerships at the July 2014 board meeting.	No

Rules: 695-047-0110				
Sub-Section	**Commenter(s)**	**Comments**	**Response**	**Rule Change**
	Johnson Creek Watershed Council	Applauds the match requirements described in the rules.	OWEB appreciates the feedback.	No

Rules: 695-047-0140				
Sub-Section	**Commenter(s)**	**Comments**	**Response**	**Rule Change**
	Johnson Creek Watershed Council	Strongly opposes ability of the Executive Director to waive rules that are not required by statute.	This is a standard section in other OWEB administrative rules and allows OWEB to be flexible during implementation of the rules if needed to avoid unintended consequences. AS FIP is a new program, OWEB to modify OAR 695-047-0140 to include, *"Any waiver of the requirements of Division 47 will be reported to the Board on at least an annual basis."*	Yes

Division 47

Focused Investment Partnership Grants

695-047-0010

Purpose

The Board shall provide grants, as funds are available, for Focused Investment Partnership initiatives that address Board-identified priorities of significance to the state through either Implementation grants or Development grants.

695-047-0020

Definitions

(1) "Focused Investment Partnership" means an OWEB investment that addresses a Board-identified priority of significance to the state, achieves clear and measurable ecological outcomes, uses integrated and results-oriented approaches as identified through a strategic action plan, and is implemented by a high-performing partnership.

(2) "Focused Investment Partnership Implementation" means an initiative with an existing strategic action plan that is ready for implementation by a high-performing partnership for a period of up to six years and not exceeding $12 million.

(3) "Focused Investment Partnership Development" means an initiative with an existing partnership that is pursuing enhancement of that partnership, development of a strategic action plan and community engagement in support of the strategic action plan.

(4) "Initiative" means the program that the partnership will pursue with Focused Investment Partnership funding for up to six years.

(5) "Strategic Action Plan" is the long term conservation strategy of a partnership. Plans will include all components identified by OWEB as a part of the application process.

(6) "High-Performing Partnership" means a collaborating group of organizations with an existing governance structure that includes a formal decision making process resulting in an effective performance history.

(7) "Core Partners" are the partners identified in the proposal that will bring substantial capacity to a partnership and will lead the implementation effort.

(8) "Measurable Ecological Outcomes" means quantifiable long-term ecological effects resulting from a series of conservation actions.

(9) "Expert Review Team" means a team of designated personnel with statewide knowledge and interdisciplinary expertise drawn from agencies represented on the Board and other entities as appropriate to evaluate Focused Investment Partnership Implementation proposals and Development applications.

(10) ”Technical Review Team” means a team of designated personnel with regional knowledge and interdisciplinary expertise drawn from agencies represented on the Board and other entities to evaluate Focused Investment Partnership Implementation project-level grant applications.

(11) “Work Plan” means the proposed actions of the partnership in each biennium of the Initiative. Focused Investment Partnership Implementation partnerships will submit to OWEB an updated work plan in advance of each new biennium.

(12) “Grant Types” for Focused Investment Implementation Initiatives are Restoration (OAR 695-010), Stakeholder Engagement (OAR 695-015), Monitoring (OAR 695-025), Technical Assistance (OAR 695-030), Land Acquisition (OAR 695-045), and Water Lease and Transfer (OAR 695-046).

695-047-0030

Board-identified Priorities of Significance to the State

Every five years, the Board shall approve ecological priorities to be addressed by Focused Investment Partnerships Initiatives. Ecological priorities shall be determined with public input and scientific rigor, and shall include maps and narrative describing the desired ecological outcomes for eligible Focused Investment Partnership Initiative activities.

695-047-0040

Eligibility

(1) The Board shall only consider a Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiative proposal that:

(a) Addresses a Board-identified priority of significance to the state; and

(b) Is implemented by a high-performing partnership.

(2) The Board shall only consider a Focused Investment Partnership *Development* Initiative application that:

(a) Addresses a Board-identified priority of significance to the state; and

(b) Is implemented by an existing partnership.

695-047-0050

Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Proposal and Focused Investment Partnership *Development* Application Requirements

(1) Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiative proposals shall:

(a) Be submitted on the most current form using the process prescribed by the Board; and

(b) Demonstrate that 25% match is sought, and shall be expended within the scope and geography of the Initiative application.

(2) Focused Investment Partnership *Development* Initiative applications shall:

(a) Be submitted on the most current form using the process prescribed by the Board; and

(b) Demonstrate that 25% match is sought.

695-047-0060

Evaluation Criteria

(1) Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiative proposals shall be evaluated on:

(a) The extent to which the initiative addresses a Board-identified priority;
(b) The capacity to partner, engage the community, and catalyze additional investments within the initiative geography.
(c) The performance history and composition of the partnership;
(d) The extent to which the proposed approach will make progress toward measureable ecological outcomes;
(e) The ability to track progress towards proposed outcomes;
(f) The scientific basis and planning tools that support the proposed Initiative; and
(g) The extent to which the allocation of funds across proposed grant types will support the achievement of the proposed ecological outcomes.

(2) Focused Investment Partnership *Development* Initiative applications shall be evaluated on:

(a) The extent to which the initiative addresses a Board-identified priority;
(b) The capacity to partner, engage the community, and catalyze additional investments within the initiative geography; and
(c) The performance history and composition of the partnership.

695-047-0070

Focused Investment Partnership Initiative Expert Review Process

The Board shall convene expert review teams to evaluate Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* proposals and *Development* applications according to criteria described in OAR 695-047-0060. Expert review teams shall evaluate each application based on the information

provided and deliver recommendations to OWEB staff. The results of the expert review process, including evaluations, shall be provided to applicants and the Board.

695-047-0080

Focused Investment Partnership Initiative Funding Recommendation Process

(1) For Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiatives:

(a) OWEB staff shall review the recommendations from each expert review team and make a funding recommendation to a Board subcommittee. The OWEB staff recommendation shall be provided to applicants and the Board.

(b) The Board subcommittee may choose to interview core partners proposing an *Implementation* Initiative

(c) The Board subcommittee shall review OWEB staff recommendations, and the results of the interview of the core partners (if conducted), and make a funding recommendation to the Board.

(2) For Focused Investment Partnership *Development* Initiatives, OWEB staff shall review the recommendations from each expert review team and make a funding recommendation to the Board. This recommendation shall also be provided to applicants.

695-047-0090

Board Funding Decision

(1) For Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiatives:

(a) The Board may fund an Initiative in whole or in part.
(b) The Board shall award funds on a biennial basis. Subject to Board evaluation and future appropriations, the Board seeks investment for up to six years for each Initiative. A biennial award will not exceed $4 million and the full six-year award will not exceed $12 million.

(2) For Focused Investment Partnership *Development* Initiatives the Board may fund an Initiative in whole or in part.

695-047-0100

Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiative Partnership Agreement

(1) For Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiatives, a partnership agreement shall be executed between OWEB and core partners that shall stipulate the terms of the initiative.

(2) The agreement shall include at a minimum: points of contact, purpose of initiative, scope of initiative, process for submitting project-level grant applications, review process, funding conditions, roles and responsibilities of signatories, and methodology to address any potential changes in composition of the core partnership.

(3) Only organizations that are signatory to the partnership agreement are eligible to apply for project level grants.

(4) Projects in the defined geographic area of the Initiative, and focused on the programs and actions identified in the Initiative's proposal, are ineligible for OWEB Restoration (OAR 695-010), Stakeholder Engagement (OAR 695-015), Monitoring (OAR 695-025), Technical Assistance (OAR 695-030), Land Acquisition (OAR 695-045), and Water Lease and Transfer (OAR 695-046) grants that are offered outside of the Focused Investment Partnership program.

695-047-0110

Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiative Project-level Grant Process

(1) The core partners of a Focused Investment *Implementation* Initiative shall select projects to implement the Initiative.

(2) Project applications shall be submitted on current forms on a schedule determined by the partnership and OWEB staff.

(3) Project applications shall include a matching contribution from other non-Board program funds or in-kind services, notwithstanding OAR 695-005-0030(3).

(4) Following consultation with the partnership about expertise that is relevant to the Implementation Initiative's focus, a technical review team shall be convened by OWEB. Technical review team members shall have appropriate expertise in the Focused Investment Partnership Initiative subject matter and geography.

(5) The technical review team shall meet to evaluate project-level applications according to the project's compatibility with the Initiative's proposal and relevant evaluation criteria established in OAR Chapter 695. Representatives of the partnership shall be provided an opportunity to meet with the technical review team during the project evaluation to provide context for proposed projects.

(6) OWEB staff shall provide the technical review team evaluations to the applicant. Applicants and staff shall address review team comments through an amendment or other agreed upon process.

(7) Prior to disbursement of Board funds, the Grantee must provide proof that the matching contribution has been secured. Notwithstanding 695-005-0060(2) and (8), the 25% match requirement will be reported at the Initiative-level for the biennium.

695-047-0120

Distribution of Funds

(1) Focused Investment Partnership *Development* Initiative funds shall be distributed through grant agreements executed in accordance with OAR 695-005-0050 and 695-005-0060.

