

North Coast Basin

Composed of eight modestly sized, unobstructed tributaries to the Pacific Ocean, the North Coast Basin supports coho, chum, and chinook salmon, cutthroat trout, and steelhead. Coho salmon in this basin are currently listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Fall chinook runs are relatively healthy and support world famous fisheries. Douglas fir and Western Hemlock forests of the coast range support a strong forest industry.

The Tillamook State Forest, site of the legendary Tillamook Burn in 1933, is beginning to come into harvestable condition. Rivers in this basin are underlain by basalt or sandstone geology with lush forest cover, and are primarily privately managed. The Tillamook County Creamery supports a strong dairy industry in the Tillamook Bay and Nestucca drainages. Estuaries often host recreational fishing and some are a home base for commercial fishing fleets.

Completed and Reported Restoration

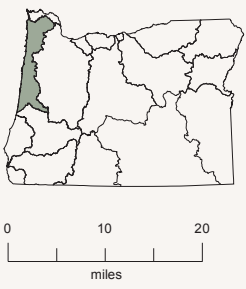
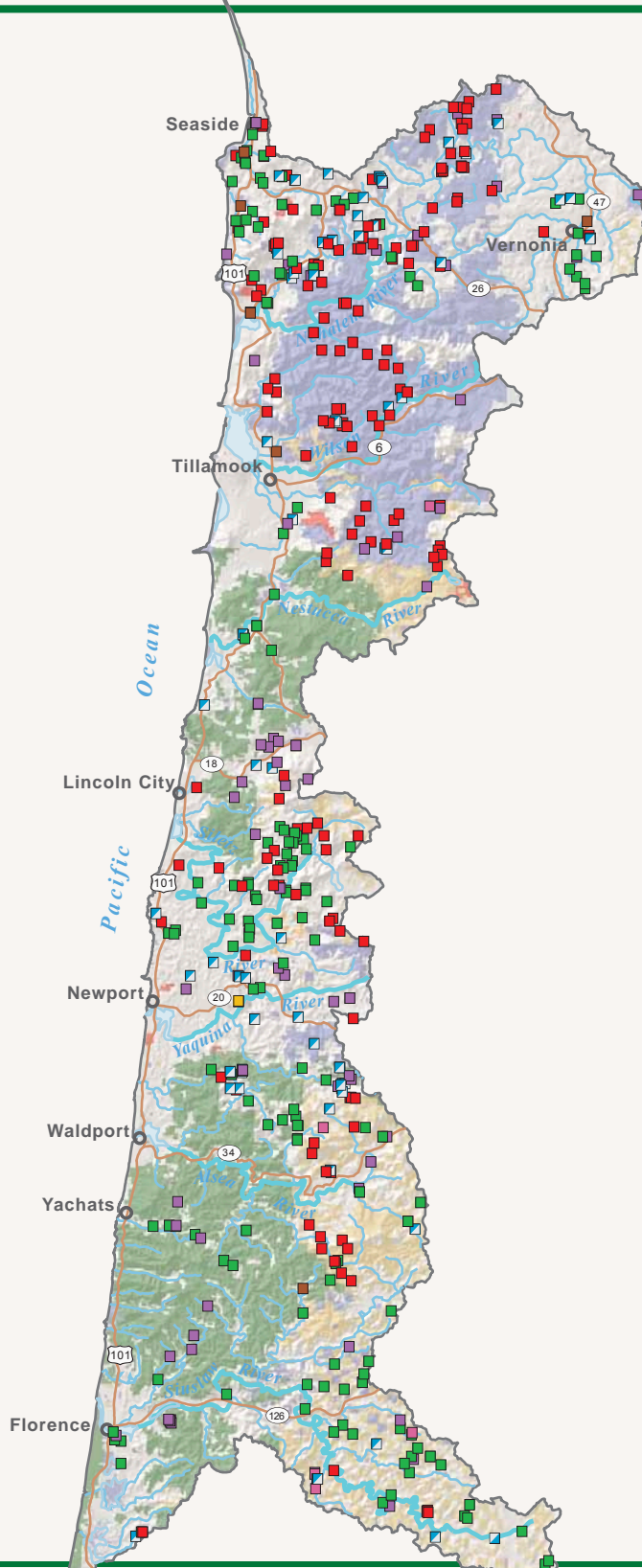
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

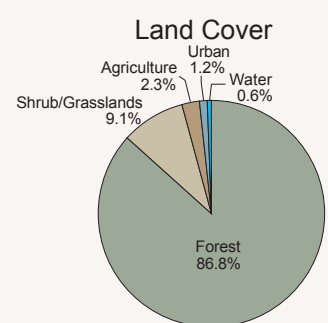
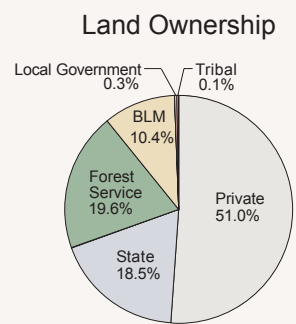
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private



Basin Facts

Population (2000)	103,224
Cities over 10,000	0
Area (acres)	2,759,108
Watershed Councils	13
SWCDs	8
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	10
Animal Species	6



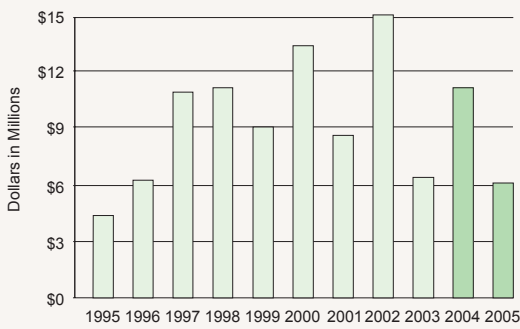
Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

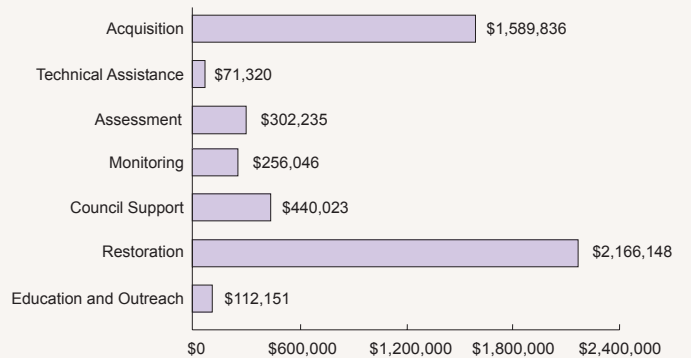
Riparian/Wetland	Upland	Instream and Passage	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of estuarine and low gradient floodplains and wetlands Loss of riparian cover Invasive species Change of tidal inundation in tide gated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment delivery from roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of stream complexity High stream temperatures Tide gate barriers to fish passage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hatchery impacts in the Salmon River system Lack of spawning gravel in the Beaver Watershed

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

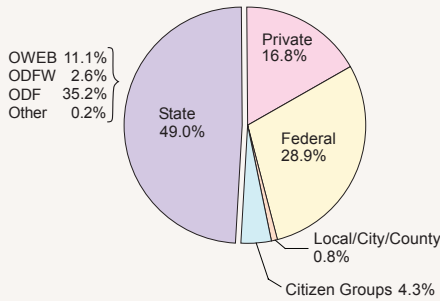
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



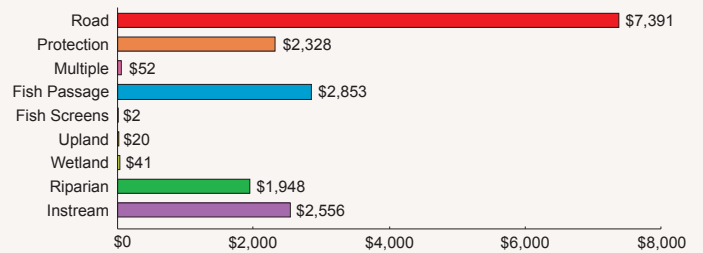
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$4,937,758



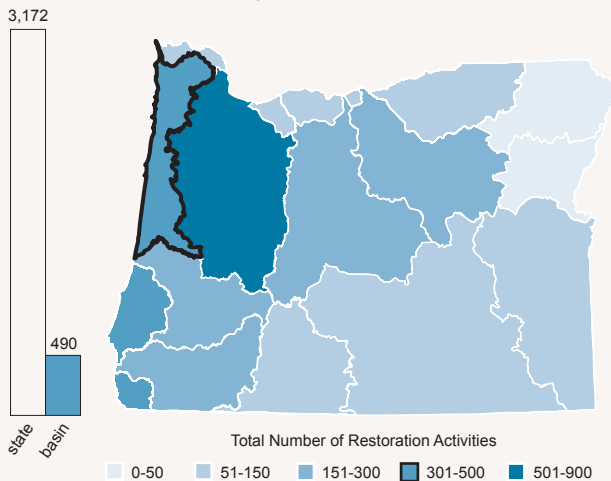
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$17.2 Million Reported



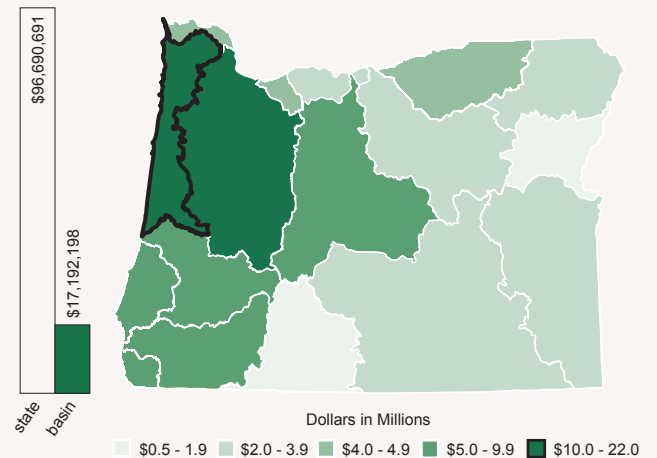
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Umpqua Basin

The Umpqua is one of only two Oregon rivers that have headwaters in the Cascade mountains and cut through the Coast Range to the Pacific Ocean. Douglas fir forests of the Umpqua Basin are legendary for their productivity and provide a foundation for the timber industry, local economies, and strong communities in this basin. Spring chinook and summer steelhead runs to the North Umpqua River are

relatively healthy and support world famous fisheries. Lowland meandering interior valleys support considerable ranching activity. Whitetail deer have recovered from low numbers and are proposed for removal from the federal Endangered Species Act protection in this basin. The Umpqua River enters the Pacific Ocean in the center of Oregon's dune country near Reedsport.

Completed and Reported Restoration

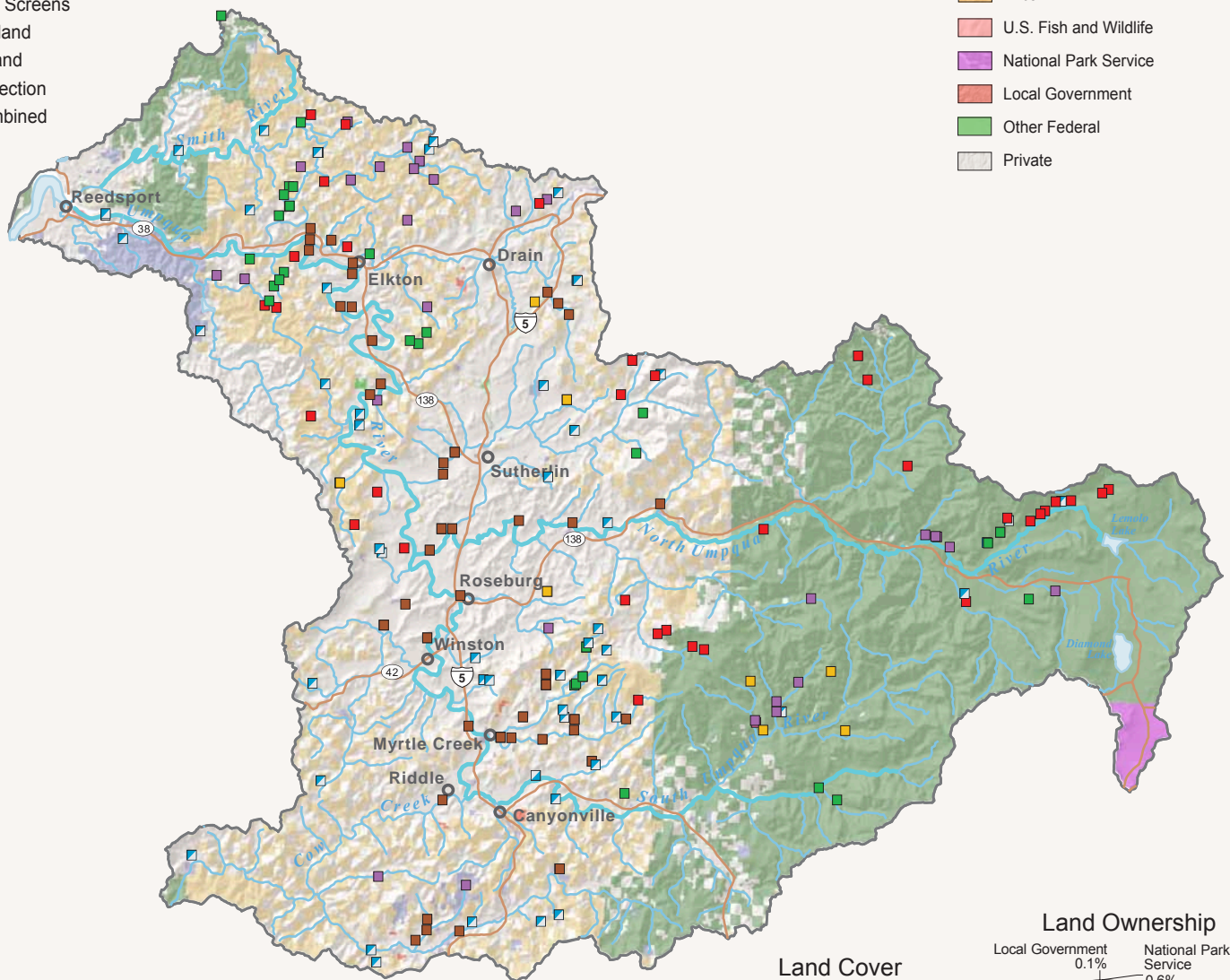
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

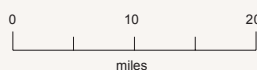
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

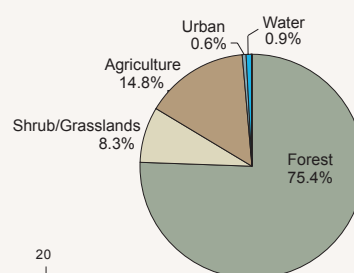


Basin Facts

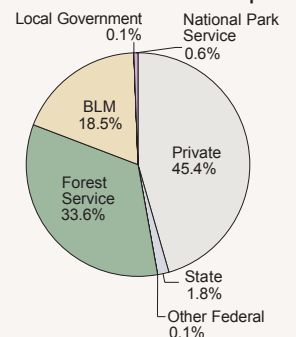
Population (2000)	99,525
Cities over 10,000	1
Area (acres).....	3,000,653
Watershed Councils.....	3
SWCDs	2
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	7
Animal Species	5



Land Cover



Land Ownership



Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

Riparian/Wetland

- Reduced warm season streamflows
- Invasive riparian species

Upland

- Sediment delivery from forest roads
- High fire risk

Instream and Passage

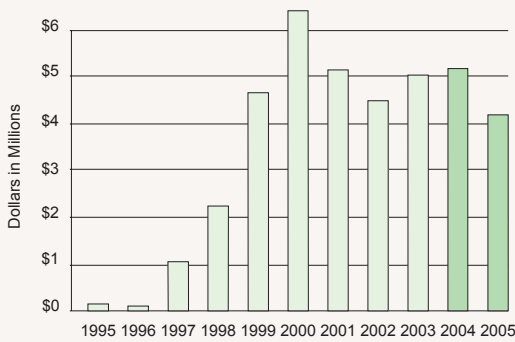
- Lack of stream complexity
- Incomplete information on fish passage issues
- High stream temperature

