



### The Oregon Plan Coastal Coho Assessment: Key Conclusions

The State of Oregon, in partnership with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries), initiated a collaborative project to address the conservation of coastal coho on the Oregon coast. The primary objectives of the Coastal Coho Project are to:

- 1) Assess Oregon Plan efforts to conserve and rebuild coastal coho populations.
- 2) Use the assessment to inform NOAA Fisheries' status review listing determination.
- 3) Use the assessment as a basis to seek legal assurances for local participants.
- 4) Use the assessment as a foundation for developing a conservation and recovery plan for coho.

The State recently released its draft assessment report on coastal coho and the Oregon Plan. Key conclusions of the draft report are:

- 1) The coastal evolutionary significant unit (ESU) is biologically viable, that is, coho populations generally demonstrate sufficient abundance, productivity, distribution, and diversity to avoid becoming endangered in the foreseeable future.
- 2) Conservation efforts have addressed the primary harvest and hatchery-related threats to ESU viability; ongoing conservation efforts will likely further reduce hatchery-related threats for some coho populations.
- 3) Primary habitat-related threats to coho viability are being addressed through ongoing conservation efforts.
- 4) Opportunities to further strengthen the ESU's current viability are identified and will be considered by a team of stakeholders as they work with state and federal partners to develop a conservation and recovery plan for the ESU.



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### The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds

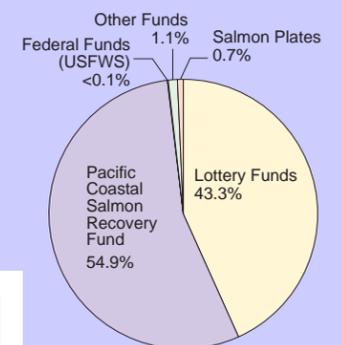
The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) reports biennially on the Oregon Plan. This synopsis reports on the following key elements:

- funding for Oregon Plan-related actions;
- statewide restoration accomplishments; and
- conclusions from the recent Oregon Plan assessment focused on Oregon coastal coho salmon.

### The Source of OWEB Funds

OWEB is funded through several sources. In the 2003-2005 Biennium, the majority of OWEB's funds were from the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (55%) and Measure 66 State Lottery dollars (43%). Other sources accounting for less than three percent of OWEB's funding include federal US Fish and Wildlife Service funds and State of Oregon Salmon License Plate funds. This funding can be split into two major categories- grant funding and non-grant funding.

OWEB Funding Sources  
July 2003 - September 2004

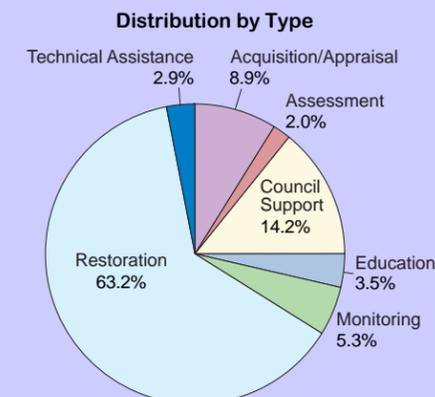


Based on \$56.4 million

### Allocation of Grant Funds

Within OWEB's Grant Program, the majority of dollars were put toward on-the-ground watershed restoration (63%). Approximately 14% of grant funds were allocated to watershed council support. A recent study shows that each dollar granted for watershed council support brings an additional \$5 directly into the local community for watershed projects.<sup>1</sup> Grant funds benefit local communities in all of the major river basins in the state.

Allocation of OWEB Grant Funds  
July 2003 - September 2004  
\$30.9 million



Distribution by Basin



<sup>1</sup>Hibbard, M. and S. Lurie. 2005. Understanding the Community Economic and Social Impacts of Oregon's Watershed Councils. Institute for Policy Research and Innovation (IPRI) Paper 05-001.





### Allocation of Grant Funds— cont.

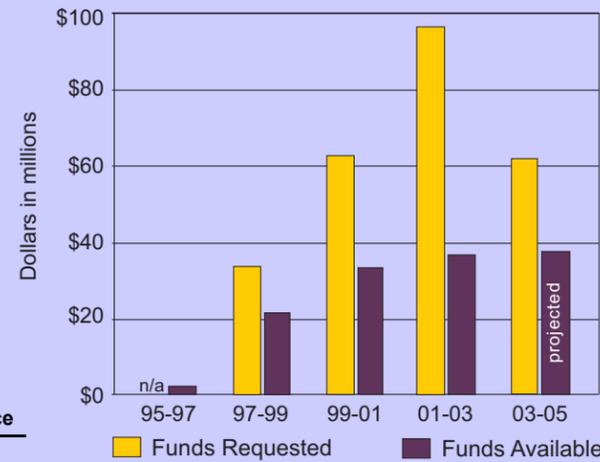
Since 1995, funding for watershed restoration increased as new funding sources such as Measure 66 State Lottery and Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) dollars became available. Each biennium, the amount of funds requested exceeded the amount of funds available for grants.