(2) Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiative funds shall be distributed through project-level grant agreements through a process described in the partnership agreement described in OAR 695-047-0090.

695-047-0130

Reporting

(1) Reporting for Focused Investment Partnership *Development* Initiatives shall be in accordance with OAR chapter 695, division-005.

(2) Focused Investment Partnership *Implementation* Initiatives shall report to OWEB staff through a collaboratively established process and timeline.

(3) Reporting for project-level grants shall be determined in each project grant agreement.

(4) At the end of each biennium, the Focused Investment *Implementation* Initiative partnerships shall report the following to the Board:

(a) Demonstrated 25% secured match for the Initiative for the biennium plus any additional investments generated by the Initiative.

(b) Initiative progress for the biennium

(c) Updated work plan and budget proposed for the next biennium

(d) Any proposed changes to the geography, scope, or partners of the Initiative.

695-047-0140

Waiver and Periodic Review of Rules

The Director may waive the requirements of Division 47 unless required by statute, when doing so will result in more efficient or effective implementation of the Board's Focused Investment Partnership grant program. Any waiver must be in writing and included in the grant file to which the waiver applies. Any waiver of the requirements of Division 47 will be reported to the Board on at least an annual basis. The administrative rules for Focused Investment Partnership grants shall be periodically reviewed by the Board and revised as necessary and appropriate.

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Meta Loftsgaarden, Executive Director
Nellie McAdams, Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Agenda Item N – Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program
January 20-31, 2018 Board Meeting

I. Decision

The OWEB Board will be presented with an update on the Oregon Agricultural Heritage (OAH) Commission process to date, then will be asked to vote on a full slate of OAH Commissioners.

II. Background

House Bill 3249 established the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program (OAHP), and was signed into law with an effective date of August 15, 2017 (see Attachment A). Since that time, OWEB has hired a program coordinator, conducted a solicitation for OAH Commission applicants, and assisted other boards and agencies responsible for commission recommendations to process applications. The OAHP coordinator is also researching topics relevant to OAHP rules, and has begun planning the logistics for commission meetings.

III. Oregon Agricultural Heritage (OAH) Commission Application Process

OWEB initiated a call for commission applications on September 26 and closed the application period on October 25. OWEB received twenty-five applications. Two applicants subsequently withdrew their applications.

Four state boards are tasked by the statute with recommending specified positions to the OWEB Board: the Board of Agriculture, Land Conservation and Development Commission, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, and OWEB's Board. In addition, the director of OSU Extension Service recommends one commission member.

For appointments made directly by OWEB's board, OWEB staff have offered recommendations. OWEB staff also worked with staff at the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to prepare their board or commission for a vote at their fall meetings. The board and commissions were informed that they should recommend one person per OAH Commission position, and that no commission applicant could be recommended for multiple roles. OWEB staff presented a synopsis of the OAHP and

OAH Commission before the votes of the Board of Agriculture and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission.

IV. OAH Commission Appointments

The OWEB Board is asked to vote on a full slate of recommended commissioners (see Attachment B). The initial terms of the founding commission members vary in length from one to four years in order to stagger membership. Thereafter, commission terms will last four years. Commissioners may serve up to two consecutive terms.

V. Rule Making Timeline

The OAH Commission is tasked by the statute to assist the board in developing rules for the program. It will convene for approximately eight meetings in 2018 between February and late August. These meetings will likely all be held in Prineville. Their first meeting will be February 1, and meeting dates, locations, and materials will be posted on OWEB's Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program webpage. These commission meetings will be open to the public, and oral and written public comment will be taken at each meeting.

The board will be updated on the status of OAHP rules at the April and June meetings, and a final draft of the rules will be provided to the board to consider for adoption at the October 2018 meeting.

VI. Recommendation

OWEB staff recommend that the Board vote to appoint the full slate of Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission members, as described in Attachment B. This includes the approval of the length of the first terms of the farmer/rancher representatives and fish and wildlife representatives.

Attachments

A. Sections of HB 3249 relevant to the appointment and substantive responsibilities of the Oregon Agricultural Heritage (OAH) Commission (Sections 7, 10, and 12)
B. Recommended OAH Commissioners
C. Full List of OAH Commission Applications
D. Proposed Schedule for OAHP Rule Making

(8) An organization that receives a grant from the board for a working land conservation covenant or working land conservation easement, or an owner of working land that enters into a working land conservation covenant or grants a working land conservation easement, may receive cash contributions, other financial assistance, in-kind services or other forms of investment from any public or private sources for purposes of purchasing, implementing, carrying out or monitoring of the covenant or easement.

SECTION 7. (1) The Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission is established, consisting of 12 members appointed by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The board shall appoint one board member to serve on an ex officio basis as a nonvoting member of the commission. The board shall appoint 11 voting members from among persons recommended as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2)(a) Four members shall be persons recommended by the State Board of Agriculture who are actively engaged in farming or ranching. The members must represent diverse types of agricultural commodities and be from geographically diverse areas of this state.

(b) One member shall be recommended by the Director of the Oregon State University Extension Service.

(c) Two members shall be persons recommended by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission who have expertise regarding fish and wildlife habitat.

(d) One member shall be a person recommended by the State Board of Agriculture who has expertise in agricultural water quality.

(e) One member shall be a person recommended by the Land Conservation and Development Commission who has expertise in conservation easements and similar land transfers.

(f) One member shall be a person selected by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board who is a representative of natural resource value interests.

(g) One member shall be a person selected by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board who is a representative of Indian tribal interests.

(3) The term of office of each voting member of the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission is four years, but the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board may remove a member if requested by the authority that recommended the member. Before the term of a member expires, the authority that recommended the member shall make recommendations to the board regarding the appointment of a successor. An authority may recommend the reappointment of a member, but a member may not serve more than two consecutive terms. If there is a vacancy for any cause, the authority that recommended the vacating member shall make recommendations to the board regarding the appointment of a successor to serve for the unexpired term.

SECTION 8. (1) The Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission shall select one of its voting members as chairperson and another voting member as vice chairperson, for terms and with duties and powers necessary for the performance of the functions of the offices as the commission determines.

(2) A majority of the voting members of the commission constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.

(3) The commission shall meet at least once every 12 months at a time and place determined by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The commission also may meet at other times and places specified by the call of the chairperson or of a majority of the voting members of the commission.

(4) Members of the commission are not entitled to compensation but, at the discretion of the board, may be reimbursed from funds available in the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Fund for actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred by the members in the performance of official duties in the manner and amount provided in ORS 292.495.

(5) The board shall provide staff support for the work of the commission.

SECTION 9. **(1) In accordance with applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183, the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission may adopt rules necessary for the administration of the laws that the commission is charged with administering.**

(2) The commission may establish any advisory or technical committee the commission considers necessary to aid and advise the commission in the performance of its functions. The committees may be continuing or temporary committees. The commission shall determine the representation, membership, terms and organization of the committees and shall appoint the members of the committees. The commission chairperson shall be a nonvoting member of each committee.

(3) Members of advisory or technical committees established by the commission are not entitled to compensation but, at the discretion of the commission and with the consent of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, may be reimbursed from funds available to the board for actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred by the members in the performance of official duties in the manner and amount provided in ORS 292.495.

SECTION 10. **(1) The Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission shall:**

(a) Assist the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board with the development of rules for the administration of programs under sections 1 to 10 of this 2017 Act;

(b) Adopt rules establishing three or more permissible terms of years, that are not less than 20 or more than 50 years, for working land conservation covenants formed under section 5 of this 2017 Act;

(c) Recommend policies and priorities for use by the board in evaluating the farm or ranch values, and the fish or wildlife habitat, water quality or other natural resource values, on working land described in a grant application filed under section 4 or 5 of this 2017 Act;

(d) Review and consider the recommendations of technical committees appointed under section 6 of this 2017 Act;

(e) Consult with the board concerning grant applications;

(f) Provide conservation management plan, working land conservation covenant and working land conservation easement funding recommendations to the board based on the availability of funding from the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Fund; and

(g) Provide funding recommendations to the Legislative Assembly, or recommendations for grant funding to the board, to provide training and support to owners of working land, or persons advising owners of working land, regarding succession planning for the lands.

(2) The commission's recommendations for funding under subsection (1)(g) of this section may include recommendations for funding succession planning programs through the Oregon State University Extension Service only if the university has presented the commission with a program proposal for review. If a commission recommendation for funding succession planning programs through the university extension service is adopted, the university shall provide the commission with an annual report regarding each program.

SECTION 11. **(1) As used in this section "working land" has the meaning given that term in section 1 of this 2017 Act.**

(2) The Legislative Policy and Research Director, in consultation with the Department of Revenue and the State Department of Agriculture, shall conduct a study examining financial incentives, incremental tax reduction and tax elimination with regard to land transfer and succession planning for working land. The study must include, but need not be limited to, the identification of potential tax incentives and financial management tools that may improve the likelihood for land transfer and succession planning that supports the continued use of working land for agricultural operations while maintaining or enhancing fish or wildlife habitat, improving water quality or supporting other natural resource values of the land.