Other

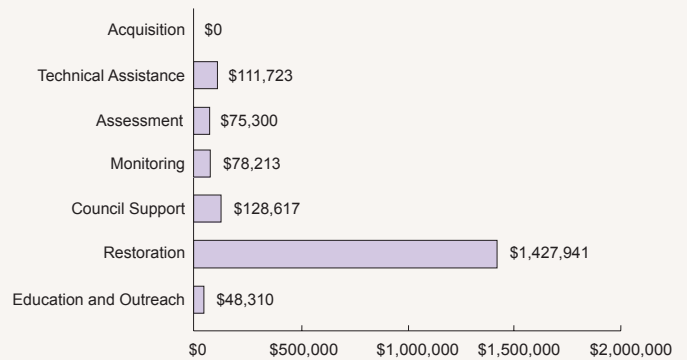
- Significant hatchery influence in the North Umpqua

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

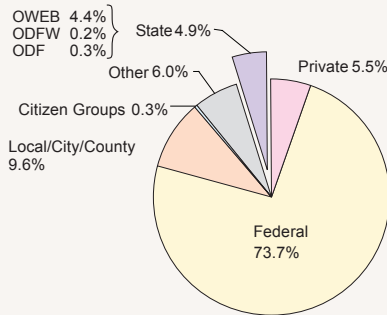
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



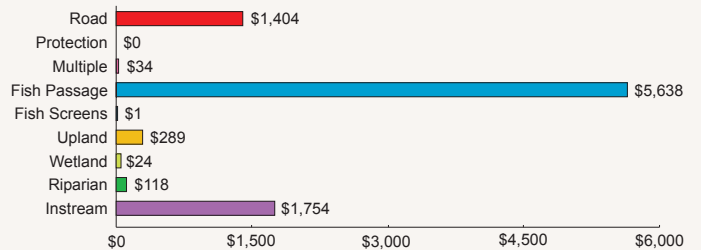
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$1,870,104



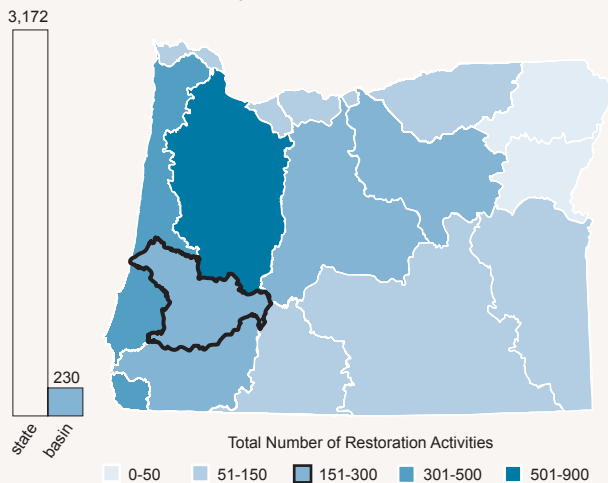
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$9.3 Million Reported



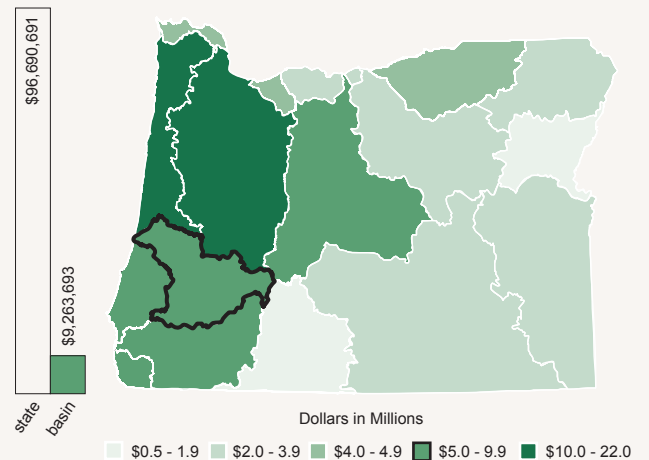
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



South Coast Basin

Two types of drainages lie in the South Coast Basin. At the north end of the basin, the medium-sized Coos and Coquille rivers headwater in the Coast Range and flow to the ocean across the Coos Bay dune sheet. Further south, a number of relatively smaller streams (the Floras, Sixes, Elk, Winchuck, Hunter Creek, Chetco, and Pistol rivers) headwater primarily in the Klamath Mountains. Forestry,

ranching, agriculture, commercial and recreational fishing, and tourism are significant factors in the economy of communities in the basin. Significant portions of marine terraces in this basin have been converted to cranberry or lily production. The Coquille Valley is a cattle and dairy producing region. Several of the watersheds in the southern part of this basin were affected by wildfires during summer of 2002.

Completed and Reported Restoration

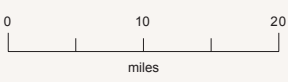
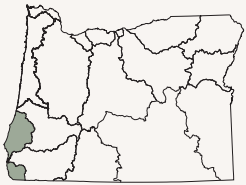
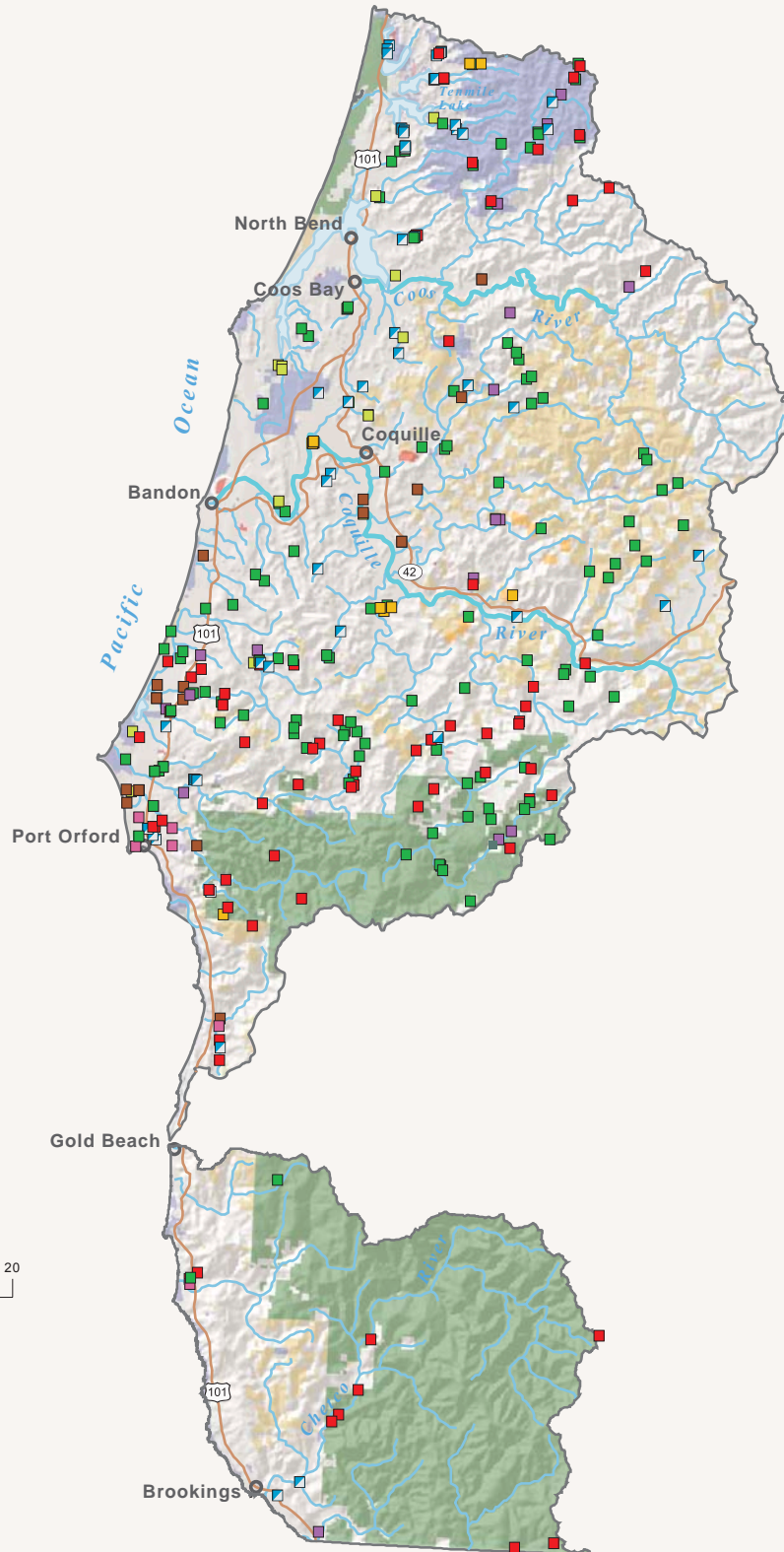
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

Land Ownership

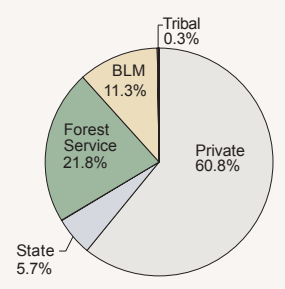
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private



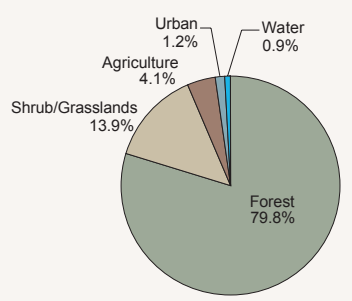
Basin Facts

Population (2000)	83,402
Cities over 10,000	1
Area (acres)	1,901,048
Watershed Councils	11
SWCDs	2
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	8
Animal Species	7

Land Ownership



Land Cover



Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

Riparian/Wetland

- Loss of estuarine and low gradient floodplains and wetlands
- Loss of riparian cover
- Invasive riparian species

Upland

- Sediment delivery from forest roads

Instream and Passage

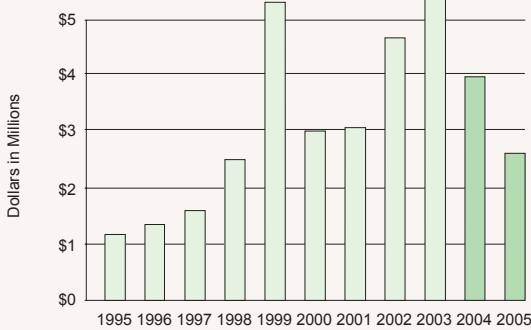
- Lack of stream complexity
- High stream temperature

Other

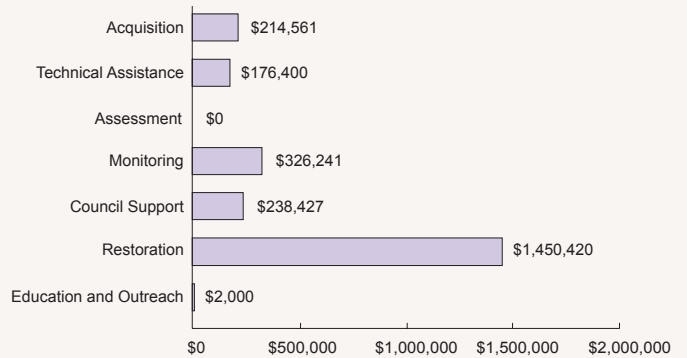
- Exotic fish in the Siltcoos, Tahkenitch and Tenmile watersheds

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

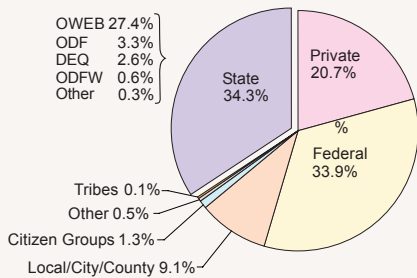
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



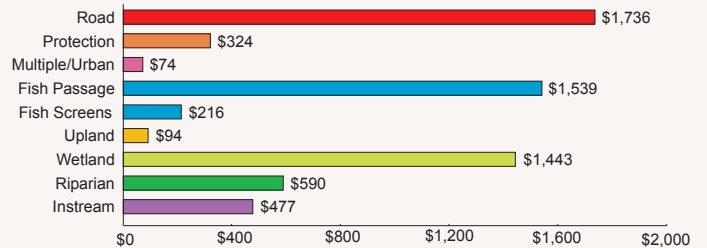
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$2,408,049



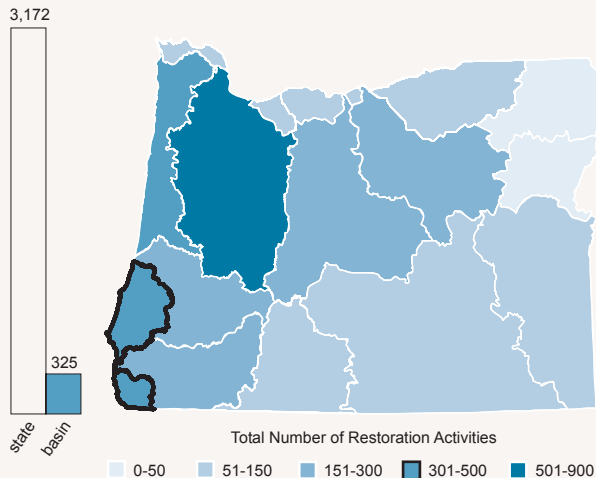
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$6.5 Million Reported



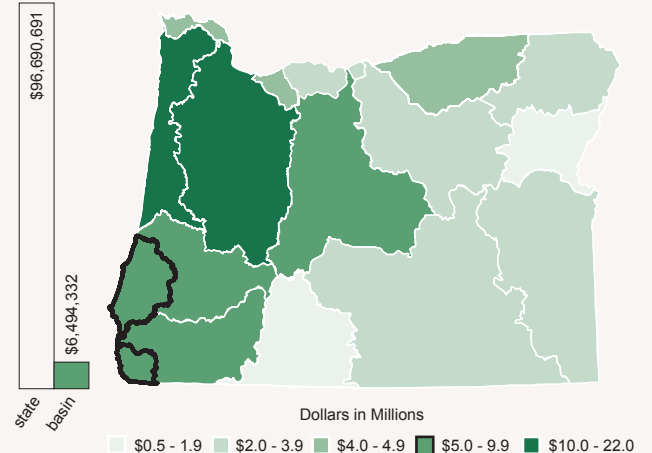
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Rogue Basin

Headwaters of the Rogue River flow from the west slopes of Crater Lake and the southern Cascades to the Pacific Ocean. This basin has an extremely complex geologic structure and corresponding vegetation patterns. From the lava and pumice of the southern Cascade volcanoes, the Rogue River flows through the relatively populated Medford-Ashland area with its orchards and irrigated agriculture. Mining and forestry are also

significant economic sectors in the basin. Fisheries for chinook salmon and steelhead in the Rogue are world famous. Coho salmon in the Rogue are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. The Rogue River cuts through the Coast Range and enters the Pacific Ocean at Gold Beach, where mail boat tours take visitors upriver and salmon fishing is a yearly ritual.

