



# THE OREGON PLAN






## FOR SALMON & WATERSHEDS

For over 25 years, Oregonians have dedicated state resources to support salmon recovery and watershed health through constitutionally allocated Lottery funds. The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (Oregon Plan) is the framework for these investments.

Every two years, Oregon Plan agencies report investments and accomplishments. This report also incorporates recommendations from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) to enhance the effectiveness of Oregon Plan implementation.

### How are we doing?

**Oregon has seen exciting progress** in several aspects of salmon recovery and watershed conditions, and continues to see some serious challenges.

-  Due to many factors including collaborative efforts to improve salmon habitat, **Oregon Coastal Coho have recovered** to the level that the state is on a path to request removal from the Endangered Species list.
-  Out of the native fish species monitored by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 88% are showing **stable to increasing levels of abundance**.
-  Changing climate conditions will significantly impact stream flows across the state. **Reduced stream flows and warmer water are a threat** to salmon recovery and resiliency.
-  Oregon Department of Environmental Quality continues to provide funding through **grants and loan programs to reduce pollution** in Oregon's waterways. Examples include the Nonpoint Source Implementation (319) grants and the Clean Water Revolving Fund.
-  Oregon Water Resources Department **restored flows for fish in 25% of watersheds** by leasing water instream or converting hydroelectric water rights instream. Since 2023, an additional 9,944.17 cfs has been protected instream.



Chinook Salmon, Klamath River.  
credit: ODFW

### Recommendations from the OWEB Board

**In 2024, the OWEB Board refreshed its strategic plan** to serve as a guide through 2028. The priorities reflect the agency's origins in the Oregon Plan and serve as recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the Plan.



**Priority 1:** Through OWEB's grantmaking, build awareness of the relationship between people and watershed protection and restoration.



**Priority 2:** Leverage OWEB's position as an anchor funder to engage the diversity of Oregonians in watershed enhancement work.



**Priority 3:** Use OWEB's funding to strengthen and leverage capacity of people and organizations to achieve healthy watersheds.



**Priority 4:** Advance learning about watershed restoration effectiveness through coordinated monitoring.



**Priority 5:** Increase connection of working lands to watershed health.



**Priority 6:** Take bold and innovative action toward climate resilience.



This Executive Summary highlights key investments and accomplishments; coordinated actions among Oregon Plan partners; and recommendations from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) implemented under the Oregon Plan for the 2023-2025 biennium (per Oregon Revised Statute 541.972). Scan the QR code to read the [full report online.](#)

# Investments and Accomplishments

OWEB was established as a state agency in 1997 to administer grant funds for watershed restoration, clean water, and fish and wildlife habitat. During the 2023-2025 biennium, OWEB awarded \$139,002,823\* for watershed enhancement projects in Oregon. This includes funding from the Oregon Lottery, federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (including additional investments from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act), Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service, salmon license plate revenues, and other sources.

\*Data from the OWEB Grant Management System, July 1, 2023-June 30, 2025.

OWEB partners use these dollars to leverage significant match funding from other agencies and organizations—increasing the impact of OWEB funding throughout the state. Partners report match funding alongside project data to the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), a database maintained by OWEB. The purpose of OWRI is to document how public funds are spent; quantify restoration and conservation results to inform future planning, management, and conservation efforts; and recognize the contributions made by various partners.

## Match Contributions

54%	Federal.....	\$39,689,139
16%	State.....	\$11,756,694
13%	Local, City, County Government .....	\$9,144,093
1%	Private Industrial landowners .....	\$484,364
9%	Private non-industrial landowners .....	\$6,724,057
5%	Conservation & Community Groups.....	\$3,483,002
2%	Tribes .....	\$1,428,278
>1%	Other .....	\$166,738
Total .....		\$72,876,365

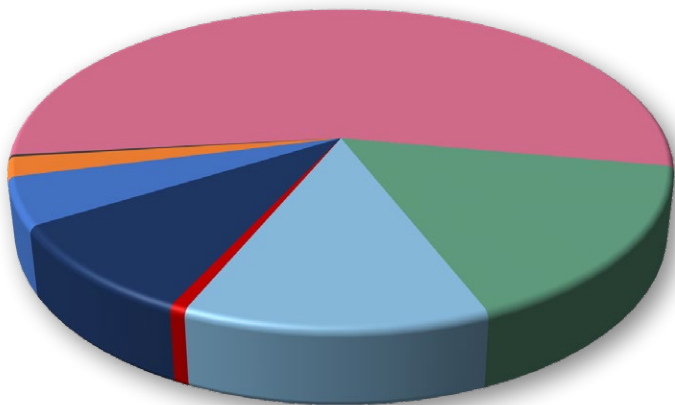


Figure 1. OWEB publishes OWRI data by calendar year, so this report includes 2023 and 2024 data available at the time of publication.

Watershed Metric	OWRI	BLM	USFS	Total
Riparian Miles (e.g., Streamside Plantings)	154	44	41	239 miles
Instream Habitat Miles (e.g., Wood Placement)	118	60	213	391 miles
Miles of Fish Habitat Made Accessible (due to stream crossing improvements)	53	15	65	133 miles
Stream Crossings Improved for Fish Passage	43	14	32	89 crossings
Push-Up Dams Retired to Improve Fish Passage	3	1	--	4 push-up dams
Fish Screens Installed on Water Diversions	20	--	--	20 screens
Upland Acres (e.g., Juniper Thinning, Seeding)	57,244	58,387	26,949	142,580 acres
Wetland Acres (e.g., Wetland Habitat Created)	4,867	357	5	5,229 acres
Miles of Road Closure and Decommissioning	18	46	105	169 miles
Miles of Road Improvements (e.g., Erosion Control)	20	--	6	26 miles
Miles of Riparian Invasive Vegetation Treatments	173	--	--	173 miles

Figure 2. Metrics for watershed restoration activities completed and reported from 1/1/2023 to 12/31/2024 as reported by state and voluntary sources (OWEB’s Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory). Where comparable data standards were applied, metric data is provided from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and US Forest Service (USFS). Federal information excludes projects already reported to OWRI. BLM upland habitat reflects significant east-side hazard fuels reduction. USFS metric does not include full total of actual upland acres treated by USFS.

Some organizations, such as private timber companies and small woodland owners, report to OWRI to document additional actions—above and beyond those required by regulations—that they have taken to enhance the state’s watersheds. The USFS and BLM provide summary information to OWEB to provide a more comprehensive picture of restoration work across the state. Metrics from OWEB, BLM, and USFS are reported in each Biennial Report.