(3) In conducting the study, the director shall consult with state agencies and members of the public that have an interest in policy considerations related to the identification and proposal of potential tax incentives and financial management tools.

(4) The director shall complete the study and report findings and any recommendations to an interim committee of the Legislative Assembly related to natural resources, in the manner provided by ORS 192.245, no later than September 15, 2018.

SECTION 12. Notwithstanding the term of office specified by section 7 of this 2017 Act, of the members first appointed to the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission:

(1) One of the members recommended by the State Board of Agriculture who is actively engaged in farming or ranching shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2019.

(2) One of the members recommended by the State Board of Agriculture who is actively engaged in farming or ranching shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2020.

(3) One of the members recommended by the State Board of Agriculture who is actively engaged in farming or ranching shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2021.

(4) One of the members recommended by the State Board of Agriculture who is actively engaged in farming or ranching shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2022.

(5) One of the members recommended by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2019.

(6) One of the members recommended by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2021.

(7) The member recommended by the Director of the Oregon State University Extension Service shall serve a term ending January 1, 2020.

(8) The member selected by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board who is a representative of natural resource value interests shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2020.

(9) The member recommended by the State Board of Agriculture who has expertise in agricultural water quality shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2021.

(10) The member recommended by the Land Conservation and Development Commission shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2022.

(11) The member selected by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board who is a representative of Indian tribal interests shall serve for a term ending January 1, 2022.

SECTION 13. Notwithstanding section 3 of this 2017 Act, the amounts paid from the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Fund for the administrative expenses of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and the reimbursements and staff support expenses of activities associated with the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission incurred on or before June 30, 2019, may exceed 12 percent of the moneys credited to the fund during the biennium ending June 30, 2019.

SECTION 14. Sections 1 to 10 of this 2017 Act apply to agreements and interests in land that:

(1) Are created on or after January 1, 2018; or

(2) Are the subject of an application for funding from the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Fund.

SECTION 15. Sections 1 to 10 and 12 of this 2017 Act become operative January 1, 2018.

SECTION 16. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2017, out of the General Fund, the amount of $190,000 which may be expended for carrying out sections 1 to 10 of this 2017 Act.

SECTION 17. This 2017 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2017 Act takes effect July 1, 2017.

ATTACHMENT B

OWEB Board Meeting, January 2018

Agenda Item N – Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program

Recommended OAH Commissioners

Name	Residence City/Town	Interest Represented	Recommending Body	Length of First Term
Chad Allen	Tillamook	Farm/ranch	Board of Agriculture	2-year
Ken Bailey	The Dalles	Farm/ranch	Board of Agriculture	1-year
Doug Krahmer	St. Paul	Farm/ranch	Board of Agriculture	4-year
Woody Wolfe	Wallowa	Farm/ranch	Board of Agriculture	3-year
Dr. Sam Angima	Corvallis	OSU Extension	OSU Extension	2-years
Mary Wahl	Portland	Fish & Wildlife	Fish & Wildlife Comm.	1-year
Bruce Taylor	Portland	Fish & Wildlife	Fish & Wildlife Comm.	3-year
Lois Loop	Salem	Agricultural Water Quality	Board of Agriculture	3-years
Derek Johnson	Portland	Easements	Land Conservation & Development Comm.	4-years
Mark Bennett	Unity	Natural Resources	OWEB Board	2-years
Nathan Jackson	Myrtle Creek	Indian tribal	OWEB Board	4-years
Will Neuhauser	Yamhill	*Ex officio*, non-voting	OWEB Board	Unspecified*

The terms of the founding Commission members vary in length from one to four years in order to stagger membership. Thereafter, Commission terms will last four years. Commissioners may serve up to two consecutive terms.

* The *Ex officio*, non-voting Commission member must be an active member of OWEB's board. The OWEB Board may appoint a new Commissioner in this role at its discretion, and must appoint a new Commissioner when the position becomes vacant because the person no longer serves on OWEB's Board.

OWEB Board Meeting, January 2018
Agenda Item N – Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program
Applicants to OAH Commission

Applicants to the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission

I. Board of Agriculture

A. Actively engaged in farming and ranching

Chad Allen: Dairy Farmer – Tillamook (*)
Ken Bailey: Orchard Fruit Farmer – The Dalles (*)
Doug Krahmer: Blueberry Farmer – St. Paul (*)
Woody Wolfe: Rancher and Farmer - Wallowa (*)
Mark Bennett: Rancher – Unity (**)
Nathan Jackson: Rancher – Myrtle Creek (**)
Lois Loop: Retired FSA – Salem (**)
Randy Bergman: Dairy and Farming – Clatskanie
Jeanne Carver: Rancher – Maupin
Pat Holliday: Rancher – John Day
Peter Kenagy: Grain, Seed, and Vegetable Farmer – Albany
Jennie London: Vegetable Farmer – Portland
Matthew Smith: Rancher – Bend

B. Agricultural Water Quality

Lois Loop: Retired FSA - Salem (*)
Ken Bailey: Orchard Fruit Farmer – The Dalles (**)
Kenneth Bierly: Retired OWEB – Salem
Peter Kenagy: Grain, Seed, and Vegetable Farmer – Albany

II. Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission

A. Expertise regarding fish and wildlife habitat

Bruce Taylor: Pacific Birds / Intermountain West Joint Venture – Portland (*)
Mary Wahl: Retired Portland Watershed Services – Portland (*)
Kenneth Bierly: Retired OWEB – Salem
Peter Kenagy: Grain, Seed, and Vegetable Farmer – Albany
Matthew Smith: Rancher – Bend
Tom Wolf: Retired Trout Unlimited – Hillsboro

III. Land Conservation and Development Commission

A. Expertise in conservation easements and similar land transfers

Derek Johnson: The Nature Conservancy – Portland (*)
Mark Bennett: Rancher and Baker County Commissioner – Unity (**)
Woody Wolfe: Rancher and Farmer – Wallowa (**)
Kenneth Bierly: Retired OWEB – Salem
Katherine Daniels: Retired, DLCD – Salem

IV. Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board's Board

A. Representative of natural resource value interests

Mark Bennett: Rancher and Baker County Commissioner – Unity (*)
Ken Bailey: Orchard Fruit Farmer – The Dalles (**)
Lois Loop: Retired FSA – Salem (**)
Jim Fox: Consultant – Bend (***)
Kenneth Bierly: Retired OWEB – Salem
Jeanne Carver: Rancher – Maupin
Mike Gerel: Sustainable Northwest – Portland
Peter Kenagy: Grain, Seed, and Vegetable Farmer – Albany

B. Representative of Indian tribal interests

Nathan Jackson: Rancher, member of Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians – Myrtle Creek (*)
Amy Charette: Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs – John Day
Peter Kenagy: Grain, Seed, and Vegetable Farmer – Albany
Jennie London: Vegetable Farmer – Portland
Stan van de Wetering: Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians – Siletz

*Recommended in this category
**Recommended in another category
***Will be contracting with OWEB to provide OAHP services

ATTACHMENT D

OWEB Board Meeting, January 2018
Agenda Item N – Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program
Proposed Schedule for OAHP Rule Making

Rulemaking Action	Dates/Deadlines
OWEB Board authorization for rulemaking	October 2017 - DONE
Develop rule headers/concepts	November – December 2017 - DONE
OWEB Board update and vote on Commissioners	January 31, 2018
Commission Meeting #1: • OAHP 101 • Rule headers • Succession planning rulemaking	Thursday, February 1, 2018
Commission Meeting #2: • Review succession planning rules • Conservation Management Plan rulemaking	Thursday, February 22, 2018
Commission Meeting #3: CMP rules	Thursday, March 8, 2018
Commission Meeting #4: • Conservation Management Plan rulemaking • Easement/Covenant rulemaking	Thursday, April 5, 2018
Comm. Meeting #5: Easement/covenant rulemaking	Thursday, April 26, 2018
Commission Meeting #6: • Easement/Covenant rulemaking • Technical Assistance rulemaking • Procedural rulemaking	Wednesday, May 23, 2018 afternoon Thursday, May 24, 2018 all day
Provide draft rules to DOJ for feedback	Early June, 2018
Draft Statement Need & Fiscal/ Economic Impact	Early June, 2018
Draft Gov Delivery, Secretary of State notice, website	Early June, 2018
Exec. Team review draft rules after DOJ feedback	Mid-June, 2018
Notice filed with Secretary of State	June 20, 2018
Board Update	June 25, 2018
Public comment notice posted online and in Sec. of State bulletin; sent to Gov Delivery and legislators	July 1, 2018
Public comment period; hearings around the state	July 1 – July 31, 2018
Exec. Team review and revise draft rules based on public comment	Early August, 2018
Commission Meeting #7: Review public comment	Early August, 2018
DOJ review any significant changes to rules	Mid-August, 2018
Commission Meeting #8: Final draft of rules	Late August, 2018
Send rules to Board to review	September 1, 2018
Board vote on rules	October 2018
Board submit final rules to Secretary of State	October/November 2018

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

FROM: Ken Fetcho, Effectiveness Monitoring Coordinator
Renee Davis, Deputy Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item O – Upper Middle Fork John Day River Intensively Monitored Watershed – Final Summary Report
January 30-31, 2018 Board Meeting

I. Introduction

Staff and partners from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and Oregon State University (OSU) will present the results of the Upper Middle Fork John Day River Intensively Monitored Watershed (IMW) final summary report. This presentation will summarize the key findings from monitoring, lessons learned from the combined restoration and monitoring efforts in the Middle Fork John Day River, and future monitoring needs of the IMW.