Completed and Reported Restoration

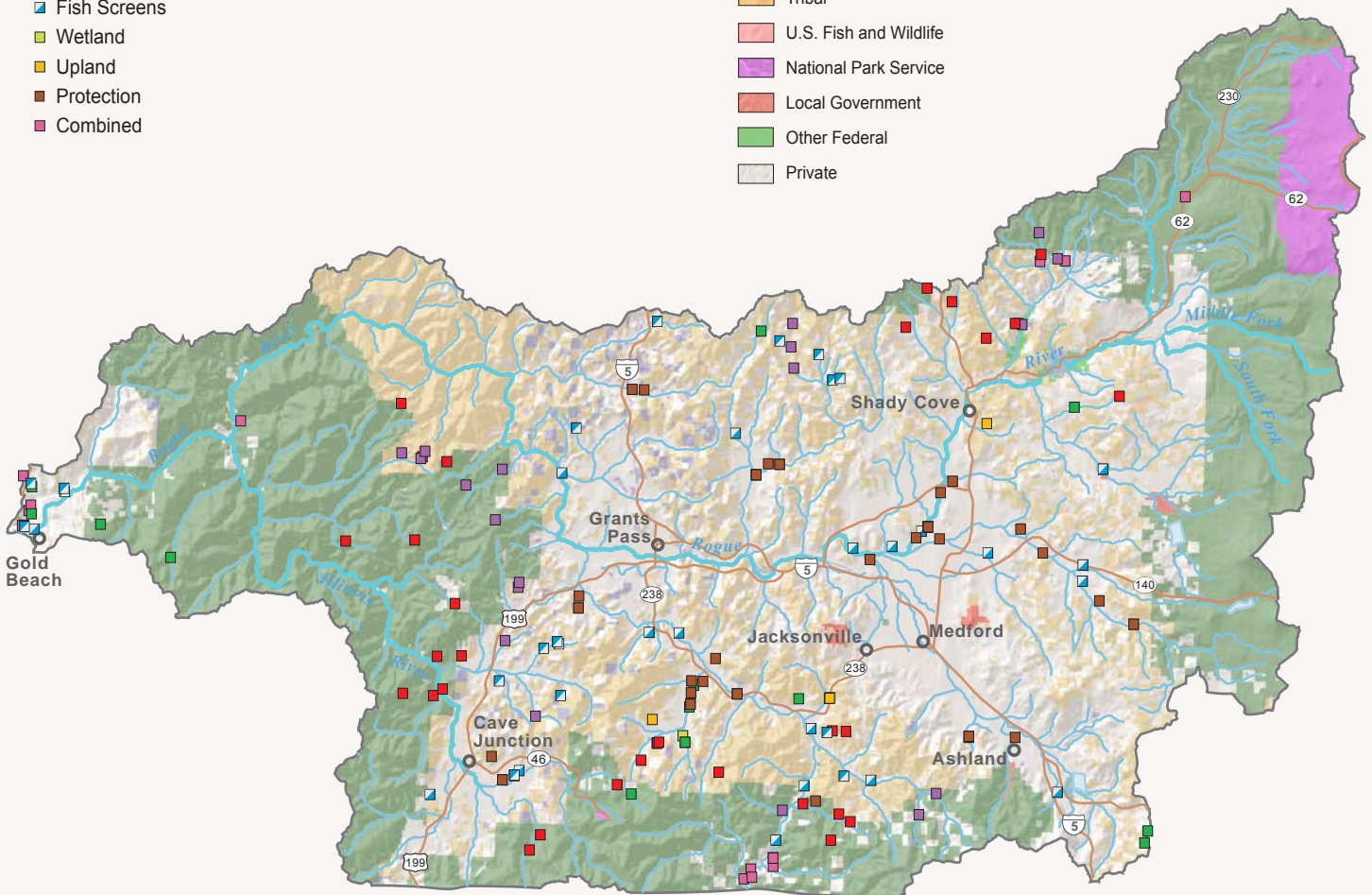
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

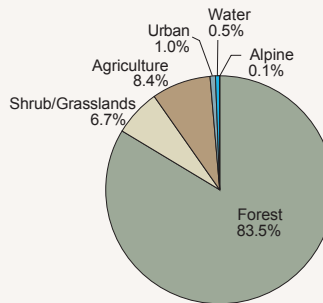
- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

Land Ownership

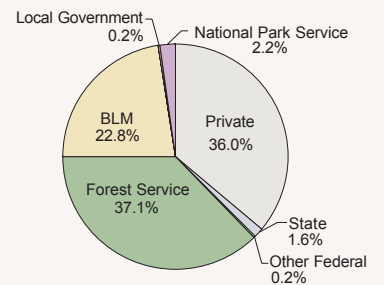
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private



Land Cover

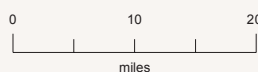


Land Ownership



Basin Facts

Population (2000)	257,914
Cities over 10,000	4
Area (acres)	3,210,948
Watershed Councils	9
SWCDs	4
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	10
Animal Species	13



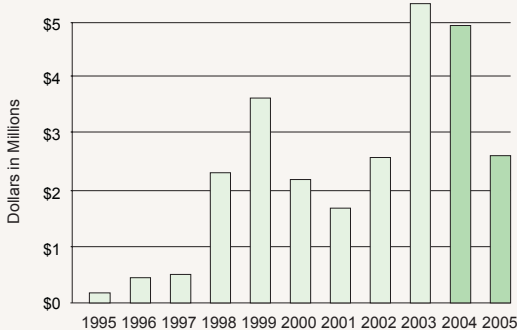
Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

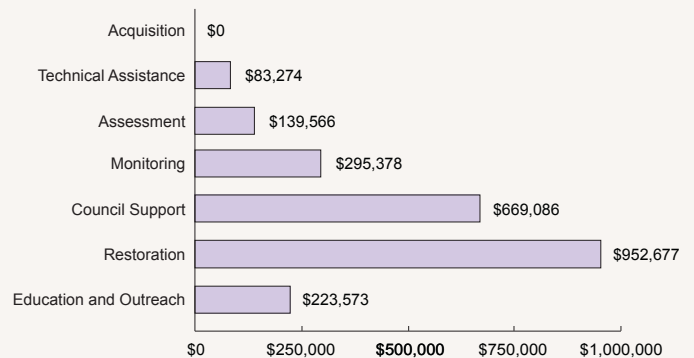
Riparian/Wetland	Upland	Instream and Passage	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced warm season streamflows Rapidly urbanizing areas Loss of riparian cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High fire risk Sediment delivery from forest roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream and tributary fish passage barriers Lack of stream complexity High stream temperature Savage Rapids Dam removal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream barriers impact salmon and steelhead passage

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

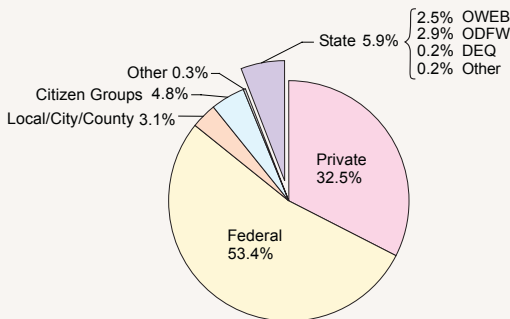
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



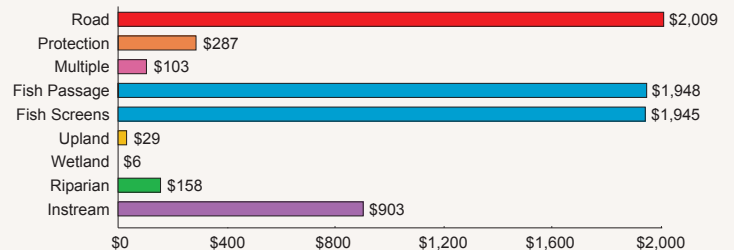
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$2,363,554



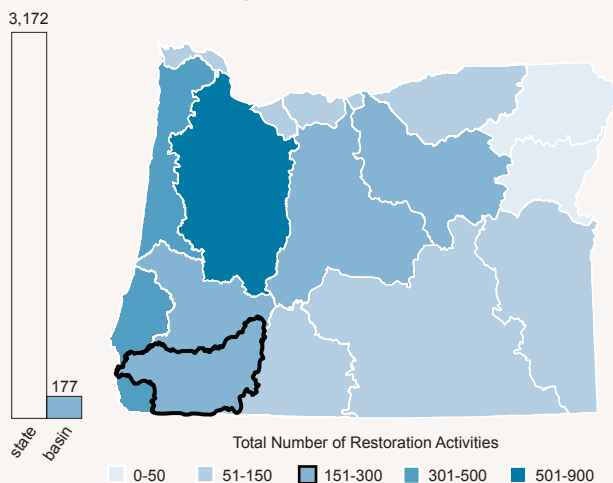
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$7.4 Million Reported



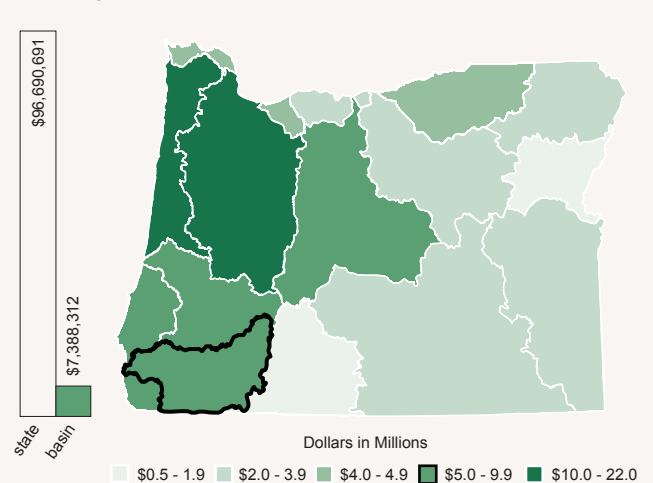
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Klamath Basin

The Klamath Basin has been the focus of national attention following the drought of 2000. Flowing south from Crater Lake National Park, the streams and springs that form Upper and Lower Klamath lakes exit Oregon into California as the Klamath River. Extensive lakes

and wetlands along the Sycan, Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers dominate the basin. Numerous bald eagles and immense numbers of waterfowl overwinter in the basin. Irrigated agriculture, ranching, forestry, and to a lesser extent, recreational tourism are key elements of the economy here.

Completed and Reported Restoration

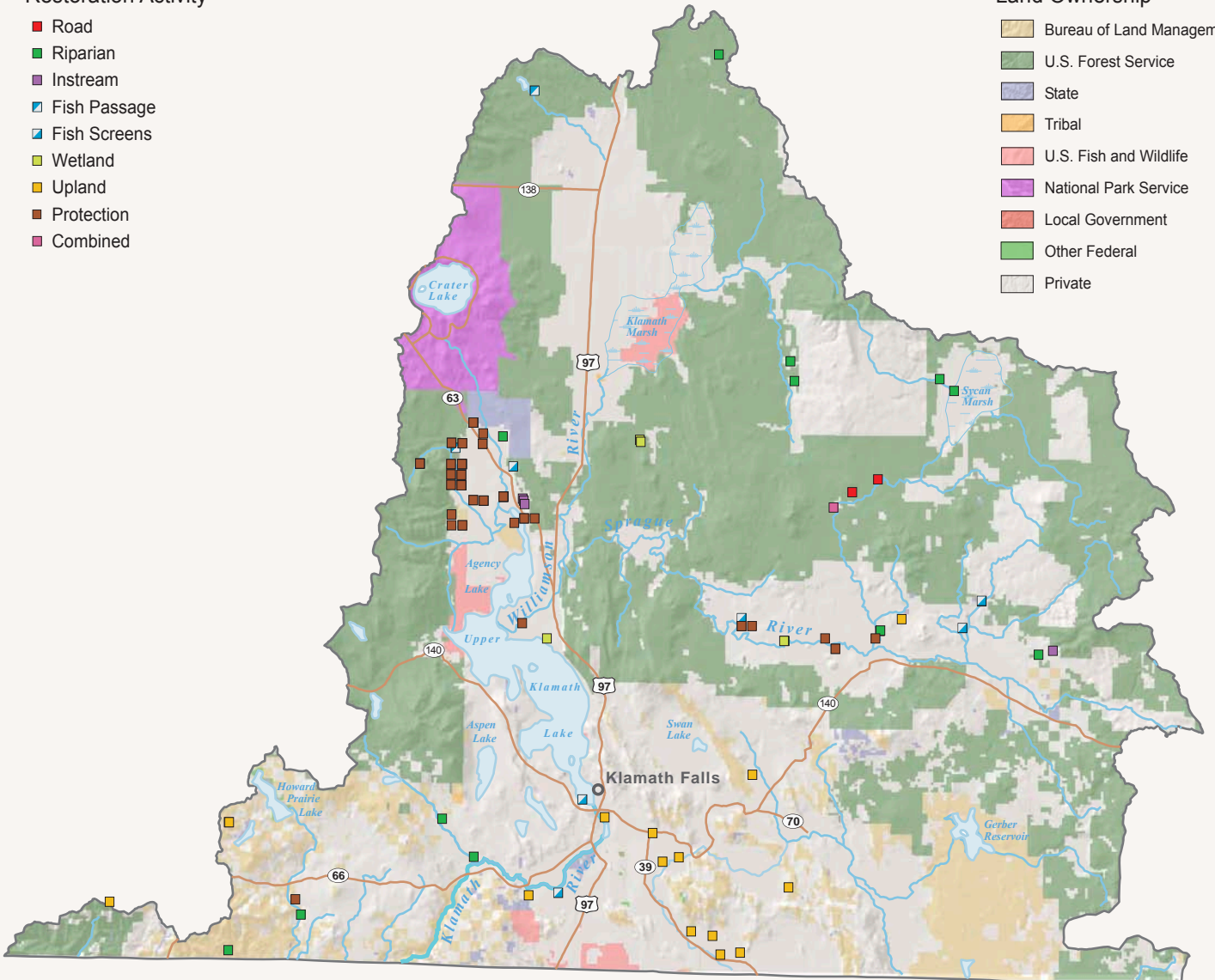
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

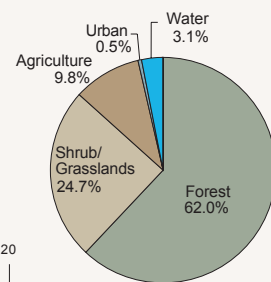


Basin Facts

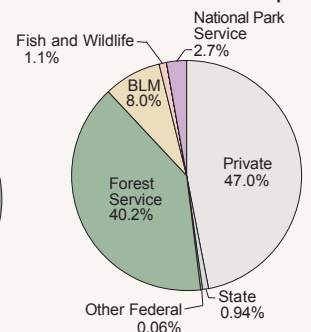
Population (2000)	61,712
Cities over 10,000	1
Area (acres)	3,627,446
Watershed Councils	8
SWCDs	1
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	12
Animal Species	4



Land Cover



Land Ownership



Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity. Restoration activities from the USFWS Ecosystem Restoration Office are not mapped and represent under-reporting in this basin.

Restoration Issues

Riparian/Wetland

- Loss of lake fringe wetlands, riparian cover, and floodplain connectivity
- Unstable streambanks

Upland

- Altered fire regime
- Juniper encroachment

Instream and Passage

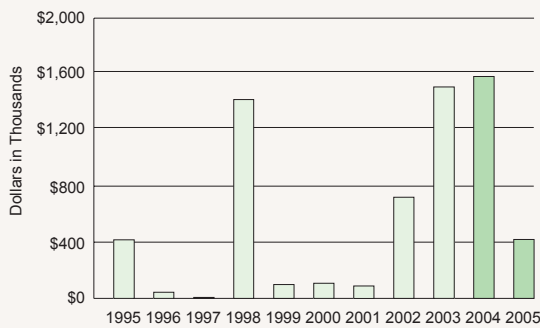
- Unscreened diversions
- High stream temperatures
- Chiloquin Dam removal

Other

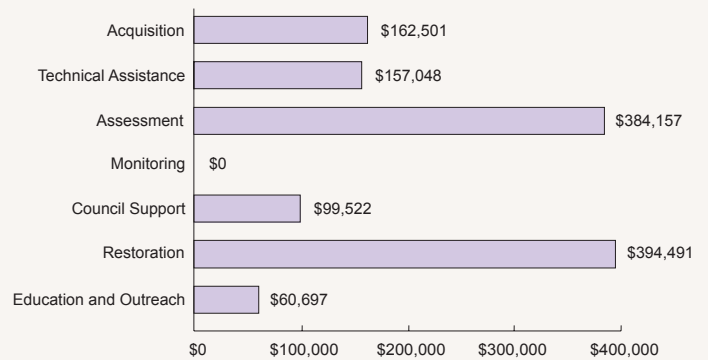
- Surface and groundwater withdrawals
- Nutrient loading into Upper Klamath Lake

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

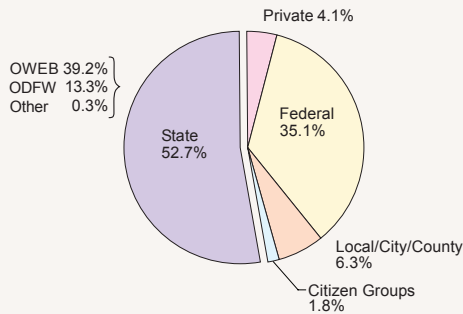
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



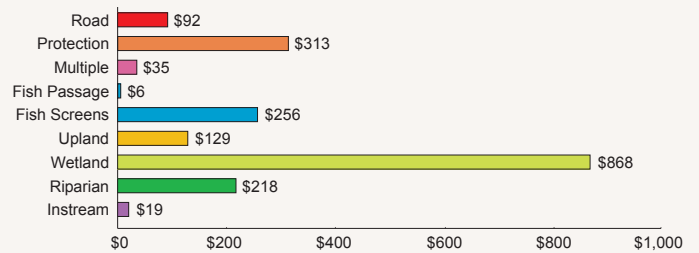
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$1,258,416