Active Grants			
Basin	Number of Projects	Total Awarded	Unspent Balance
STATEWIDE	14	\$764,000	\$592,000
UMPQUA	29	\$1,234,000	\$1,076,000
LOWER COLUMBIA	13	\$1,272,000	\$908,000
HOOD	14	\$1,523,000	\$874,000
UMATILLA	19	\$1,555,000	\$766,000
GRANDE RONDE	39	\$1,648,000	\$1,205,000
POWDER	18	\$1,655,000	\$1,447,000
OWYHEE - MALHEUR	21	\$2,009,000	\$982,000
JOHN DAY	46	\$2,258,000	\$1,592,000
DESCHUTES	40	\$2,444,000	\$1,864,000
KLAMATH	18	\$2,566,000	\$1,796,000
LAKES BASINS	21	\$3,464,000	\$3,287,000
NORTH COAST	63	\$4,185,000	\$1,936,000
SOUTH COAST	30	\$4,530,000	\$2,260,000
WILLAMETTE	83	\$6,707,000	\$4,743,000
ROGUE	51	\$6,751,000	\$5,113,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>\$44,565,000</b>	<b>\$30,441,000</b>

### Allocation of Non-Grant Funds

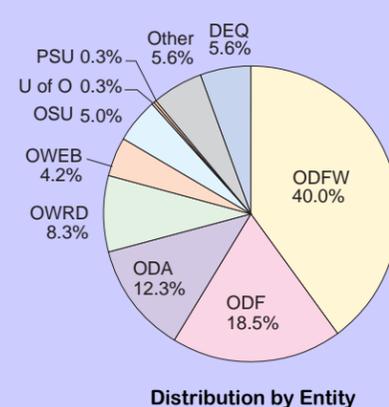
Non-grant funds were passed to other entities to support Oregon Plan activities either through legislative appropriation or OWEB Board decisions. More than 75% of the funds were appropriated by the Legislature to serve Oregon Plan needs. Most of the non-grant funding went to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Forestry, and Agriculture.

Funds Requested and Available  
1995-2003 Bienniums



The table to the left shows the status of all active (yet to be completed) grants, showing that there is a significant amount of watershed investment work in progress. OWEB tracks active grants, and works with grantees to help them complete grants in a timely manner.

Allocation of Non-Grant Funds  
July 2003 - September 2004  
\$25.5 million

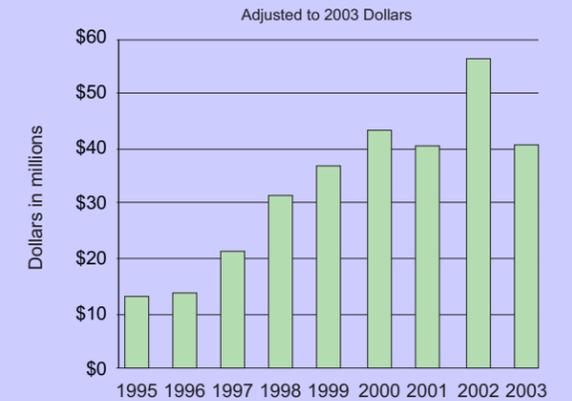


### Voluntary Watershed Restoration Actions in Oregon, 2002-2003\*

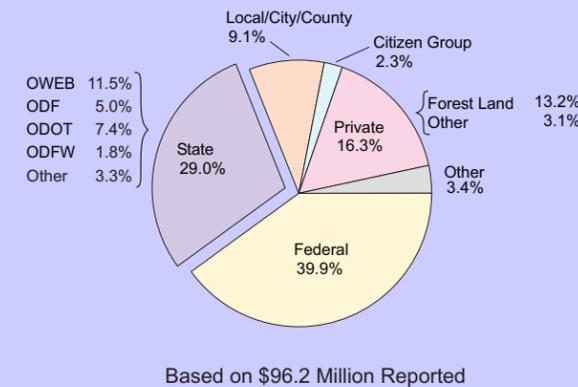
Voluntary restoration actions on privately owned lands are the essence of the Oregon Plan. Sustained investment and assistance from OWEB and other state and federal agencies is key to successful voluntary restoration.

Watershed restoration under the Oregon Plan not only benefits the physical environment, but also makes social and economic investments in the local community. A recent study found that 85% of watershed restoration work contracted out by watershed councils goes to local contractors in the county in which the work is being done.<sup>1</sup>

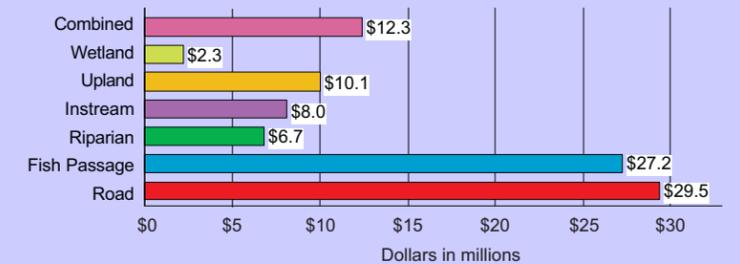
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2003



Sources of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2002 and 2003



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2002 and 2003



### Watershed Restoration Outcomes in Oregon\*

Restoration Treatments	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Riparian miles treated	162	157	332	333	320	359	322	350	395	2730
Road: miles of road closures and decommissionings	234	45	137	282	373	270	312	206	186	2045
miles of road improvements	322	305	564	770	802	762	595	1026	840	5986
Fish Passage: stream crossings improved	51	85	177	325	291	250	301	229	162	1871
miles made accessible to fish due to stream crossing improvements	25	52	187	507	439	325	332	368	323	2558
push-up dams retired	10	6	5	14	8	8	15	22	2	90

\*The information reported in this section includes data from OWRI, the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan's Regional Ecosystem Office (REO), and from the Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program (GRMWP). The Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), a part of the OWEB Monitoring and Reporting Program, was established in 1995 to track restoration work as it is completed. Except for projects funded by OWEB, all reporting is voluntary.