II. Background

The IMW was designed to evaluate the implementation of watershed restoration projects over a large geography and extended period of time to describe the collective benefits provided to salmon and steelhead populations, habitat, and water quality. Funders include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, via the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC), and OWEB. Partners in the IMW have conducted work in a coordinated fashion to evaluate and document watershed restoration actions and ecological conditions since 2008.

In 2008, OWEB began administering PSMFC funding for entities conducting monitoring in the IMW. OWEB was a key convener of the IMW in coordination with ODFW, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, North Fork John Day Watershed Council, OSU, University of Oregon, and Washington State University. This IMW is unique in that it also evaluates socio-economic measures of success as informed by the local communities in the study area. Since 2014 OWEB has worked with partners to complete the data analysis, synthesis and interpretation in the final summary report.

III. IMW Final Summary Report

The final report was completed in December 2017 and represents nearly a decade of work by numerous agencies, organizations, and individuals conducting restoration, research, and monitoring activities in the Upper Middle Fork John Day River. Each

principal investigator and their co-authors wrote a report, which represents the research questions, methods and findings of their individual research and monitoring. The reports were compiled, along with pertinent background information, into the final summary report. The report's Executive Summary, which provides a brief overview of the IMW and describes key findings and recommendations, can be found in Attachment A to this staff report. The report has been submitted to NOAA and PSMFC.

IV. Next Steps

The IMW partners will convene in spring of 2018 to reflect on the recommendations from the report, plan opportunities for sharing findings with interested stakeholders (e.g., the John Day Partnership for restoration lessons learned, local economic development entities for the socio-economic assessment) and discuss priorities for future work. Regionally, NOAA, PSMFC, and the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Program are working with other IMWs from around the region to summarize overarching findings for distribution to policymakers, resource managers, and restoration practitioners around the region, evaluate results of the IMWs, and identify refinements needed and priorities for future investment in IMWs. OWEB staff will continue to engage in these parallel processes to track potential areas of overlapping interest for future programmatic effectiveness monitoring.

V. Recommendation

This is an information item only.

Attachments

A. IMW Final Summary Report – Executive Summary

Middle Fork John Day River IMW Final Summary Report
Executive Summary

Introduction

In the Middle Fork John Day River (MFJDR) basin in Oregon, nearly two centuries of land management practices have contributed to the decline of federally threatened Mid-Columbia summer steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss* and non-listed spring Chinook Salmon *O. tshawytscha*. Beaver trapping, road building, clear-cut logging, fire suppression, channel rerouting, floodplain/wetland drainage, grazing, and mining have all impacted the MFJDR through time. While the most damaging of these practices have been curtailed, their harmful legacies remain, including degraded floodplain function and connectivity, reduced habitat quantity and diversity, increased water temperature, and altered hydrology and sediment routing. These key limiting factors have been identified as negatively impacting steelhead and salmon recovery in the MFJDR (CBMRCD 2005; Carmichael and Taylor 2010). Habitat restoration is a primary strategy to address the limiting factors in Columbia Basin tributaries that hinder salmonid recovery in the Pacific Northwest (PNW), including the MFJDR.

Photo 1. Steelhead. *Courtesy of ODFW.*

Investments in salmonid habitat restoration oftentimes do not include effectiveness monitoring (Roni et al. 2002; Roni P. ed. 2005, Bernhardt et al. 2005), leaving project planners to rely upon anecdotal evidence to infer benefits to fish populations. To address this problem, the Intensively Monitored Watershed (IMW) program was created to monitor fish population responses to restoration actions, provide evidence of restoration effectiveness, and better understand the relationships between fish and habitat. In 2008, the MFJDR joined the IMW program, seeking to study how ongoing stream restoration actions were affecting salmonid populations, and to guide future restoration efforts.

The Middle Fork IMW (MFIMW) is coordinated by a subset of organizations that originally participated in the Upper Middle Fork John Day Working Group (UMFWG). These participants convened in April of 2007 to develop a monitoring approach. In 2008, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in coordination with the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC), and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) began funding the MFIMW.

The goals of the MFIMW are to 1) evaluate the overall benefit of restoration actions to summer steelhead and spring Chinook Salmon in the Upper MFJDR, and 2) understand how specific restoration actions impact instream habitat, temperature, and salmonid metrics at the watershed, sub-watershed, and reach scales.

Over 100 active and passive restoration projects of varying size and scope were implemented over the 10-year period of the MFIMW by organizations that originally participated in the UMFWG. A restoration inventory shows 30 restoration projects implemented along the mainstem MFJDR and 70 projects in the tributaries. This habitat restoration work targets the key limiting factors described above. Many of the restoration projects were multi-faceted, designed simultaneously to address multiple limiting factors, with the intent of maximizing ecosystem 'returns' from these restoration investments.

Photo 2. Setting up weather station. *Courtesy of NFJDWC.*

Key Findings

The MFIMW evaluated the effects of restoration actions on native steelhead and Chinook populations and habitat throughout the Upper MFJDR watershed. A range of parameters were monitored, including but not limited to fish populations, physical instream habitat, and water temperature. Key findings include:

- Evidence strongly indicates that elevated stream temperature remains the most significant limiting factor for steelhead and Chinook populations, overriding the benefits to salmonids from observed instream habitat improvements from restoration actions in the MFJDR.
- Without the simultaneous and effective mitigation of high stream temperatures, restoration actions that targeted quantity and quality of instream habitat were insufficient to generate positive fisheries metric responses at all scales monitored.
- High stream temperatures, and their negative effects on fisheries responses, are the direct result of a warming climate, reduced snow pack, and severely modified riparian habitats. While riparian restoration efforts have been and are being implemented, habitat improvements resulting from these are slow to progress, due to insufficient extent of plantings throughout the watershed and the unexpected magnitude of ungulate browsing.

- Riparian vegetation restoration has great potential to address stream temperature concerns, but riparian maturation takes a great deal of time and careful stewardship to ensure success.
- River restoration is a long-term investment. Restoration actions aimed at improving watershed function, such as riparian restoration and instream habitat improvement, take decades to fully develop and produce detectable improvements in salmonid productivity.
- Various habitat and population changes expected from restoration actions have different response times, from short (a few years) to long (decades), and monitoring should be scaled accordingly.
- During the planning process, it is important to delineate expected response timing and magnitudes from restoration actions to ensure that monitoring goals are realistic and can be achieved within a reasonable time frame.
- Life cycle modeling can aid in predicting the expected magnitudes and timing of fisheries response variables from restoration, and help to prioritize the restoration actions that maximize restoration effect on population metrics.

Response of Salmonid Populations to Restoration Actions

We monitored the response of summer steelhead and Chinook Salmon to restoration actions in the MFJDR. Our hypothesis, based on previous MFJDR observations, was that freshwater salmonid productivity will respond positively to increased quality and quantity of habitat. However, results at the watershed scale indicate that to date, freshwater productivity of salmonid populations has not increased. Evidence indicates that temperature and discharge, rather than restoration actions, were the dominant influences on juvenile salmonid responses in the MFJDR watershed. Salmonid growth was influenced by both temperature and discharge, while low discharge was the dominant factor limiting salmonid survival. Furthermore, we found through distribution surveys that juvenile Chinook habitat quantity was significantly limited by high summer water temperatures. Although our habitat surveys indicate that factors limiting freshwater production were improved through restoration actions in the MFIMW, the most significant limiting factor, stream temperature, has not yet been adequately addressed. Therefore, despite gains made in habitat quality, suitable stream temperatures and habitat quantity remained limited, suppressing significant increases in watershed-scale salmonid productivity.

While improvements to habitat quality were also observed in our Camp Creek surveys, they were not sufficient to create concurrent observable increases in freshwater productivity. Instead, as in the watershed-scale finding, stream discharge and temperature were the most significant influences on juvenile steelhead survival and productivity. In Camp Creek, we observed increased steelhead density during the early post-restoration

period, but higher discharges during that period were most likely responsible, not habitat improvement. Additionally, evidence indicates that elevated stream temperatures in Camp Creek continued to suppress growth and productivity in the post-restoration period, and very likely negated positive fisheries responses to observed habitat quality improvements.

Despite significant habitat quality improvements in MFJDR and Camp Creek, elevated stream temperatures continue to limit the production of salmonid juveniles by limiting habitat quantity and decreasing juvenile salmonid growth and survival. MFIMW life cycle modeling efforts support this finding, concluding that water temperature remains the primary limiting factor in the MFJDR system. The slow progress and limited extent of riparian restoration and lack of reductions in temperature limited freshwater responses throughout the MFJDR watershed. Finally, given the limited time for habitat recovery from active restoration, and the lag time associated with population-scale fish responses, limited fish responses to the recent restoration actions of the MFJDR are reasonable.