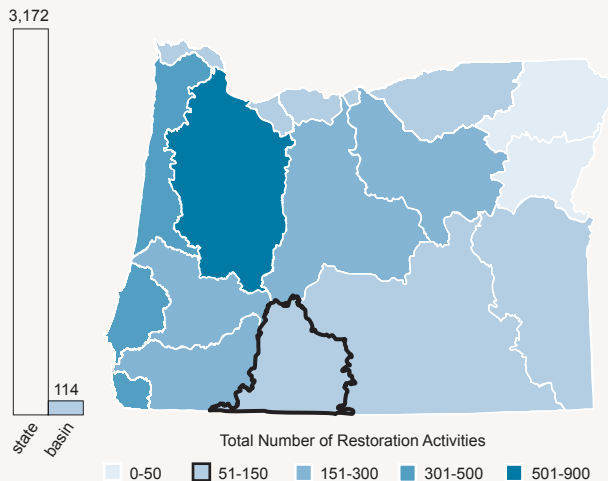
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$1.9 Million Reported



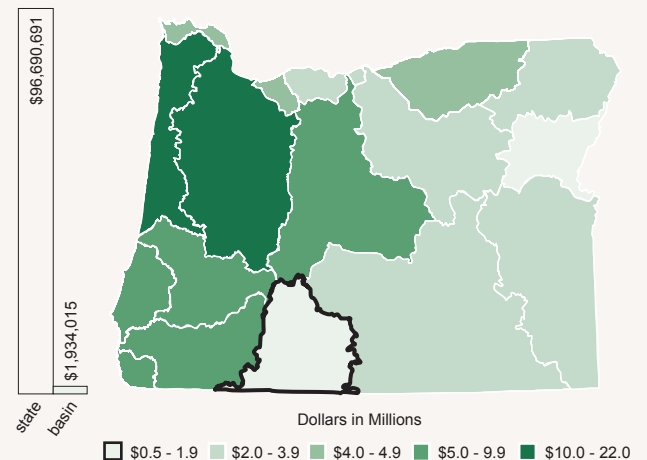
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Lakes Basin

Waters that flow in the desert country of Lake, southern Harney, and southwestern Malheur counties drain toward Malheur, Abert, Silver, and Summer lakes. These waterbodies and associated wetlands are remnants of ancient Pleistocene lakes that filled the basin. Scenic mountains rise abruptly from the valley floors. Streams that drain the uplifted ranges support Lahontan cutthroat trout, redband trout, Tui chub, Alvord chub, and Borax

Lake chub. Hart Mountain and Malheur National Wildlife Refuges and the Steens Mountain Wilderness Area provide wildlife viewing and scenic vistas. Fort Rock and the Alvord Desert are home to antelope and sage grouse. Diamond Craters, the historic Round Barn of the P Ranch and the Burns Paiute tribal lands are in this basin. Ranching and forest products principally support communities in this basin.

Completed and Reported Restoration

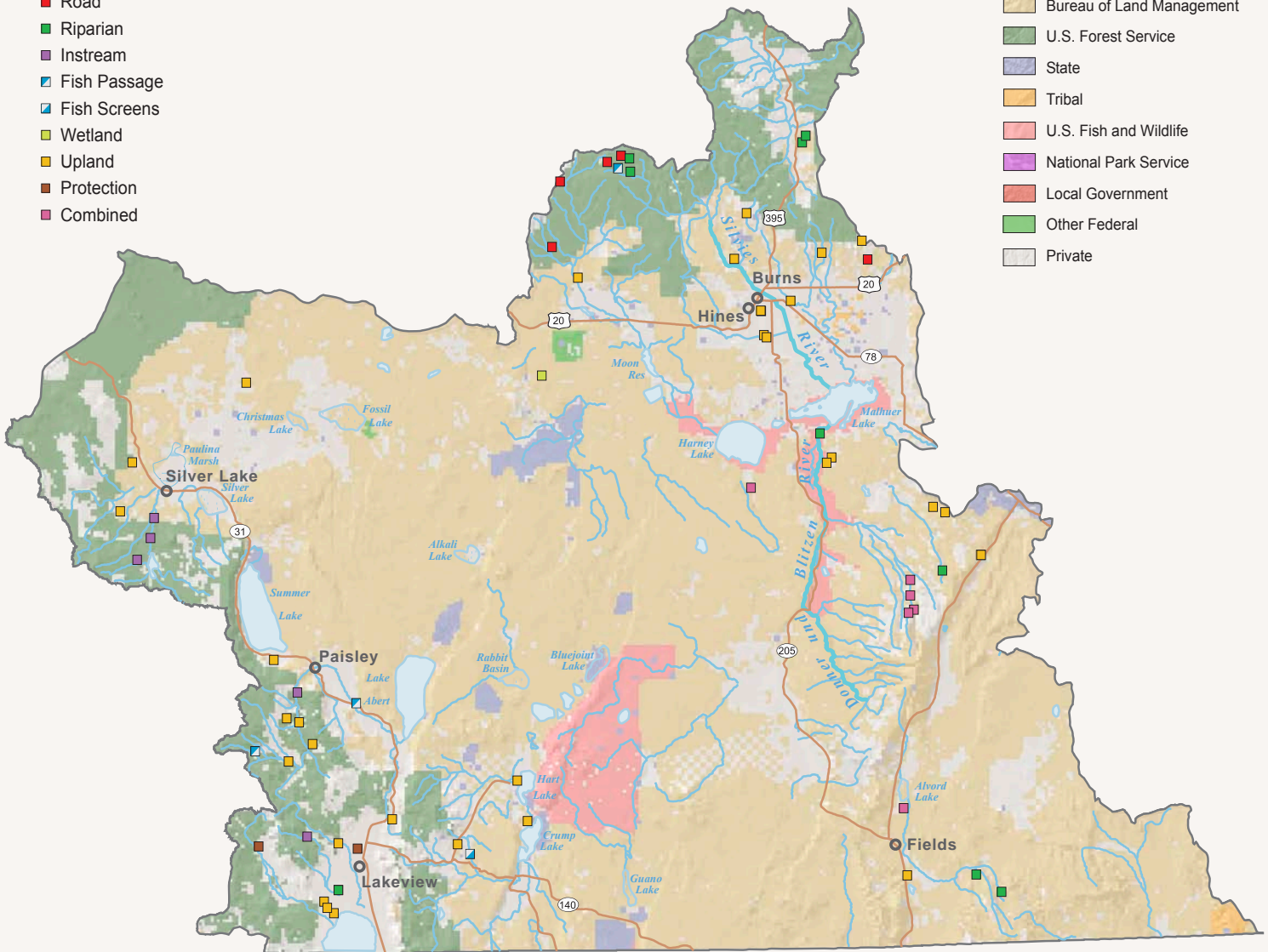
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

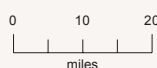
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

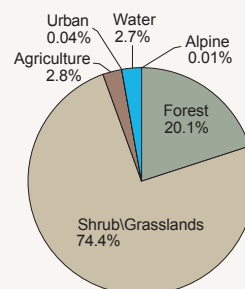


Basin Facts

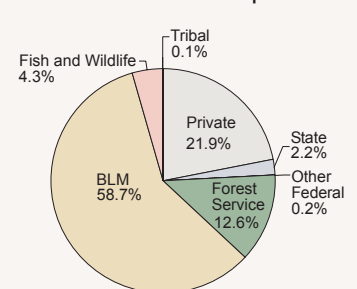
Population (2000)	10,098
Cities over 10,000	0
Area (acres)	11,638,073
Watershed Councils	6
SWCDs	3
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	12
Animal Species	8



Land Cover



Land Ownership



Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

Riparian/Wetland

- Channelization of riparian systems
- Loss of riparian cover

Upland

- Noxious weed encroachment
- Juniper encroachment
- Loss of shrub steppe habitats
- Altered fire regime

Instream and Passage

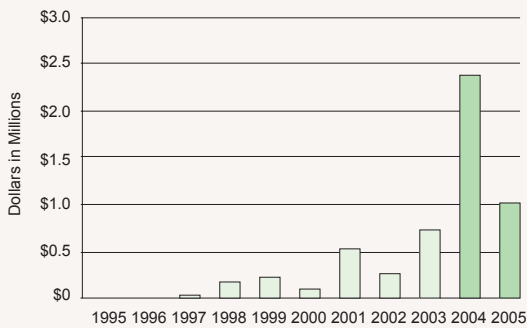
- Restore connectivity for adfluvial redband trout

Other

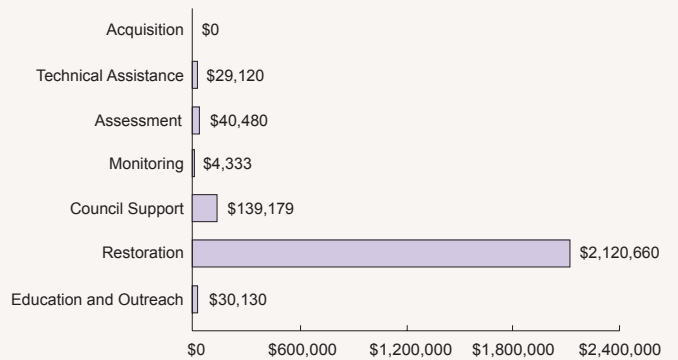
- Sage grouse habitat decline

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

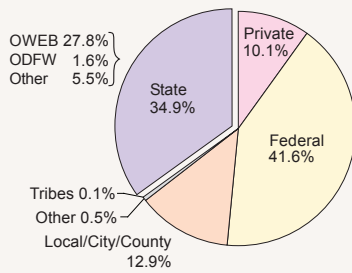
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



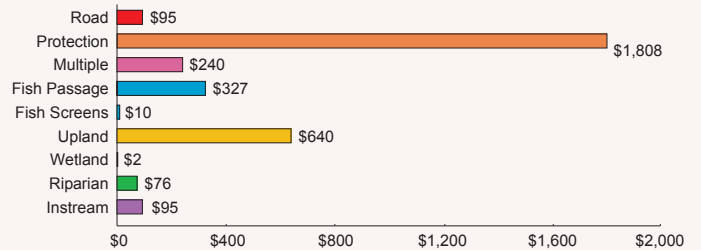
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$2,363,902



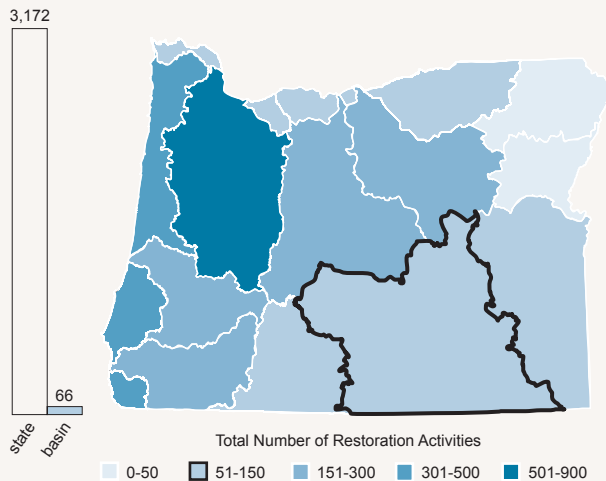
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$3.3 Million Reported



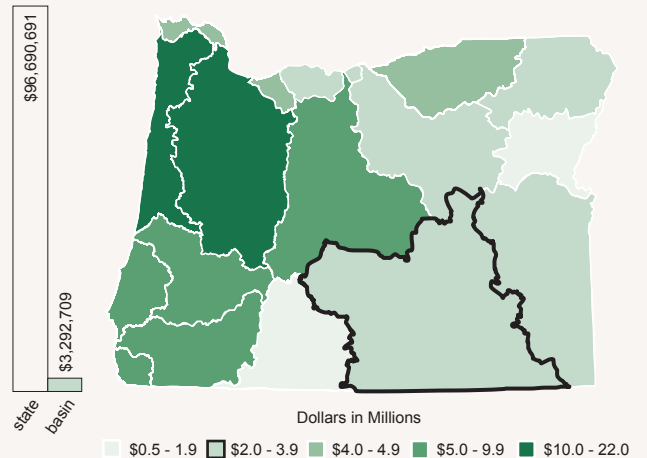
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Owyhee-Malheur Basin

The Upper Owyhee and Malheur River drainage is a very lightly populated portion of the state. The lower Malheur Basin supports rich irrigated agriculture and is particularly known for production of onions. Cattle ranching is the dominant use of the upper basin that includes the

stark beauty of Leslie Gulch and the Jordan Craters. The wild Upper Owyhee River is one of the few undammed areas in Oregon. Bull trout in this basin are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Completed and Reported Restoration

2004-2005

Restoration Activity

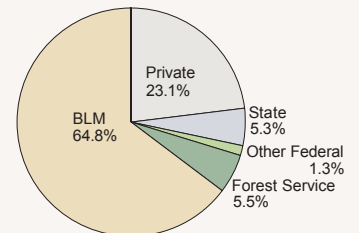
- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

Land Ownership

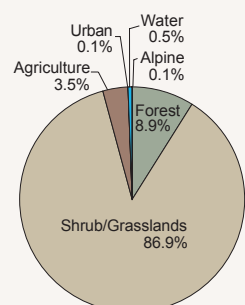
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private



Land Ownership

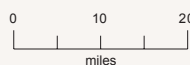
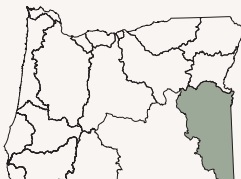


Land Cover



Basin Facts

Population (2000)	31,397
Cities over 10,000	1
Area (acres).....	6,746,140
Watershed Councils.....	3
SWCDs	1
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	6
Animal Species	13



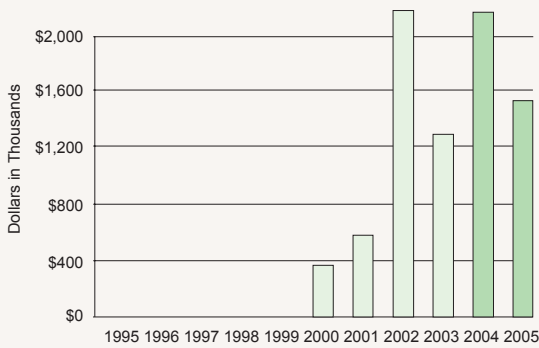
Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

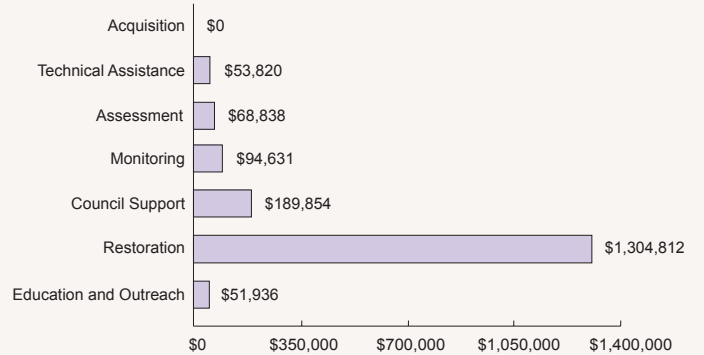
Riparian/Wetland	Upland	Instream and Passage	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of riparian cover Fecal coliform from wintering animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of sagebrush steppe habitats Noxious weeds Juniper encroachment Agricultural sediment and nutrient delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stream temperatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater quality degradation from agricultural activities

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

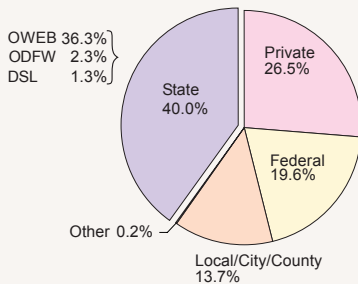
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



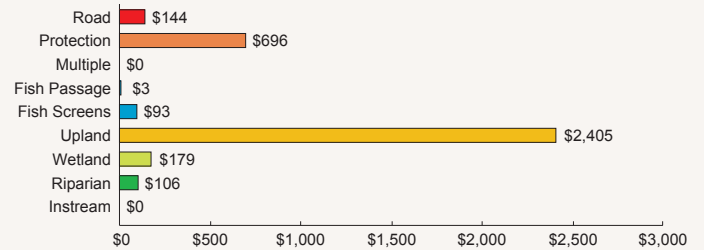
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$1,763,891



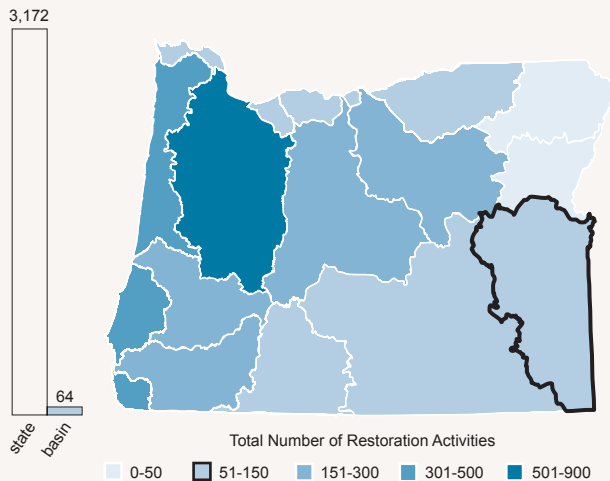
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$3.6 Million Reported



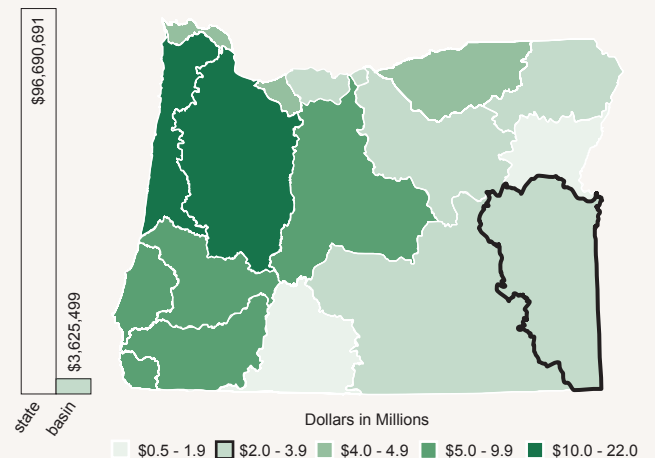
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2002 and 2003
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Powder Basin

Draining south and east from the Blue Mountains, the Powder and Burnt rivers flow to the middle Snake River. This ranching country contains remnants of the original Oregon Trail traveled by settlers in covered wagons. Mining is still important in this basin, but agriculture and ranching

are the key elements of the economy. Bull trout in this basin are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. The Baker Valley has been identified as a conservation opportunity area where riparian thickets and wetlands could be enhanced for native species.

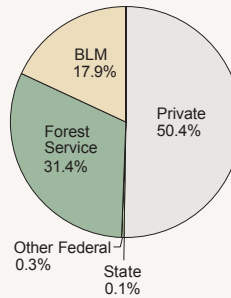
Completed and Reported Restoration

2004-2005

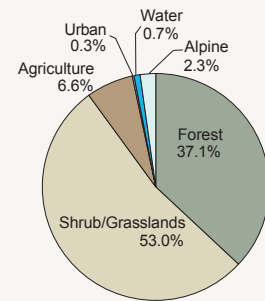
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

Land Ownership



Land Cover



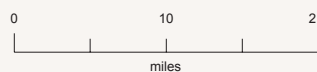
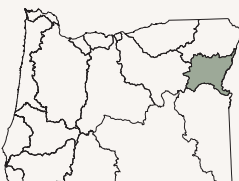
Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined



Basin Facts

Population (2000)	17,901
Cities over 10,000	1
Area (acres)	2,207,865
Watershed Councils	1
SWCDs	5
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	6
Animal Species	6



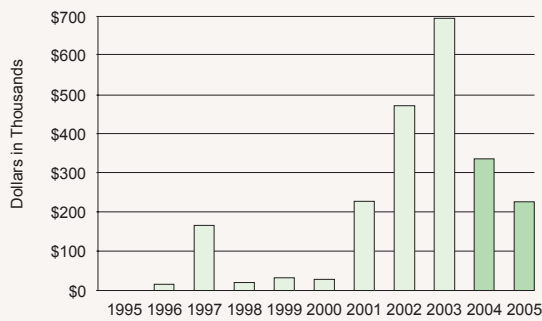
Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

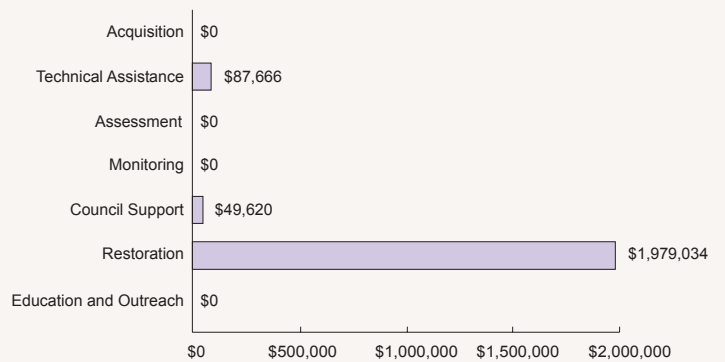
Riparian/Wetland	Upland	Instream and Passage	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of riparian cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juniper encroachment Overstocked forest stands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality degradation Loss of instream habitat Fish passage barriers and unscreened irrigation diversions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects of historic dredge mining

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

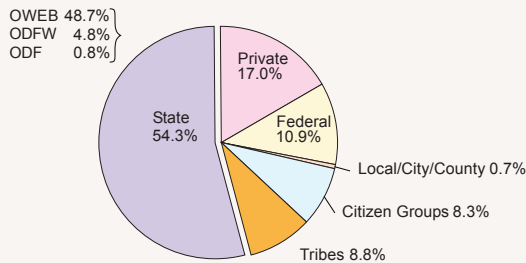
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



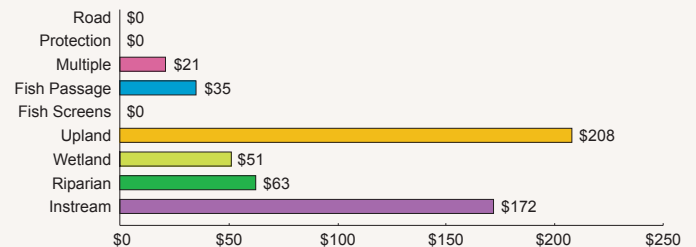
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$2,116,320



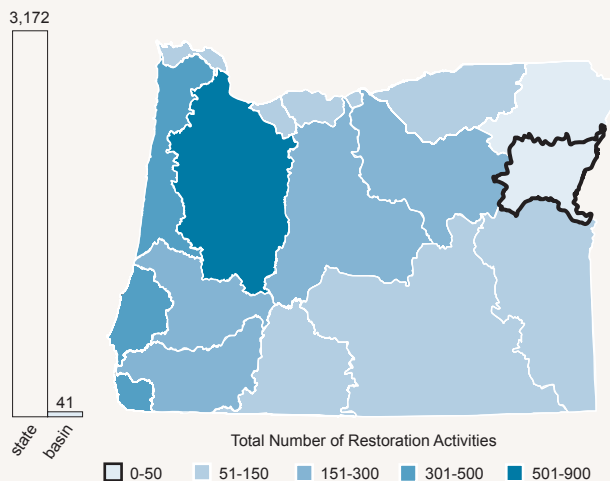
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$0.5 Million Reported



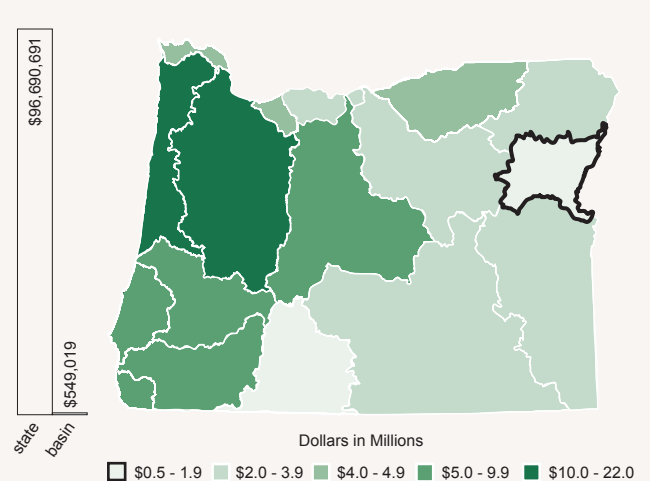
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Grande Ronde Basin

This basin includes the Willowa, Grande Ronde, and Imnaha rivers, flowing from the majestic Willowa Mountains to the Snake River. Ranching, agriculture, and forestry are key to the economy. The Willowa Mountains frame the Grande Ronde Valley. This basin is the historic homeland of the Nez Perce Tribe. Nestled between the Imnaha and Grande Ronde rivers, Zumwalt Prairie supports

the highest density of raptors in Oregon. Bull trout, spring chinook salmon, and summer steelhead in this basin are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Mountain headwaters in pine forests transition through deep canyons and meander through agricultural communities in the lowlands before flowing through deep canyons to join the Snake River.

Completed and Reported Restoration

2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

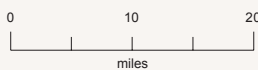
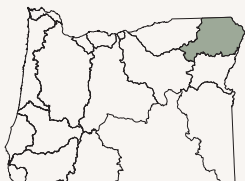
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

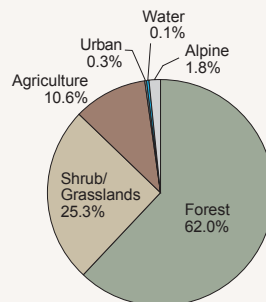


Basin Facts

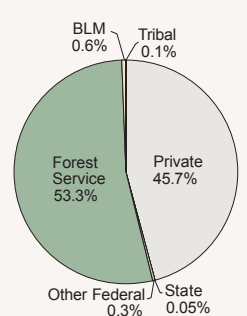
Population (2000)	30,971
Cities over 10,000	1
Area (acres).....	3,125,912
Watershed Councils.....	1
SWCDs	2
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	9
Animal Species	5



Land Cover



Land Ownership



Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity. Funding for restoration activities in this basin could not be separated by activity type.

Restoration Issues

Riparian/Wetland

- Drainage of high elevation wet meadows (streamflow)
- Loss of riparian cover

Upland

- Altered fire regime and overstocked stands in forested areas

Instream and Passage

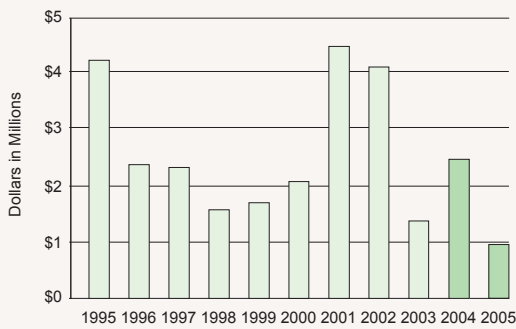
- Diversion for irrigation uses
- Loss of late summer flows
- Loss of stream connectivity and complexity

Other

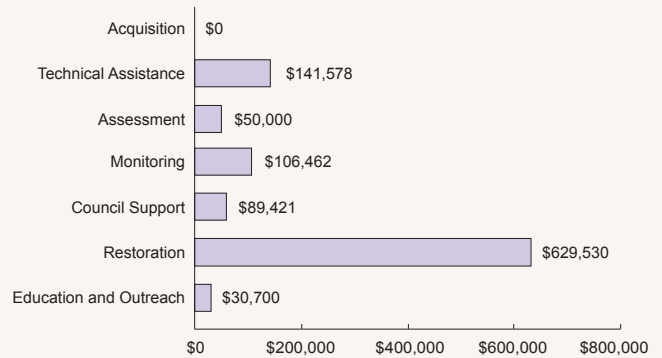
- Loss of Sockeye salmon from Wallowa Lake

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

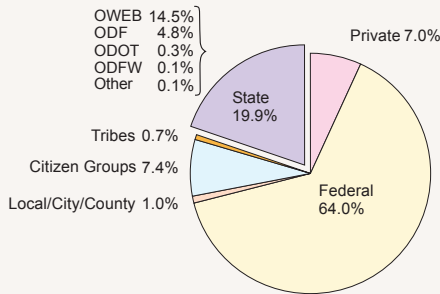
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



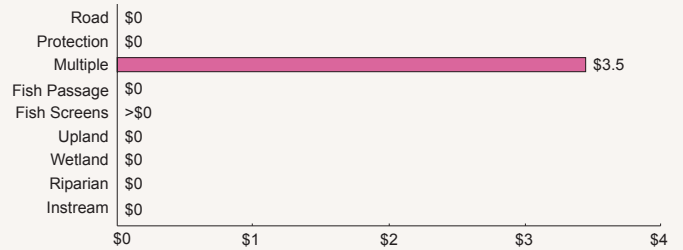
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$1,047,691



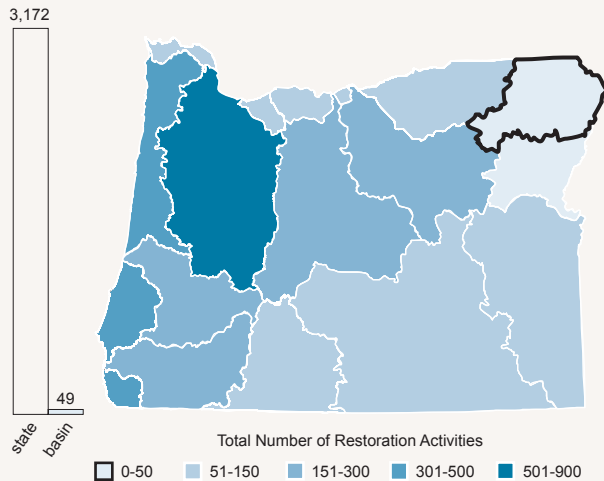
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$3.4 Million Reported



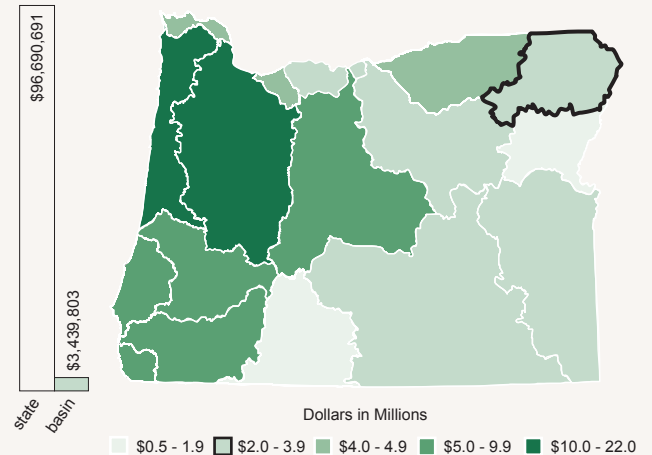
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Millions



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Umatilla Basin

This basin includes the Umatilla, Walla Walla and Willow Creek drainages. Ranching, forestry, wheat, other forms of agriculture, and Umatilla tribal lands dominate the economy. The Umatilla Basin is the site of successful reintroduction of spring chinook that were extirpated for more than 75 years. The Umatilla and Walla Walla rivers

spring from forested hillsides of the Blue Mountains. Headwater areas of these rivers support remarkably high numbers and diversity of native species. Downstream reaches of these rivers flow through highly productive wheat farms, fruit orchards, and other irrigated agriculture.