Response of Instream Habitat to Restoration Actions

The majority of MFIMW restoration actions were designed to improve instream habitat quality and quantity. These include pool creation and pool modification, floodplain reconnection, fish cover enhancements, increased sinuosity, channel narrowing, and habitat diversification. Therefore, geomorphic and in-stream habitat monitoring was a primary component of the MFIMW, focusing on three spatial scales: project, reach, and watershed level.

We estimated instream habitat trends at the watershed scale by measuring changes in individual stream habitat metrics at established PacFish/InFish Biological Opinion (PIBO) sampling sites in Camp Creek and the mainstem MFJDR. This study demonstrated that stream restoration and land management efforts had a measurable effect on habitat quality at the watershed scale. Overall habitat index improved, large woody debris increased in frequency, and the percentage of undercut banks increased in Camp Creek and the MFJDR. However, percent fines in pools increased in Camp Creek and the MFJDR. These results indicate that most individual aspects of habitat condition in the MFIMW are stable or improving. While habitat conditions in Camp Creek are improving, it remains of poorer quality than reference conditions in the Blue Mountains and Upper Columbia Basin. This comparison highlights the need for additional restoration actions and time for riparian restoration to deliver expected results.

In addition to monitoring broad habitat changes at the watershed scale, finer-scale habitat changes at the reach and individual restoration project scales were also studied. Channel geomorphology, sinuosity, pool depth, bed material, and fish cover were monitored for seven years at restoration and control reaches. Changes to channel morphology at

individual log structure treatments were also monitored. The results show that while restoration reaches did not narrow and deepen or become more sinuous, active restoration measures did produce a significant increase in pool depth, mainly due to deep pools created during the restoration projects. Both treatment and control reaches also experienced a significant decrease in the percentage of embedded gravels, indicating that gravels are becoming more porous and that accumulation of fine sediment in the gravel bed is not a problem. These results indicate that the MFJDR channel is relatively stable and in dynamic equilibrium, and not susceptible to significant net erosion or deposition, even during the 2011 flood, the largest flood ever recorded on the MFJDR.

Interestingly, stream reaches that had experienced passive restoration (i.e., removal of livestock grazing) showed large increases in torrent sedge, a native species, within the active channel. These plants had important influences on channel morphology and habitat by increasing fish cover, creating lateral movement of the channel, and increasing channel complexity. These results suggest that long-term passive restoration is making important contributions to improving geomorphic and fish habitat conditions.

In conclusion, significant overall habitat improvements attributed to watershed-scale land management decisions and stream restoration actions were observed throughout the MFIMW as evidenced by our PIBO surveys. In the MFJDR, log structures did not significantly alter channel morphology. However, cattle exclusion in the MFJDR did successfully improve habitat and channel complexity, as well as fish cover, via increases in sedge vegetation.

Response of Riparian Habitat to Restoration Actions

Riparian planting has become a popular restoration strategy given its ability to provide shade to reduce stream temperatures and contribute large wood to improve instream habitat. Monitoring is important to inform the adaptive management process of riparian restoration, but effectiveness evaluation of riparian planting is often lacking. In the MFIMW, field monitoring was employed to gage the success of various riparian restoration scenarios and theoretical models were utilized to examine the impacts of these scenarios on future habitat quality.

We studied the effects of wild ungulate browsing on native woody riparian plantings along the MFJDR. To restore shade to highly modified riparian habitats, thousands of seedlings were planted on the Oxbow and Forrest Conservation Areas in 2006. These areas were already fenced to exclude cattle, but not wild ungulates. Results showed that browsing by deer and elk suppressed the growth of most planted hardwoods and concluded that browsing pressure from ungulates severely limits the restoration of native riparian forests. This limitation must be considered by restoration practitioners during project planning and design phases.

Ecological modeling can complement riparian field studies by using field measurements to predict where restoration plantings are most effective and, thus, inform the prioritization of riparian restoration actions across large landscapes. We modeled historical, current, and future scenarios of riparian plant communities and their effects on salmonid habitat in the upper MFJDR using state and transition models. Alternative management strategies for passive versus active riparian restoration were examined. Simulation results indicate that recovery toward historic conditions occurs under both passive and active strategies, though recovery was slower under passive restoration alone. Simulations also suggested that streams would not fully recover to the historical condition within 50 years (the duration of the modeled simulations), even in the most aggressive active restoration scenario we examined. These results indicate that river restoration investments, particularly those with a long lag time such as riparian restoration, need to be planned and evaluated over several decades. It also suggests that the slow recovery time of riparian restoration may undermine the ability to detect positive fisheries responses from restoration actions within a reasonable time frame, especially in areas where high temperatures are a primary limiting factor, such as in the MFJDR watershed.

Response of MFIMW Stream Temperatures to Restoration Actions

Elevated stream temperature is clearly implicated in salmonid population declines in the MFJDR, and is considered to be the primary limiting factor for salmonids in this system. Some of the restoration projects implemented throughout the MFIMW study area were designed specifically to cool the river, but most were primarily directed to other objectives (e.g., increased habitat, access to low-velocity water during floods). We monitored temperature at both coarse (watershed, subwatershed) and fine (individual project, reach-level) spatial and temporal scales. Field-validated implementations of the physically-based model HeatSource were applied to predict stream temperature changes under various climate and restoration scenarios. Results showed that although some projects did succeed at lowering temperatures in localized areas, others were predicted to increase temperatures, and overall, the elevated summer temperatures due to a lack of riparian shade was not significantly impacted during the study period, with the exception of the Oxbow consolidation of two channels into one.

We used standard temperature loggers to assess temperature trends at the MFJDR watershed scale for over a decade. Between 2005 and 2016, 122 water temperature loggers were deployed in the mainstem MFJDR and 26 of its tributaries. Summer water temperatures, reported as maximum 7-day average daily maximums (7DADMs) were above the EPA recommended 18°C thermal threshold for cold-water salmonids for all locations and all years. Riparian restoration activities in the MFJDR designed to cool water temperatures are relatively recent, including many within the last 5-7 years.

Additionally, these plantings were implemented in a relatively small proportion of the watershed. It was found that these temporal and spatial recovery scales were insufficient to affect a watershed-level change in temperature values.

In addition to the watershed-scale temperature monitoring, we implemented distributed temperature sensing (DTS) to measure stream temperatures at high temporal (minutes) and spatial (0.5 m) resolutions. These data were utilized to calibrate predictive models and investigate the effects of reach-scale restoration projects on stream temperatures.

Floodplain reconnection is an important restoration objective. We investigated whether a MFJDR floodplain reconnection project could mitigate late-summer low flows and elevated stream temperatures through increased mainstem flow by delivery of water stored in the floodplain, from high winter flows, in the summer. This restoration action was shown to be ineffective in the mitigation of summer water temperatures. It should be emphasized, however, that the floodplain reconnection has benefits to salmonid communities during high flow periods.

Tributary inputs of cool water were shown to be critical components of creating thermal conditions suitable to salmonids. We found that the major cooling sources for the mainstem were from tributary contributions, and not from direct entry of groundwater. However, consistent with summer flows being generated from stored groundwater, it was also found that groundwater did provide significant cooling to the MFJD tributaries, which deliver this cool water to the mainstem. At tributary confluences colder contributions to the mainstem provided large areas of thermal refugia.

The mainstem MFJDR experiences very high summer stream temperatures and we investigated the drivers that caused these elevated temperature levels. While tributaries are the primary cooling mechanism to the mainstem MFJDR, our modeling efforts employing HeatSource found that solar radiation is the primary driver of temperature gain along the mainstem MFJDR. The relationship is linear, making it easy to predict the impact of restoration efforts on temperature by simply comparing the pre- and post-restoration surface area of the stream at low-flow. Therefore, wider channels with larger surface (wetted) areas are more susceptible to temperature increases than narrower, deeper channels.

Monitoring of the Phase 2 Oxbow Tailings Project, which decreased channel surface area, confirmed the HeatSource modeling projections. Monitoring of Phase 2 Oxbow Tailings Project showed a decrease in mainstem mean temperature of over 0.6°C (1°F). On the other hand, the Oxbow Tailings Project Phases 3-5 introduced meander bends to an artificially straightened channel and resulted in reduced channel velocities and an increase in stream channel surface area. HeatSource model projections indicated that these meander bend additions most likely caused

increased solar heat inputs into this channel section and increased temperatures (Hall, 2015). Model results considering the impact of shade from stream-bank vegetation found modest and very slow temperature responses, with riparian restoration unlikely to provide significant thermal cooling within a decade on rivers the size of the MFJDR. These results suggest that re-meandering channels, without severe limitation of the wetted area during summer low-flow, may cause temperature increases in the absence of tall riparian vegetation. The results suggest all restoration efforts be assessed for their impact of low-flow stream surface area as a primary predictor of the expected impact on critical stream temperature.