Completed and Reported Restoration

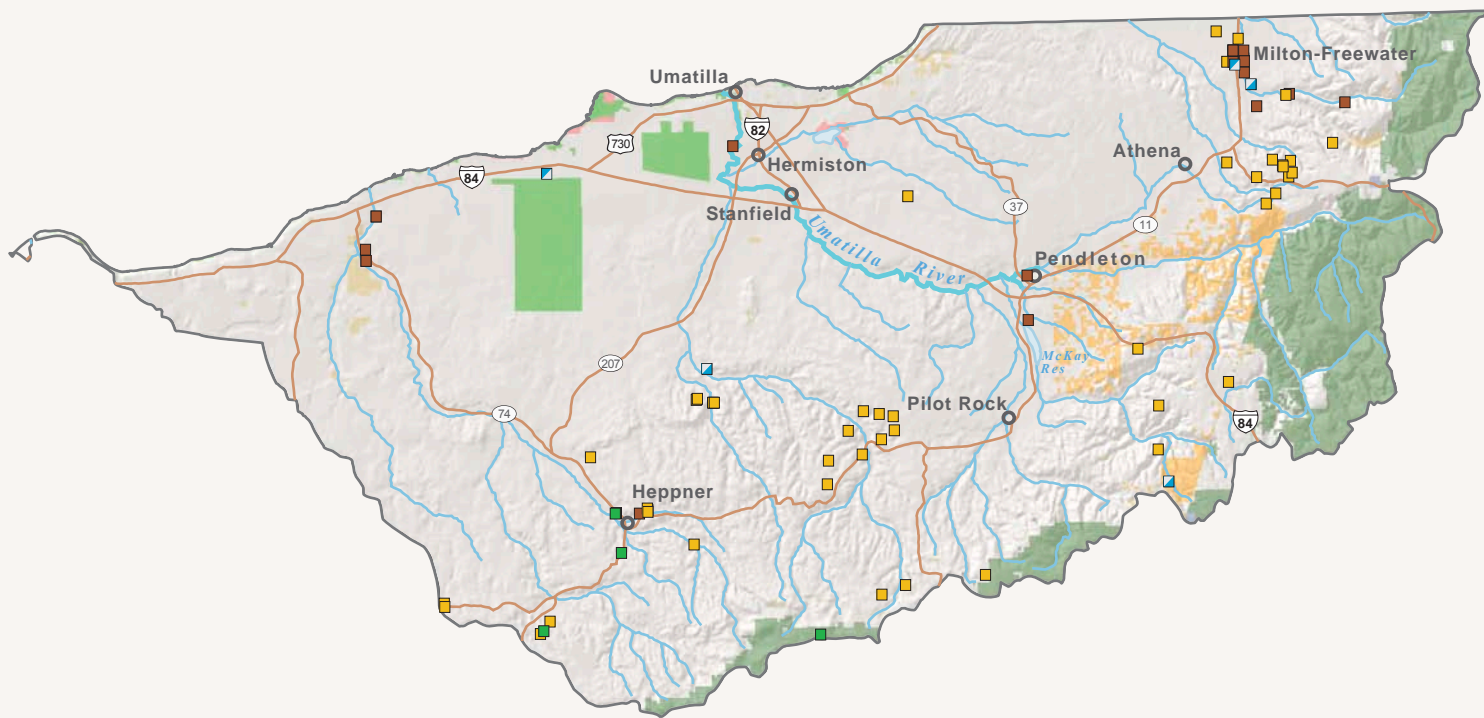
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

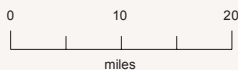
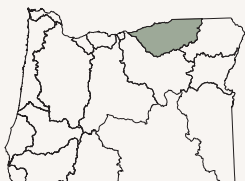
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

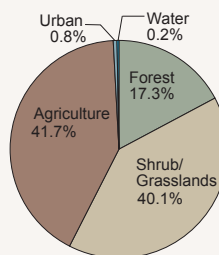


Basin Facts

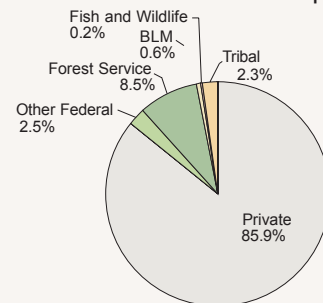
Population (2000)	81,843
Cities over 10,000	2
Area (acres).....	3,004,958
Watershed Councils.....	4
SWCDs	3
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	5
Animal Species	1



Land Cover



Land Ownership



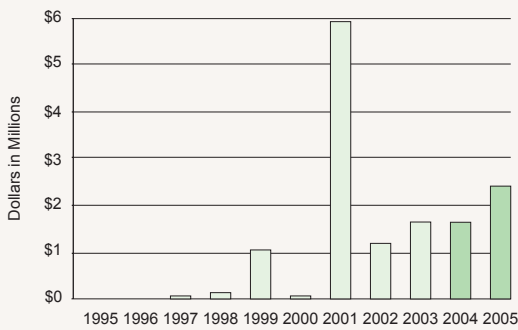
Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

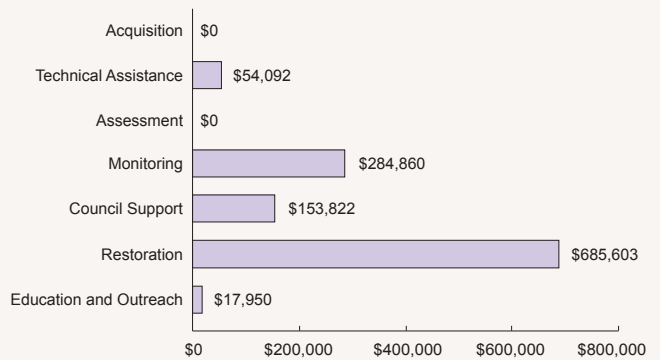
Riparian/Wetland	Upland	Instream and Passage	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage of high elevation wet meadows (streamflow) • Loss of riparian cover • Degraded floodplain conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noxious weeds • Loss of shrub steppe habitats • Altered fire regime and overstocked stands in forested areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down-cutting of stream channels • Loss of stream complexity • Diversion for streamflow • High stream temperatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow augmentation in the lower Umatilla and Walla Walla rivers

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

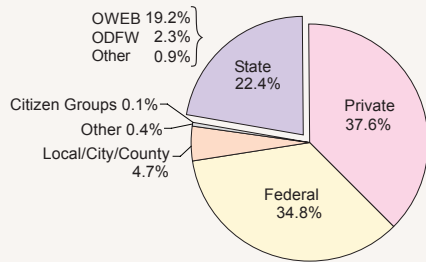
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



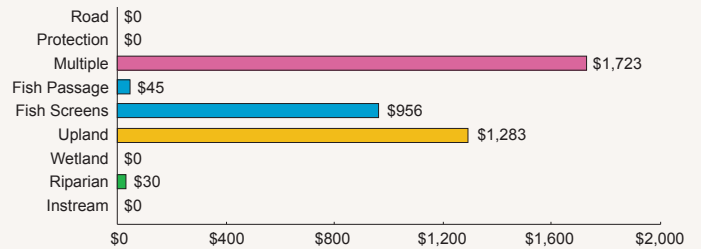
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$1,196,326



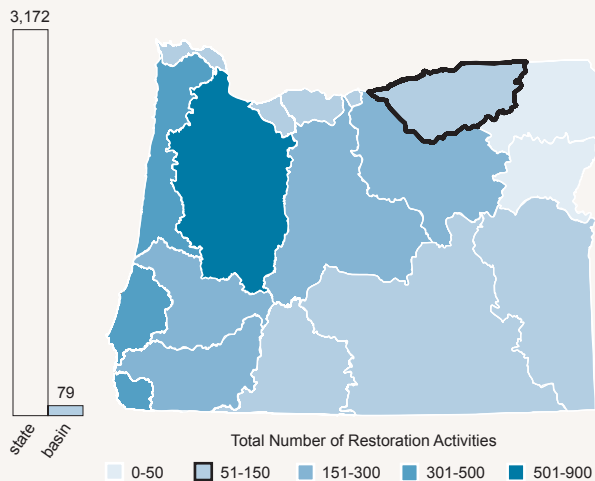
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$4.0 Million Reported



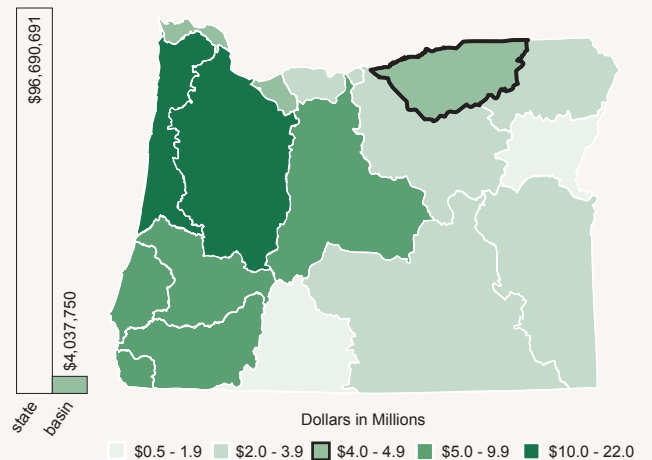
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Basin



John Day Basin

This basin includes the Painted Hills, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, and Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, and contains one of the most significant undammed stream systems in the West. The economy is dependent on natural resource industries: forestry, ranching, and mining. Summer steelhead and bull trout are listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. Nearly 40% of the basin is public land. Ponderosa pine

forests in the Ochoco and Blue mountains dominate the headwaters. The north and middle forks of the John Day meander through open meadow and prairie ranch land. The mainstem of the river below Spray flows through an incised canyon that bisects shrub-steppe and wheat ranches in the uplands before flowing into the Columbia River at the eastern end of its dramatic gorge.

Completed and Reported Restoration

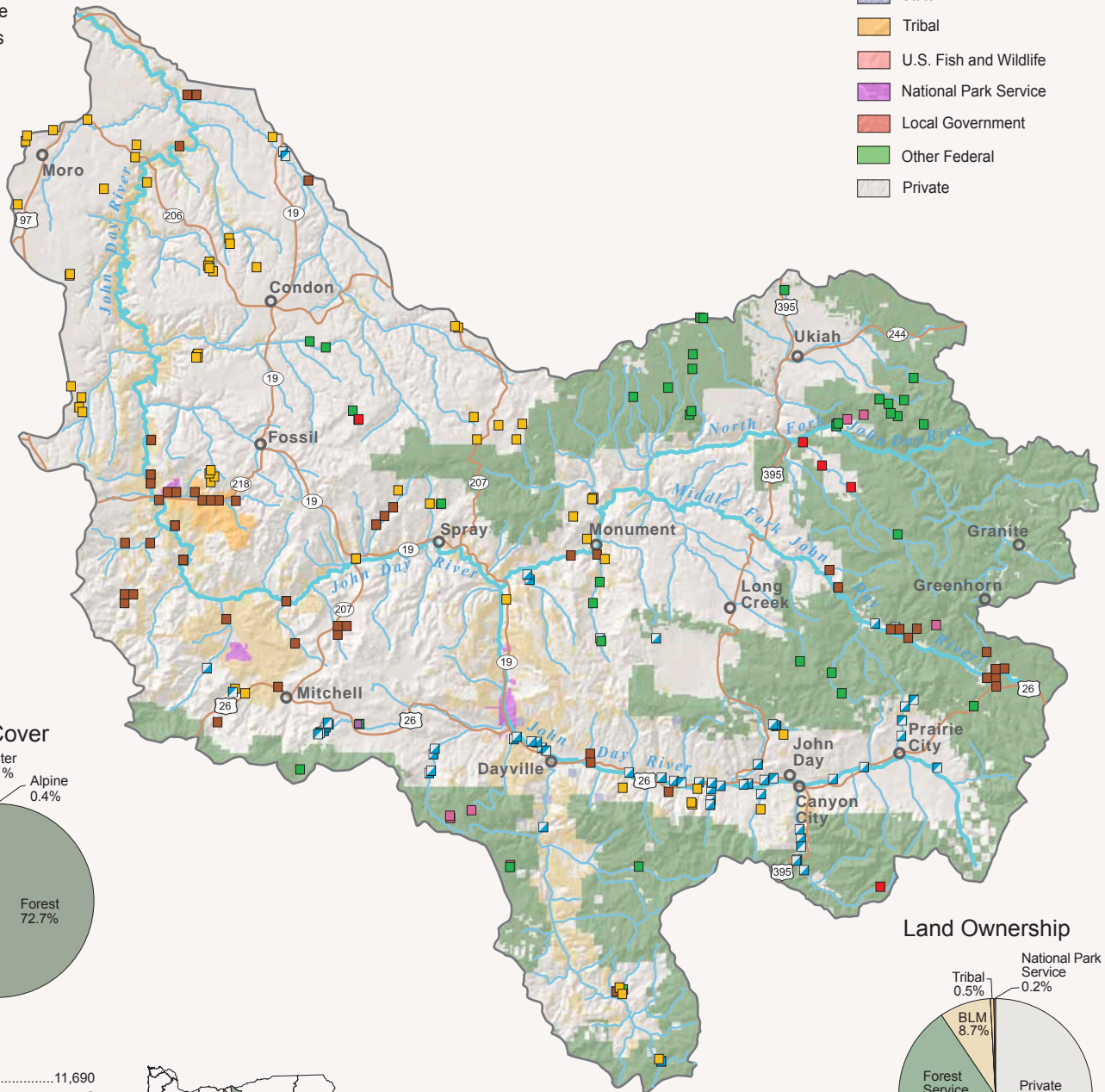
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

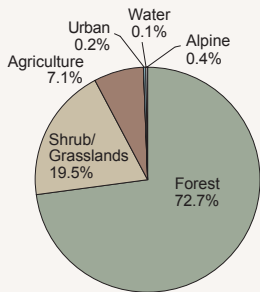
- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

Land Ownership

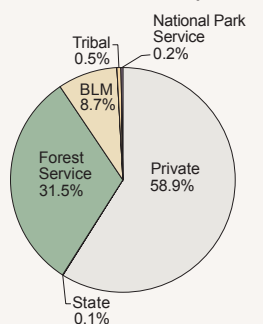
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private



Land Cover

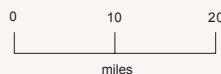
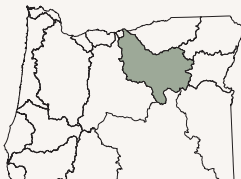


Land Ownership



Basin Facts

Population (2000)	11,690
Cities over 10,000	0
Area (acres)	5,076,758
Watershed Councils	8
SWCDs	5
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	6
Animal Species	5



Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

Riparian/Wetland

- Drainage of high elevation wet meadows (streamflow)
- Loss of riparian cover

Upland

- Noxious weeds
- Juniper expansion
- Altered fire regime and overstocked stands in forested areas

Instream and Passage

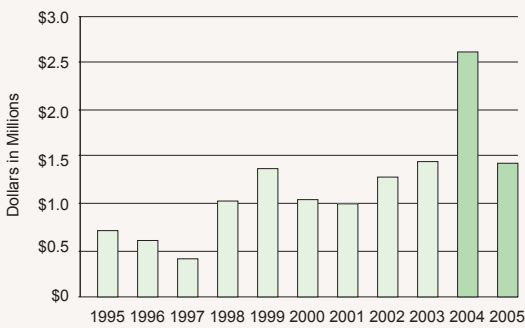
- Loss of stream complexity
- Fish passage barriers
- Loss of cold water habitats
- Diversion for streamflow

Other

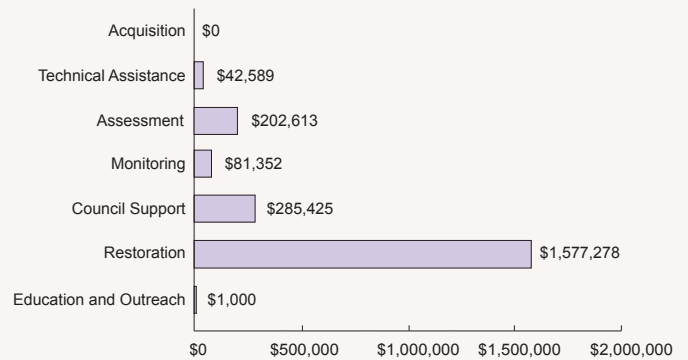
- Significant cumulative temperature increases in the lower river

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

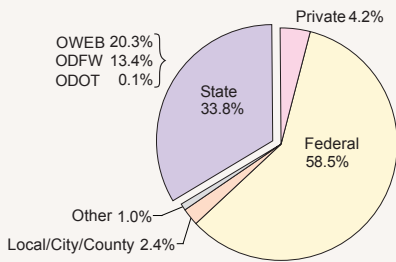
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



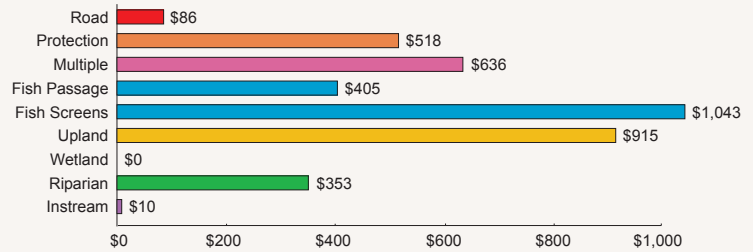
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$2,190,257



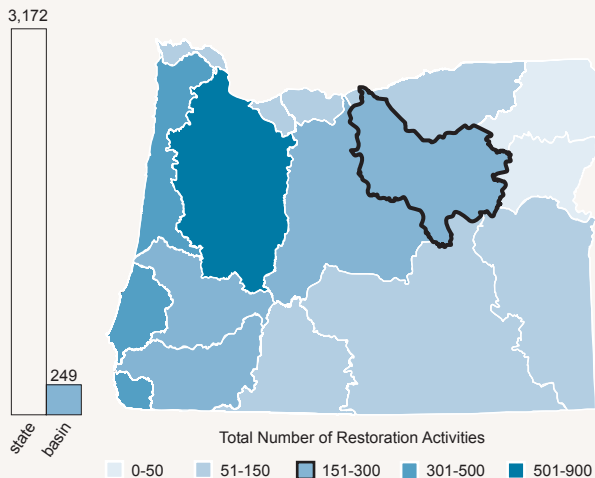
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$4.0 Million Reported



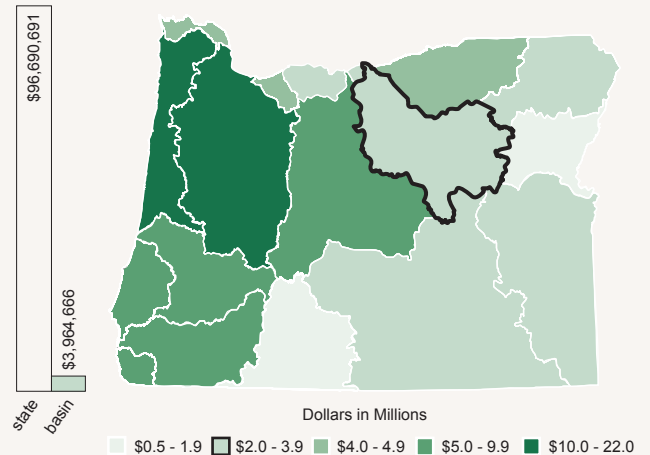
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Deschutes Basin

Bordered by the Cascade Range to the west, this basin includes the Lava Lands, high Cascade lakes, wild and scenic waterways, and a rapidly growing human population. Tourism, agriculture, forestry, ranching, and the high technology industry dominate the economy of the basin. The Deschutes River hosts world famous trout and steelhead fisheries. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation operate Kah-Nee-Ta Lodge, a lumber mill, and other tribal enterprises. Pelton, Round Butte, Ochoco, and

Prineville dams generate electricity and block fish runs to the upper basin. Bull trout and steelhead are listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. Fed by snowfields of the Cascade and Ochoco ranges, the basin's headwaters flow through high elevation wet meadows and lava plains before dropping through scenic canyons and shrub steppe. Irrigated agriculture, rangeland, and wheat lands lie along the Lower Deschutes.

Completed and Reported Restoration

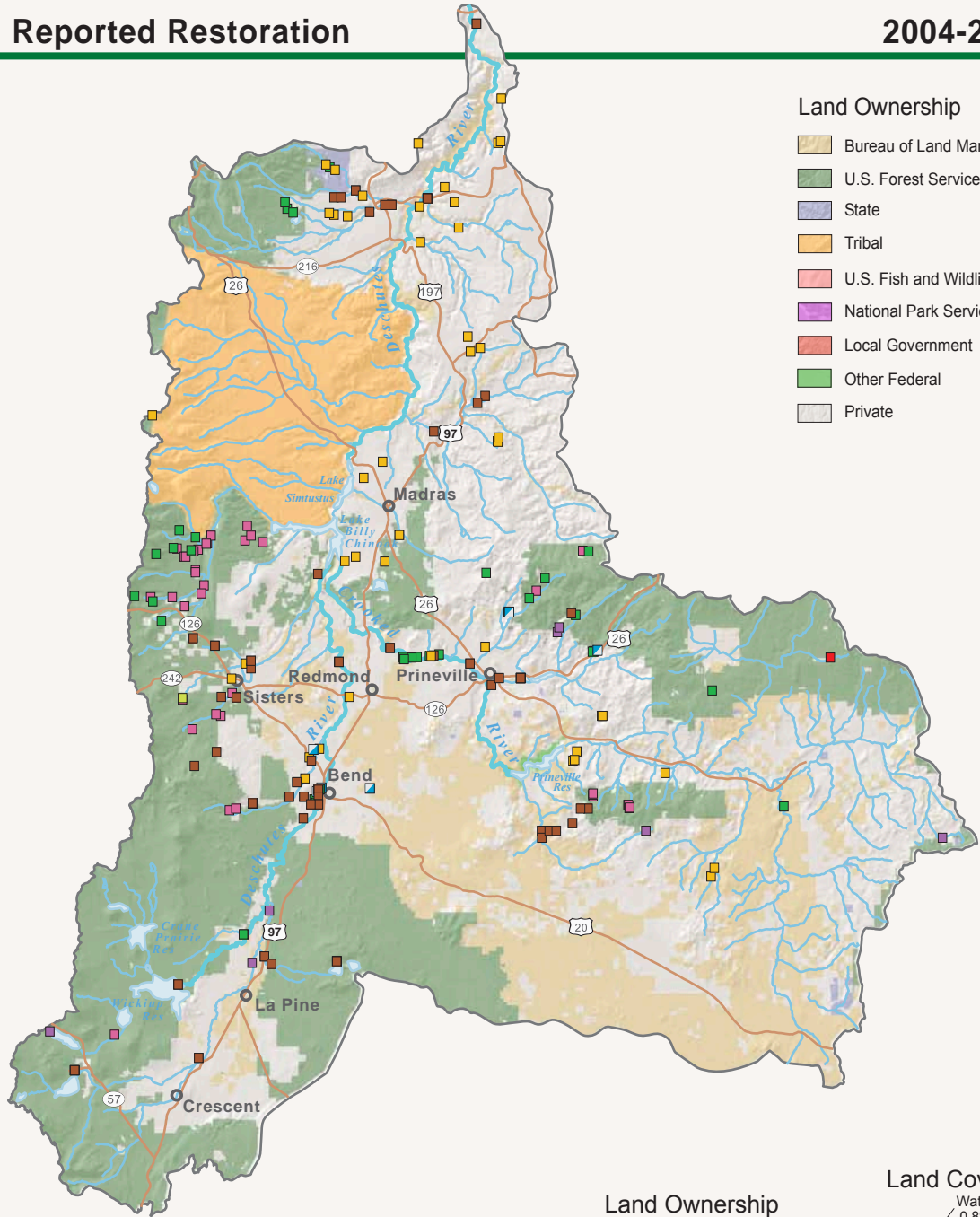
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

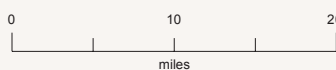
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

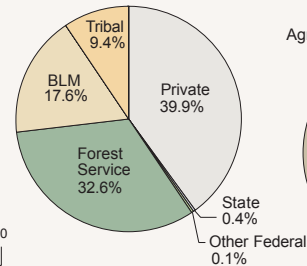


Basin Facts

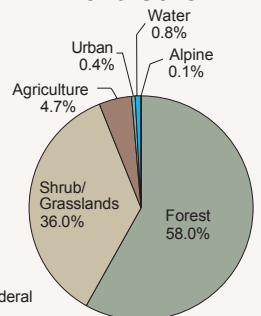
Population (2000)	159,047
Cities over 10,000	2
Area (acres).....	6,886,142
Watershed Councils.....	10
SWCDs	6
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	7
Animal Species	3



Land Ownership



Land Cover



Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

Riparian/Wetland

- Drainage of high elevation wet meadows (streamflow)
- Loss of riparian cover

Upland

- Altered fire regime and overstocked stands in forested areas
- Increased sediment inputs from agriculture in lower basin
- Juniper encroachment

Instream and Passage

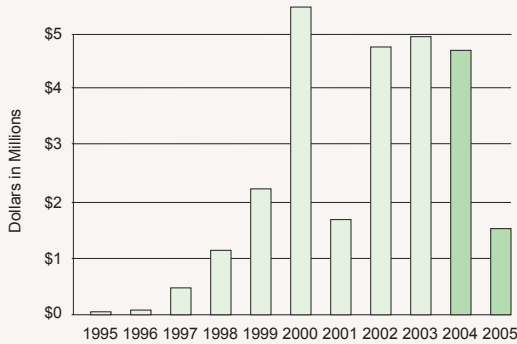
- Loss of stream complexity
- Diversion for streamflow
- Flow fluctuations for irrigation

Other

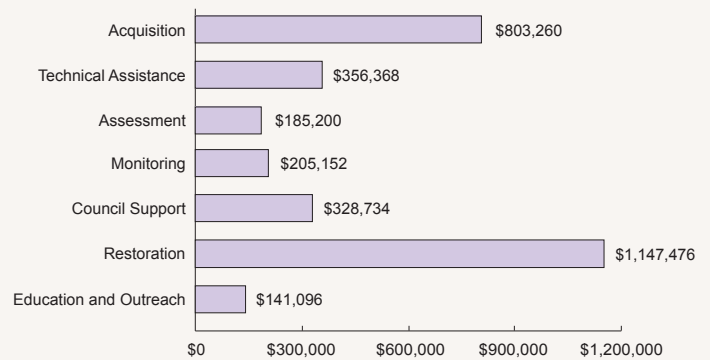
- Cooperative flow restoration initiative in the mid basin
- Reintroduction of anadromous fish above Lake Billy Chinook

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

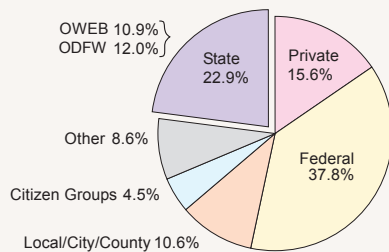
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



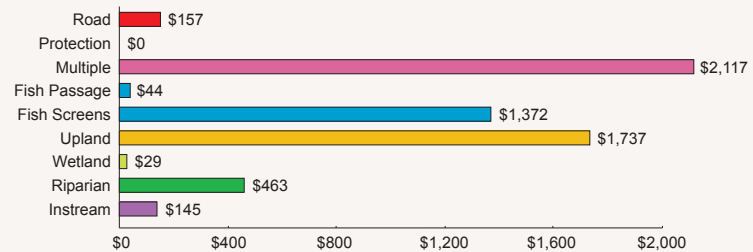
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$3,167,286



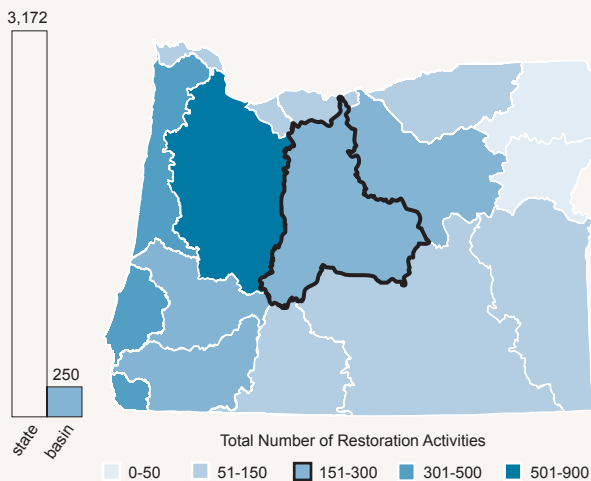
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$6.1 Million Reported



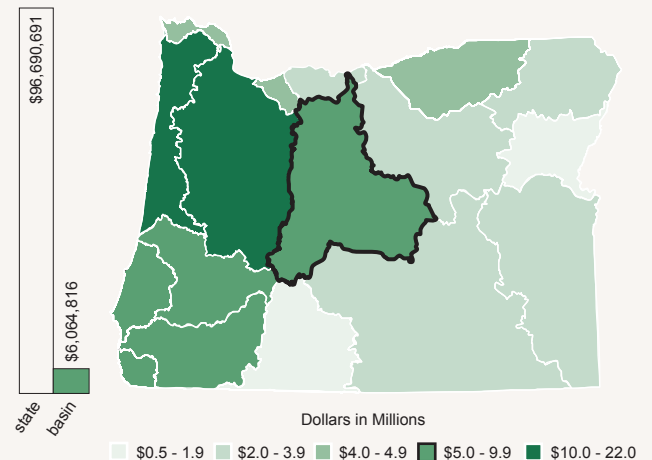
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Hood Basin

Draining directly from Mt. Hood's glaciers, Hood River and Fifteenmile Creek are the primary Oregon waterways entering the spectacular Columbia River Gorge. The Gorge attracts thousands of visitors annually and is world famous for its windsurfing. Hood River Valley is known for its pears and other orchard crops, while the

Fifteenmile Basin is the edge of wheat country and is a major cherry producing area. Agriculture, forestry, and tourism support the economy of this basin. Hood River and The Dalles are the major communities along this present day and historic travel and trade route between inland regions and the coast.

Completed and Reported Restoration

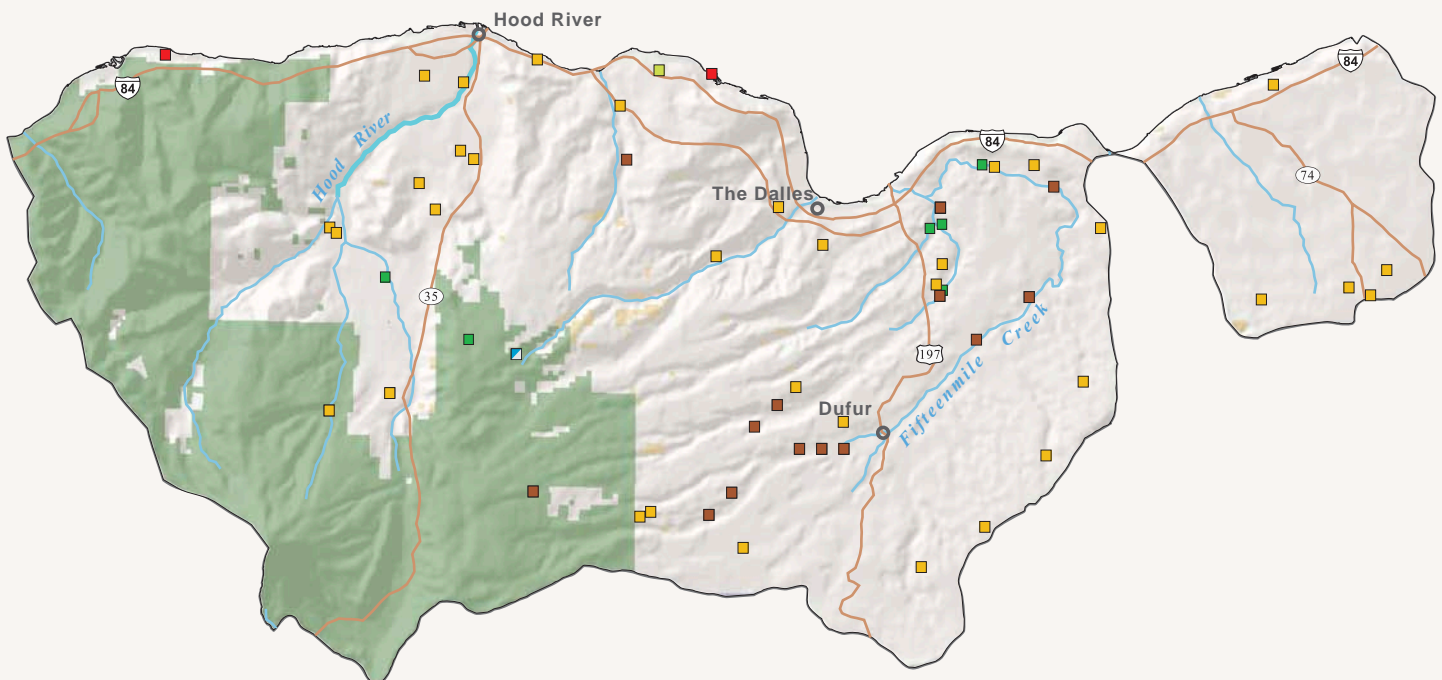
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