Bridge Creek and the influence of Bates Pond provided an illustrative example of the interplay of temperature, cool water tributary influence to the MFJDR, surface area exposure to solar radiation, and fish habitat use. Bridge Creek flows into Bates Pond, a man-made millpond; Bates Pond then outflows into lower Bridge Creek, which empties into the MFJDR soon after. The increased surface water area of Bates Pond elevates water temperature outflow to the extent that lower Bridge Creek is warmer than the MFJDR during much of the summer. This restricts the potential of Bridge Creek to act as thermal refugia both downstream and above Bates Pond since fish will not ascend the fish ladder at the elevated temperatures. If the thermal condition of Bridge Creek within the State Park boundary, including Bates Pond, were improved to replicate temperatures upstream of the park, more steelhead and salmon would be able to utilize Bridge Creek as cool water refugia during periods of heat stress.

Photo 3. Bates Pond fish ladder. *Courtesy of ODFW.*

Changing environmental and climatic conditions underscore the need to understand the mechanistic linkages between climate, habitat, and fish. For example, increases in air temperature and decreases in stream discharge due to climate change have the potential to increase future stream temperatures. We combined HeatSource and riparian state-and-transition models to predict the interactive effects of climate changes and riparian vegetation to stream temperatures in the upper MFJDR. Simulations suggest a wide range of possible future thermal regimes for the MFJDR. Future 7DADM stream temperatures ranged from 4°C warmer to 8°C colder than current conditions, depending on the extent of riparian vegetation simulated in the model.

Stream surface area exposed to air and shading from tall riparian vegetation had the largest influence on stream temperatures compared to

air temperature and streamflow. These model results suggest that constraining channel width and development of tall riparian vegetation has the potential to mitigate the deleterious effects of future climate scenarios. While riparian restoration requires time to achieve anticipated results, investment in this restoration strategy will have critically important, positive effects to salmonid species and their habitats over the long term.

Response of Macroinvertebrates to Restoration Actions

Because macroinvertebrates are the dominant food source for juvenile salmonids in the MFJDR, it is important to understand the causal mechanisms linking stream restoration, macroinvertebrates, and salmonid production. We predicted that restoration actions in the MFJDR would increase overall macroinvertebrate abundance, increase the number of taxa, and produce community compositions more closely resembling those at undisturbed reference sites. To test these predictions, benthic and drift macroinvertebrate communities were compared between control and restored reaches in the MFJDR.

We found that, contrary to our prediction, restoration actions have not significantly affected the macroinvertebrate community composition when compared to reference sites. However, restoration actions did appear to affect the amount of drift macroinvertebrate biomass within the MFJDR from year to year. This was likely due to disturbance of the substrate and drift mobilizations from restoration activities. We also found, again contrary to our hypothesis, that restored reaches had a significantly lower number of drift taxa, probably because the disturbance caused by active restoration may alter the type and number of taxa at that site over the short term. Overall, however, we often observed more variability between years than sites, indicating that annual environmental conditions were more influential than management actions over the short-term period we monitored macroinvertebrate response.

Socio-Economic Benefits of Restoration

We monitored the contribution of restoration projects to the socio-economic health of the local community (often referred to as ‘the restoration economy’). This work aims to better understand if and how watershed restoration benefits the local economy. Community indicators assessed the overall socio-economic well-being of Grant County over time. Outcome measures estimated the contribution of MFIMW restoration work to the Grant County economy. The indicators show that Grant County was in socio-economic decline over the past 40-50 years, but that conditions are improving. In particular, jobs and earnings are on upward trajectories, with other indicators supporting that trend. At the same time, restoration work is bringing work and money into the Grant County economy, contributing to its recovery. The 100 restoration projects documented in the restoration

inventory from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2017 brought a minimum of $15.6 million dollars into the local economy, along with creating almost 170 jobs and generating additional economic activity in the range of $20-25 million.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Adaptive management is an important tool that should be used to guide restoration actions and be integrated within an IMW framework (Bouwes et al. 2016). As part of the adaptive management process, we asked that researchers and restoration practitioners share lessons learned and future recommendations based on their involvement with the MFIMW. These lessons and recommendations extended beyond what was learned from study findings; they illustrate how the participants would incorporate improved methodologies and strategies into subsequent phases of the IMW process and future IMW programs. During this process, several similar themes emerged from multiple participants. Therefore, lessons learned and recommendations are grouped by the three main topics: Planning, Monitoring, and Restoration. In this context, planning refers to the planning, facilitation, and coordination of the MFIMW process and group itself. We pair lessons learned with accompanying recommendations based on what we gleaned from participant experience. These lessons provide valuable insights for ongoing planning, monitoring, and restoration efforts within the MFIMW and similar IMW efforts.

Planning

Lesson Learned

The monitoring plan designed at the beginning of the study was compromised by unanticipated restoration projects that were implemented during the course of monitoring. There were many organizations implementing restoration actions across the MFIMW study area and a lack of coordination resulted in some restoration projects being implemented in designated control reaches.

Recommendations

Ongoing communication among restoration practitioners and researchers is integral to the long-term success of IMW programs. A communication framework for coordinating these activities is essential to maintaining the integrity of the experimental and monitoring design. A complete review of monitoring activities should be conducted each year prior to the field season and before additional or subsequent restoration occurs.

Lesson Learned

Assessment of the linkages between restoration investments and economic indicators must be designed so that they are relevant to the conditions and situations experienced in local communities.

Recommendation

Identify socio-economic indicators and outcome measures in consultation with local officials and the community.

Monitoring

Lesson Learned

Numerous research studies (e.g., macroinvertebrates and water temperature) were negatively affected by inconsistent temporal and spatial monitoring over their durations. Consistency is the backbone of a successful study design, allowing for long-term quantitative comparisons of restored and control locations.

Recommendation

It is imperative to have a consistent data collection effort across both temporal and spatial scales. Clear and consistent monitoring goals, documentation of site selection, communication among collaborators, data quality assurance/quality control, and ongoing data analyses will help researchers determine which sampling sites are most important to sample consistently over time.

Lesson Learned

The MFIMW was challenged by a lack of control locations with sufficiently similar conditions to be justifiably compared to restoration locations for salmonid productivity monitoring. For instance, the Camp Creek sub-watershed possessed unique geologic, biologic and hydrologic characteristics that were not adequately represented in other tributaries of the MFJDR. Murderer's Creek from the SFJDR was employed as the control watershed for this reason.

Recommendation

It is recommended that restoration and control reaches be allocated within the same watershed, but with careful attention to maintaining independence. Under this scenario, reach-scale monitoring will be most effective if restoration reaches are paired with control reaches that share similar environmental and physical conditions. Alternatively, replicate reaches can be allocated randomly throughout the watershed so that the conditions of the watershed are represented equally across groups.

Lesson Learned

A life cycle model linking fish to habitat variables would have provided a valuable tool at the beginning of the MFIMW effort.

Recommendation

Life cycle modeling can aid in predicting the expected magnitudes and timing of fisheries responses from restoration, and could enhance the probability of success of detecting these responses to restoration actions during IMW monitoring phases. Applying insights gained through these efforts would also help to prioritize restoration actions that maximize restoration effects on population metrics.

Lesson Learned

Natural environmental variability can swamp habitat and fisheries responses to restoration. Increasing baseline or pre-treatment monitoring can reduce noise level by predicting and subtracting among-year variance in the response signal due to environmental fluctuations.

Recommendation

Adequate baseline information is needed to confidently estimate temporal variance of the response variables in pre-treatment conditions. These metrics include salmonid growth, survival, density, and movement, but should also include covariates such as temperature, discharge, and spawner abundance. Ideally, researchers should monitor both treatment and control locations for multiple years prior to restoration. This information would 1) help explain the influence of pre-treatment climate and habitat variables on populations, and 2) provide enough baseline data to be able to factor out environmental variability. Sufficient duration of post-treatment monitoring is also essential to confirm consistency of response variables and covariates in the control location (through the course of study) and to allow time for restorations actions to fully develop and deliver expected responses.

Lesson Learned

Targeting cold-water input locations for habitat improvements (e.g., large wood additions, channel reconfiguration) may have additive or even multiplicative effects on salmonid productivity. There was a missed opportunity to examine the interacting effects of coinciding and favorable habitat variables in the MFIMW.

Recommendation

These strategies can be better understood by continued monitoring of the Oxbow Phase 3, 4, and 5 projects, which occurred at the end of the current MFIMW study.

Lesson Learned

Restoration actions aimed at improving watershed function may take decades to mature. Some processes and cycles that influence salmonid populations span much longer than 10 years, and will not manifest a fish population response within a 10-year period.

Recommendation

Expectations for restoration outcomes need to be tempered with a realistic understanding of the rate at which natural systems can recover from almost two centuries of Euro-American settlement and land use. Slow restorative processes, such as vegetative change, and those that manifest over generations of the target species require planning and monitoring over decadal scales. However, responses to restoration actions such as fish passage, channel reconfiguration, and cover enhancements require less time to observe a fisheries response and can be targeted successfully for shorter term experiments.

Restoration - From the Researchers

Lesson Learned

Channel reconfigurations, which provide habitat and channel complexity to salmonids, can also increase stream temperatures by increasing stream surface area.

Recommendation

Because channel reconfiguration addresses limiting factors such as habitat quality and quantity, managers will need to consider these goals in relation to other factors, such as short-term elevated stream temperatures versus long-term vegetation recovery, during planning and design phases. Prioritizing limiting factors and clearly specifying restoration goals during this phase will maximize the return on costly restoration investments such as active channel reconfiguration.

Lesson Learned

Targeting cold-water input locations for habitat improvements could have been an effective strategy to maximize benefits from costly restoration actions.

Recommendation

The magnitude and location of cold-water inputs into the MFJDR from tributaries and groundwater upwelling should be leveraged in future restoration designs.

Restoration - From the Restoration Practitioners

Lesson Learned

Intense deer and elk browsing pressure prevented riparian plantings from effectively shading the river in some areas.

Recommendation

Invest in elk-proof fencing on major restoration efforts to protect riparian plantings if browsing pressure presents serious risks to restoration outcomes.

Lesson Learned

Installing willow cuttings, planting nursery stock, and transplanting native vegetation that was salvaged from the restoration site was an extremely challenging task for the heavy equipment contractor.

Recommendation

Salvage and re-plant all native vegetation when possible. Hire a full-time vegetation care specialist to work with the contractor on plant salvage and planting operations.

Lesson Learned

Riffle construction in newly constructed channels can be a difficult prospect. Without a sealed riffle crest, water during low flows tended to move subsurface through glide substrates, especially at sites where the start of the glide was at a higher elevation than the riffle crest. If the riffles wash out, habitat for an entire stream segment may be lost.

Recommendation

Channel design should conform to a profile where the riffle crest or head is the highest feature in the substrate. Riffles need fines washed in to ensure the matrix is hardened and stable.

Photo 4. Young cottonwoods. *Courtesy of ODFW.*

Next Steps

Building from the long list summarized in this document, the MFIMW workgroup will prioritize recommendations for Planning, Monitoring, and Restoration over the next year. The agencies and organizations participating in the MFIMW will prioritize among the recommendations and develop a specific and actionable work plan. The work plan will prioritize what is anticipated to be accomplished within the next year, over 2-5 years and within the next 5-10 years.

Many participants are interested in developing an outreach strategy to report the MFIMW key findings to various audiences. These outreach efforts will likely span over a period of time to receive adequate input and develop the appropriate approach and materials to inform the different audiences that are identified. Important work that also awaits us is to make modifications to core priority monitoring efforts to ensure the study design is sufficient to provide data that will continue to help us answer our questions. In addition, the MFIMW will work proactively with NMFS, the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Project (PNAMP) and other IMWs in the PNW to reflect on the lessons learned across the broader IMW network and determine how the MFIMW moves forward to provide needed information for decision-makers and practitioners.

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
(503) 986-0178
FAX (503) 986-0199
www.oregon.gov/OWEB

Key Contact
Meta Loftsgaarden, Executive Director
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
Telephone: 503-986-0180
meta.loftsgaarden@oregon.gov

Tribal Liaison
Ken Fetcho, Effectiveness Monitoring Coordinator
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
Telephone: 503-986-0035
Fax: 503-986-0199
ken.fetcho@oregon.gov

Major Areas of Work
The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) is a state agency with statutory authority to administer constitutionally dedicated funds for the purpose of protecting and enhancing Oregon's watersheds and native fish and wildlife habitats. The responsibilities of the agency include:

- Managing a grant program for watershed protection and enhancement;
- Assisting in the development and implementation of watershed-scale restoration efforts; and
- Coordinating and supporting local infrastructure throughout the state to achieve voluntary cooperative conservation outcomes.

OWEB works with Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis to address the watershed scale restoration efforts and through a grant program to fund watershed management, protection, and restoration projects.

OWEB is led by a 17-member policy oversight and decision-making board. Board members represent the public at large, federally recognized tribes, state natural resource agency boards and commissions, Oregon State University Extension Service, and five federal land management and natural resource agencies. The agency provides grants and services to citizen groups, organizations, and agencies working to restore healthy watersheds in Oregon. OWEB actions support the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, created in 1997. Funding comes from the Oregon Lottery as a result of citizen initiatives in 1998 and 2010, sales of salmon license plates since 1997, federal salmon recovery funds, and other sources.

Department Statement
In 2007, the OWEB Board unanimously adopted a Statement of Policy on State/Tribal Government-to-Government Relations. In 2017, OWEB began a process to revise its policy and worked with LCIS to distribute the draft policy to tribes in Oregon for review and comments. OWEB is currently in final stages to incorporate the comments that were received to complete this revised policy. It is our intent to distribute the policy to tribes in early 2018.

Summary of Programs and Process for Involving Tribes
OWEB involves tribes at all levels of the organization. The following sections describe the agency's involvement during 2017 with Oregon's nine federally recognized tribal governments and the Nez Perce Tribe that shares territory in Idaho and Oregon.

OWEB Board and Management

Board Membership
The Governor appoints a tribal representative as a voting member of the OWEB board. The position currently is occupied by Jason Robison, Natural Resources Director of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. He began his term in February 2017 when the term of Eric Quaempts, Natural Resources Director of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, was complete.

The tribal position helps identify opportunities for collaboration and ensures the OWEB board and staff are aware of their responsibilities to involve and consider tribal interests. Robison is fully engaged in this process and actively participates on the board's focused investments and monitoring subcommittees.

Grant Program

1. **Grant Applicants.** OWEB grants are available to a broad range of entities, including tribes [ORS 541.375(1)]. In addition to eligibility on their own, tribes are often members of local watershed councils. Oregon statutes describing watershed councils, ORS 541.388, specifically identifies "federally recognized Indian Tribes" as potential members of local watershed councils.
2. **Small Grant Program.** In OWEB's small grant program (OAR Chapter 695, Division 35) tribes are identified as an eligible member of "Small Grant Teams" in each of the 28 Small Grant areas around the state. In this role, tribes are members of local teams that award grants of up to $15,000 for watershed restoration purposes. Other members of the teams include watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts. In 2017, nine tribal agency representatives served on 17 of the 28 Small Grants Teams.
3. **Regular Grant Program Tribal Participation.** OWEB solicits grant applications twice a year through the Regular Grant Program. During 2017, four grants were awarded to tribes: Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, two grants totaling $141,090; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, one grant totaling $572,859; and Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation, one grant totaling $376,030. Tribal agencies have also submitted four applications in the most

recent grant cycle, for which awards have not yet been made. Since 2006, OWEB has awarded approximately $5,500,000 in grants to tribal governments. OWEB's Regional Program Representatives (RPRs) have regular contact with tribal staff who administer the grants which OWEB provides to tribes in Oregon. This includes meeting with interested tribes prior to grant application submission and continues all the way through the completion of the grant.

4. **Regular Grant Program – Tribal Participation on Regional Review Teams**. Applications received through OWEB's Regular Grant Program are reviewed by one of six Regional Review Teams, comprised of state, federal, and tribal natural resource professionals. In 2017, seven tribal agency representatives participated on agency Regional Review Teams, including representatives from the Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, The Klamath Tribes, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

5. **Land Acquisition Grant Program.** OWEB's land acquisition grant program provides funding for projects that acquire an interest in land from a willing seller for the purpose of addressing the conservation needs of priority habitat and species. OWEB notifies tribes after an acquisition application is received. In addition, in 2017 OWEB's executive director, grant program manager and tribal liaison met with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians fisheries program manager to discuss their long term interests and planning efforts related to land acquisition and restoration.

6. **Water Acquisition Grant Program.** OWEB's water acquisition grant program provides funding for programs or projects that acquire an interest or interests in water from a willing seller for the purpose of increasing instream flow. OWEB provides notification to tribes after a water acquisition grant application is received.

7. **Focused Investment Partnership Program.** In 2017, tribes continued to participate in the Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) Program. The OWEB board made the initial awards in the newly created program in 2016. The FIP Program offers Implementation and Capacity-Building funding.

   Implementation funding provides opportunities for tribes and others to work collaboratively in partnerships on ambitious, long-term, and landscape-scale programmatic restoration initiatives aimed at creating measurable outcomes within priority areas that were identified by the OWEB board. Two of the six Implementation FIPs that were funded by the OWEB board include tribes in their core partnerships, including the Burns Paiute Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. In addition, the Grande Ronde and the Deschutes River FIPs have tribal representatives on the technical review team from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, respectively.

Two-year Capacity-Building FIP funding allows partnerships to produce or enhance a Strategic Action Plan, and in doing so, to cultivate their partnership and develop an approach to programmatic restoration actions in their focused geography. Six of the eight Collaborative-Building FIPs which the board awarded in 2016 include tribes as core partners. Those include the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, Nez Perce Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.

In October 2017, the OWEB board awarded new Capacity-Building FIP grants. Three of the four partnerships that received funding include tribes as core partners. Those tribes include the Confederated Tribes of the Warms Springs Reservation of Oregon, who participate in two of the newly funded partnerships. The other partnership includes Lomakatsi Restoration. While not a tribal government agency, this non-profit organization is heavily involved in applying Traditional Ecological Knowledge and providing employment and technical training for tribal members working on watershed restoration projects. In addition, OWEB met with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon to discuss their questions about the FIP program and how they can work with a variety of partnerships that are emerging to meet tribal goals and objectives.

8. **Other Grant Program Involvements.** The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon is a key participant in the Upper Middle Fork John Day River Intensively Monitored Watershed and is receiving additional funding for the current federal fiscal year and state biennium for their work.

   OWEB staff participates on the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation's John Day restoration review team, which allocates Bonneville Power Administration funding for watershed restoration projects designed to improve salmon habitat.

   OWEB staff also participates in the Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Program (WWMP). The WWMP is the result of the State's 2010 agreement with Bonneville Power Administration for mitigation for the loss of fish and wildlife habitat due to the construction of 13 dams and reservoirs on major tributaries to the Willamette River from 1946-1964. Members from Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community, and Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians participate in the WWMP, as they all have historic hunting, fishing, and trading areas in the Basin.

   OWEB's Technical Services Program convened a meeting with tribes that receive and co-report on Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund grants. OWEB and tribes both receive these funds from NOAA and are required to report on the outcomes of these grants. To reduce confusion and potential duplicative reporting, OWEB acted proactively to engage the tribes to discuss potential solutions to address this issue.

Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program (OAHP)
OAHP was established by the Oregon legislature in 2017 to provide voluntary incentives to farmers and ranchers to support practices that maintain or enhance agriculture and fish, wildlife, or other natural resources on agricultural lands. The Oregon Agricultural Heritage Commission (commission) oversees the program and makes funding and policy recommendations to the OWEB Board. The commission will consist of 12 members who are appointed by the OWEB Board, including one member selected by the OWEB Board who is a representative of tribal interests. To fill this position OWEB worked with the Federally Recognized Tribes in Oregon to seek qualified applicants. After significant outreach efforts OWEB received several applicants from interested representatives of tribes in Oregon. OWEB plans to select Nathan Jackson, who is a rancher and manages the K Bar Ranches Corporation for the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. Nathan is also an enrolled tribal member of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians and Cattlemen's Association President.

Promotion of Communication between OWEB and Tribes

1. **Tribal Liaison.** In conformance with OWEB's tribal policy, OWEB designates a staff person to operate as a tribal liaison for the agency. The tribal liaison is responsible for ensuring that OWEB's programs and policy development adheres to our tribal policy. This includes coordinating program and policy notices to tribal natural resource key contacts and providing training to staff as appropriate. OWEB discussed the tribal policy with all staff to highlight its importance and discuss ways to implement the identified measures.
2. **Training and Technical Support for Grantees.** In 2015, OWEB initiated a tribal outreach plan aimed at increasing the involvement of tribes in our grant programs and in our agency's policy development.
    i. As a result of that work, one important topic OWEB staff and management worked on in 2017 was increasing restoration grantee awareness of federal, tribal and state Cultural Resources Protection regulations. OWEB worked with representatives from the State Historic Preservation Office, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Coquille Indian Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon to hold a session at a conference for restoration practitioners, and through a webinar to describe the regulatory process and provide resources to help grantees successfully comply with these important laws.

    ii. In addition, OWEB provided funding to Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) technicians to attend the State Parks Archeology training in April 2017 to learn more about this regulatory process, and to identify and protect cultural resources before implementing contracts.

    iii. Finally, OWEB has provided additional funding to the Farm Services Agency and CREP technicians to help them hire licensed archeologists to perform cultural resources

surveys during the planning process and monitoring when implementing CREP contracts on private property, if required.

3. **Cultural Resources Protection Permits.** OWEB's grant agreement contains language that require the grantee submit to the board's Project Manager copies of all required permits or licenses, or submit written evidence that permits and licenses are not required, before the release of board funds. In addition, OWEB added language to its grant agreement that specifically identifies State, Federal, and Tribal Cultural Resources Protection permits may be required prior to implementing their restoration project. OWEB will continue to emphasize to our grantees and grant project managers the importance of complying with regulations to protect cultural resources.
4. **Annual Tribal Summit and Tribal Work Groups.** OWEB's executive director and tribal liaison attended the Annual Tribal Summit and training in Lincoln City to engage and listen to tribal representatives to better understand the issues that are important to them. The tribal liaison also attended Tribal Natural Resources Workgroup meetings in 2017 to share information and to better understand key initiatives tribes and state natural resource agencies are working on that may be relevant to each other. In addition, the tribal liaison participated in a meeting of state natural resources agencies organized by ODF and the governor's office to discuss the status of each agency's tribal policy and share lessons learned while working with tribes in Oregon.
5. **Administrative Rules.** In 2017, OWEB provided information to Tribes to request comments on three different administrative rule changes and development. A representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon sat on the Rule Advisory Committee (RAC) for the stakeholder engagement grant offering rule changes.
6. **Informal Meetings with Tribes.** OWEB staff met in person with two tribes at their local offices in 2017 to improve relations and better understand their short- and long-term goals and objectives related to watershed monitoring and restoration. On June 20th, the Region 4 program representative and tribal liaison met with The Klamath Tribes natural resources staff and received a tour of their water quality laboratory and fish culture facilities in Chiloquin. In addition, staff toured the Tribes' Sprague River monitoring and future restoration sites to discuss ongoing scientific studies and outreach efforts within their tribal community. On June 26th, the Region 2 program representative and tribal liaison met with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians to hear about the Tribe's plans to meet their river restoration goals and objectives to improve fish habitat and improve access for tribal members to hunt, fish, and gather culturally significant materials.
7. **Partner Communications.** OWEB is also partnering with the Network of Oregon Watershed Councils to expand communications with tribes. In 2017, the Network hosted an all-day meeting with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community

to discuss areas of mutual interest related to watershed restoration projects with Willamette Valley watershed councils. This meeting was opened by a tribal council member and attended by tribal natural resources and cultural resources staff. OWEB staff attended as well.

OWEB is working with several state natural resources agencies to plan a 2018 mid- and north-coast water monitoring summit. As part of the planning process, OWEB's tribal liaison reached out to tribes who have interest in coastal issues to invite them to attend the summit and provide input in the development of the meeting's agenda and list of presenters. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians will present their monitoring efforts related to water quality impacts to shellfish on the coast.

OWEB's tribal liaison is participating in Portland State University's Professional Certificate in Tribal Relations. This year-long course includes a tour of reservations in Oregon and Washington in 2018, a trip to attend NCAI's annual meeting in Washington DC, and a tour to meet with state legislators in Washington and Oregon.

9. **Strategic Plan.** In January 2017, OWEB initiated a process to develop a 5-10 year Strategic Plan, seeking extensive public and tribal input. Tribal member Eric Quaempts sits on the board's external advisory group to provide the board insights and perspectives on strategic plan development. In addition, OWEB has interviewed tribal representatives about their experiences and work with OWEB, as well as the impact OWEB has had on tribes, communities, and watersheds over the last 20 years. Finally, OWEB hosted two tribal focus group conference calls to discuss ideas on how to implement the 8 strategic priority actions the OWEB board developed.

It is through these interactions that relations are developed and trust is built. OWEB looks forward to building off of these blossoming relationships in 2018 and in the years to come.

OREGON WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD MEMBERSHIP

VOTING MEMBERS

(Representatives of Natural Resource Agency Boards/Commissions and Public Members)

Water Resources Commission
MEG REEVES
Corvallis, OR

Board of Agriculture
LAURA MASTERSON
Portland, OR

Public at Large
RANDY LABBE
Portland, OR

Public at Large
JAN LEE
Sandy, OR

Fish and Wildlife Commission
BOB WEBBER
Port Orford, OR

Board of Forestry
VACANT

Public at Large
WILL NEUHAUSER
Yamhill, OR

Public at Large
GARY MARSHALL
Hines, OR

Environmental Quality Commission
VACANT

Public at Large
LIZA JANE McALISTER
Enterprise, OR

Public at Large (Tribal Representative)
JASON ROBISON
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
Roseburg, OR

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

NRCS Rep
RON ALVARADO
Natural Resources Conservation Serv
Portland, OR

Extension Service Rep
STEPHEN BRANDT
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR

BLM Rep
KATHY STANGL
Bureau of Land Management
Portland, OR

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Rep
PAUL HENSON
US Fish & Wildlife Serv
Portland, OR

U.S. EPA Rep
ALAN HENNING
Environmental Protection Agency
Eugene, OR

U.S. Forest Service Rep
DEBBIE HOLLEN
USDA Forest Serv.
Portland, OR

NMFS Rep
ROSEMARY FURFEY
National Marine Fisheries Serv
Portland, OR

If you have a question or comment for the OWEB Board, please email darika.barnes@oregon.gov

January 2018