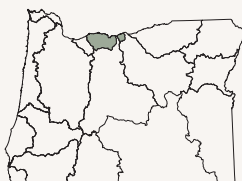
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

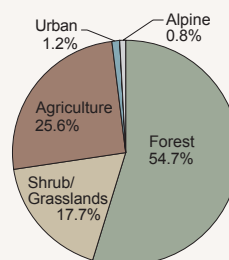


Basin Facts

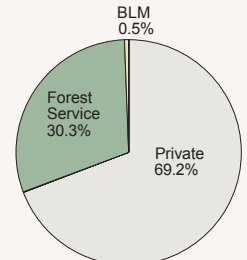
Population (2000)	42,240
Cities over 10,000	1
Area (acres)	745,844
Watershed Councils	7
SWCDs	3
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	12
Animal Species	2



Land Cover



Land Ownership



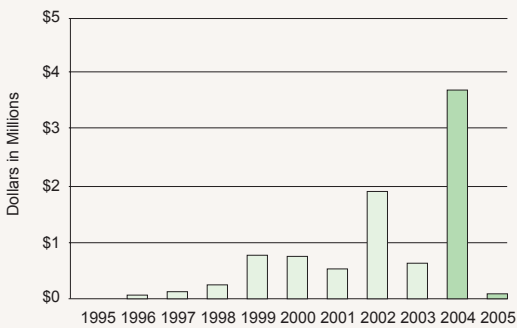
Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

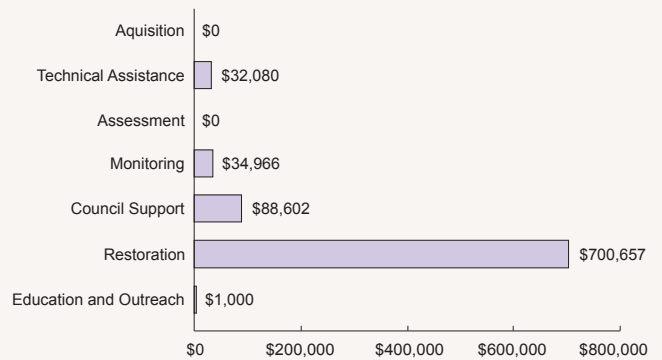
Riparian/Wetland	Upland	Instream and Passage	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of riparian cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment inputs from agriculture Orchard pesticides inputs to aquatic habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of stream water use Loss of stream complexity Agricultural chemicals in stream and sediment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powerdale Dam removal

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

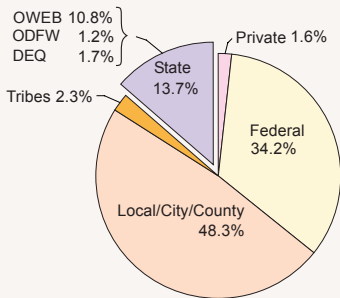
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



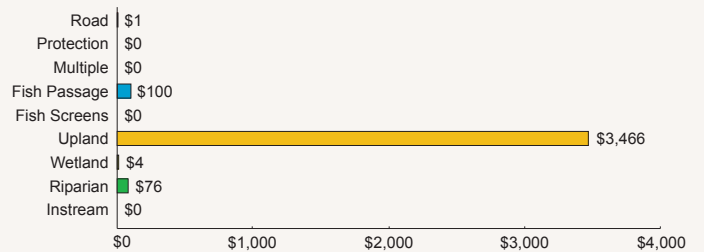
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$857,305



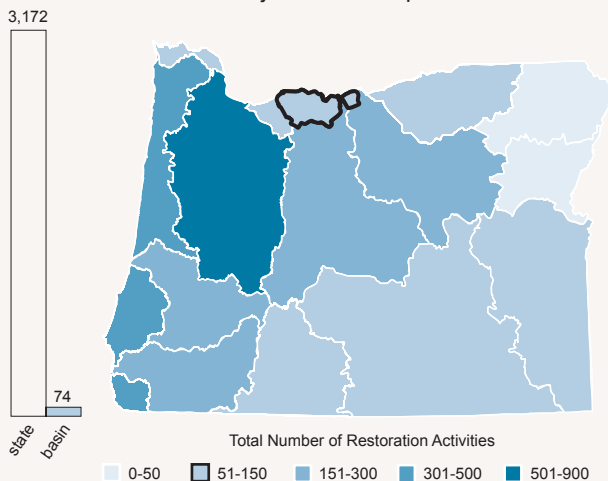
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$3.6 Million Reported



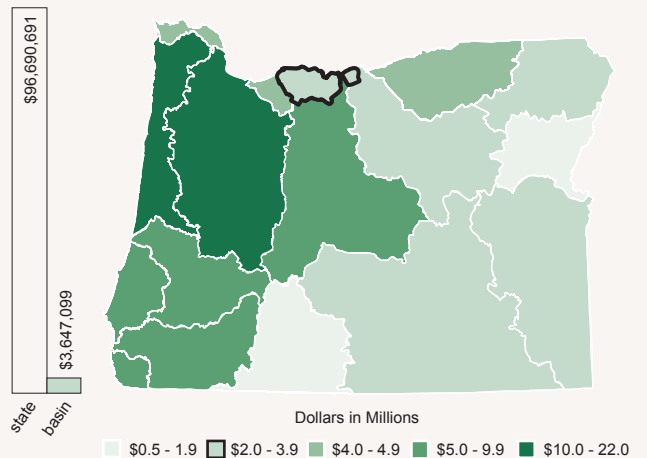
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Lower Columbia Basin

Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1804-1805 in this basin. This region's relatively small streams drain onto floodplains and into the tidal reaches of the Columbia River. Waters flow either from the Coast Range (Skipanon, Young's, and Clatskanie rivers, Big and Gnat creeks), or from the west slope of the Cascades (the Sandy River). These streams generally have heavily forested hillsides in headwater areas and steep valleys. Nearly the entire

Columbia River floodplain has been diked. Undiked areas of the floodplain support very high species diversity. Anadromous fish species listings under the federal Endangered Species Act include chum and chinook salmon, and steelhead. Maritime shipping, forestry, and wood processing are key elements of the economy in this basin. Extensive hybrid cottonwood plantations occupy much of the diked floodplain.

Completed and Reported Restoration

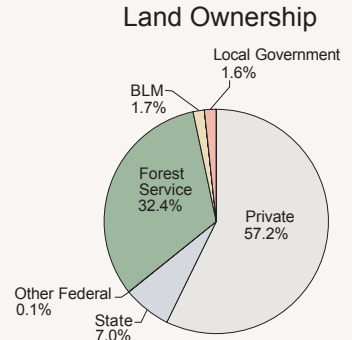
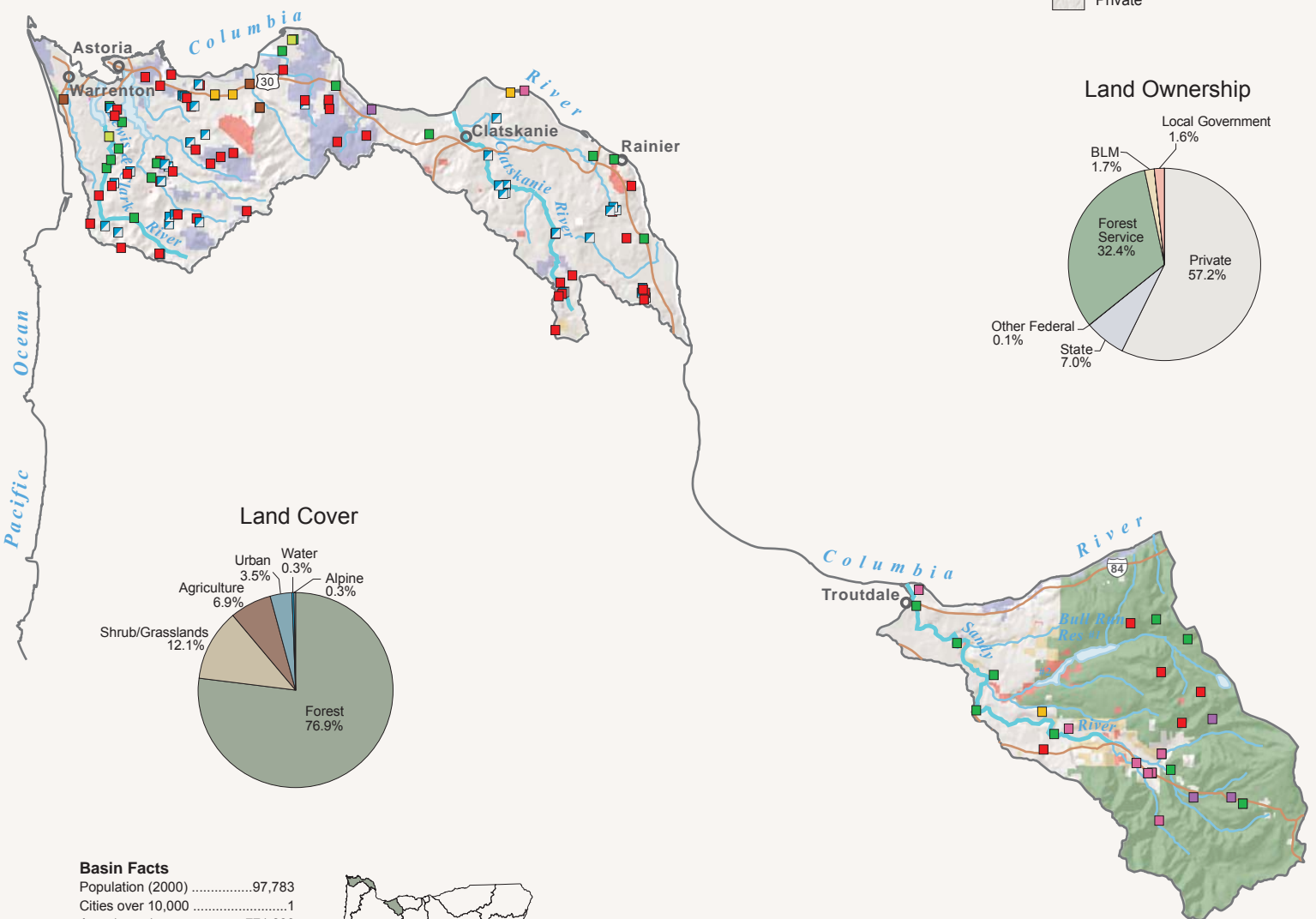
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

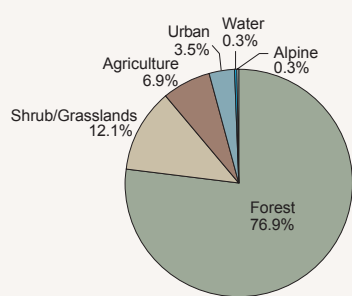
- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

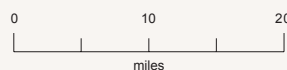


Land Cover



Basin Facts

Population (2000)	97,783
Cities over 10,000	1
Area (acres)	771,803
Watershed Councils	5
SWCDs	4
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	10
Animal Species	3



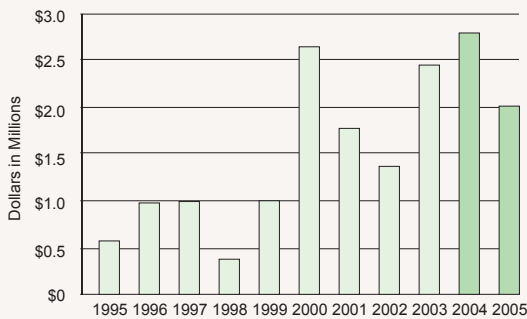
Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

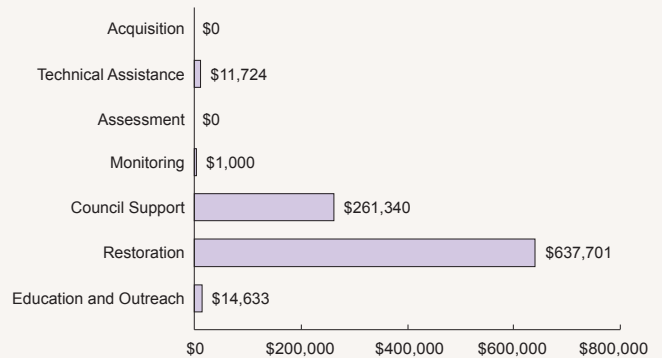
Riparian/Wetland	Upland	Instream and Passage	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of Columbia floodplain habitats Loss of estuarine wetlands Change of tidal inundation in tide gated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine sediments from farm and forest roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stream temperatures Inventory, prioritize and remove barriers Low gradient stream complexity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandy Basin negotiations to remove Marmot Dam

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

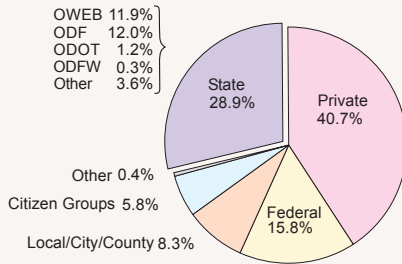
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



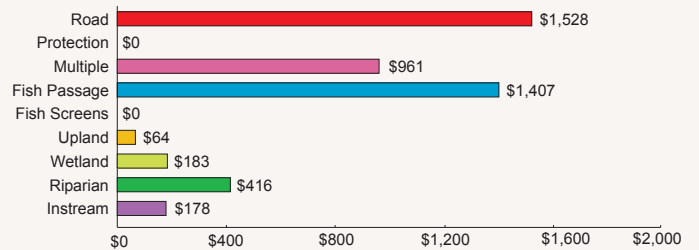
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$926,398



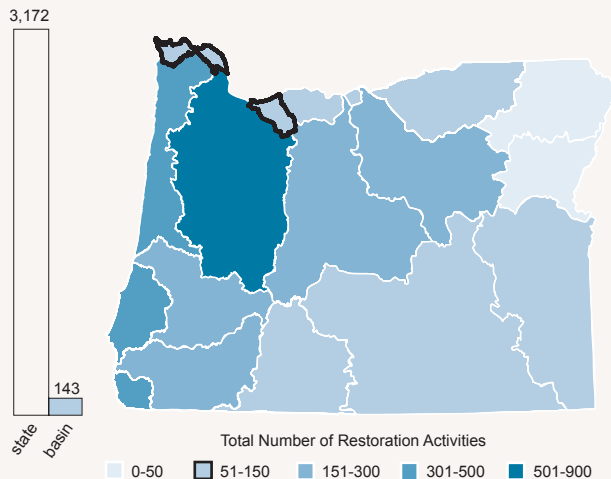
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$4.7 Million Reported



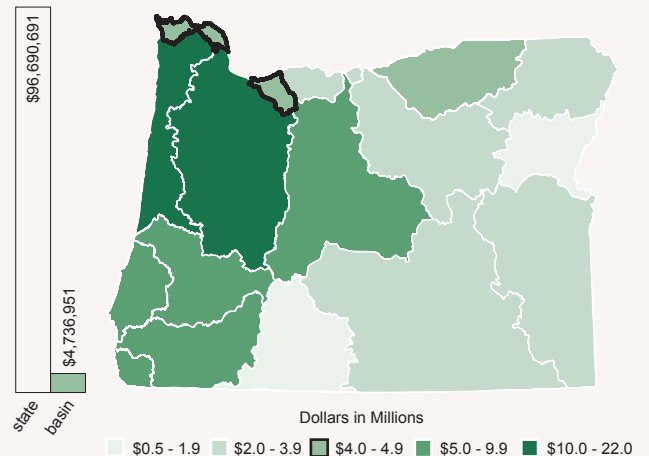
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Thousands



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin



Willamette Basin

The Willamette Basin supports extensive high technology, agriculture, forestry, and wood products industries, along with roughly three quarters of Oregon's human population. Streams that flow from the Coast Range to the Willamette tend to be relatively small. Streams that drain from the Cascades are relatively large and support native cutthroat,

rainbow, and bull trout, plus spring chinook salmon and winter steelhead. Large dams on most Cascade tributaries significantly alter stream flow regimes. The Willamette Valley was originally characterized by wet prairies and oak savannahs, but these have largely been replaced by urbanization and intensive agriculture.

Completed and Reported Restoration

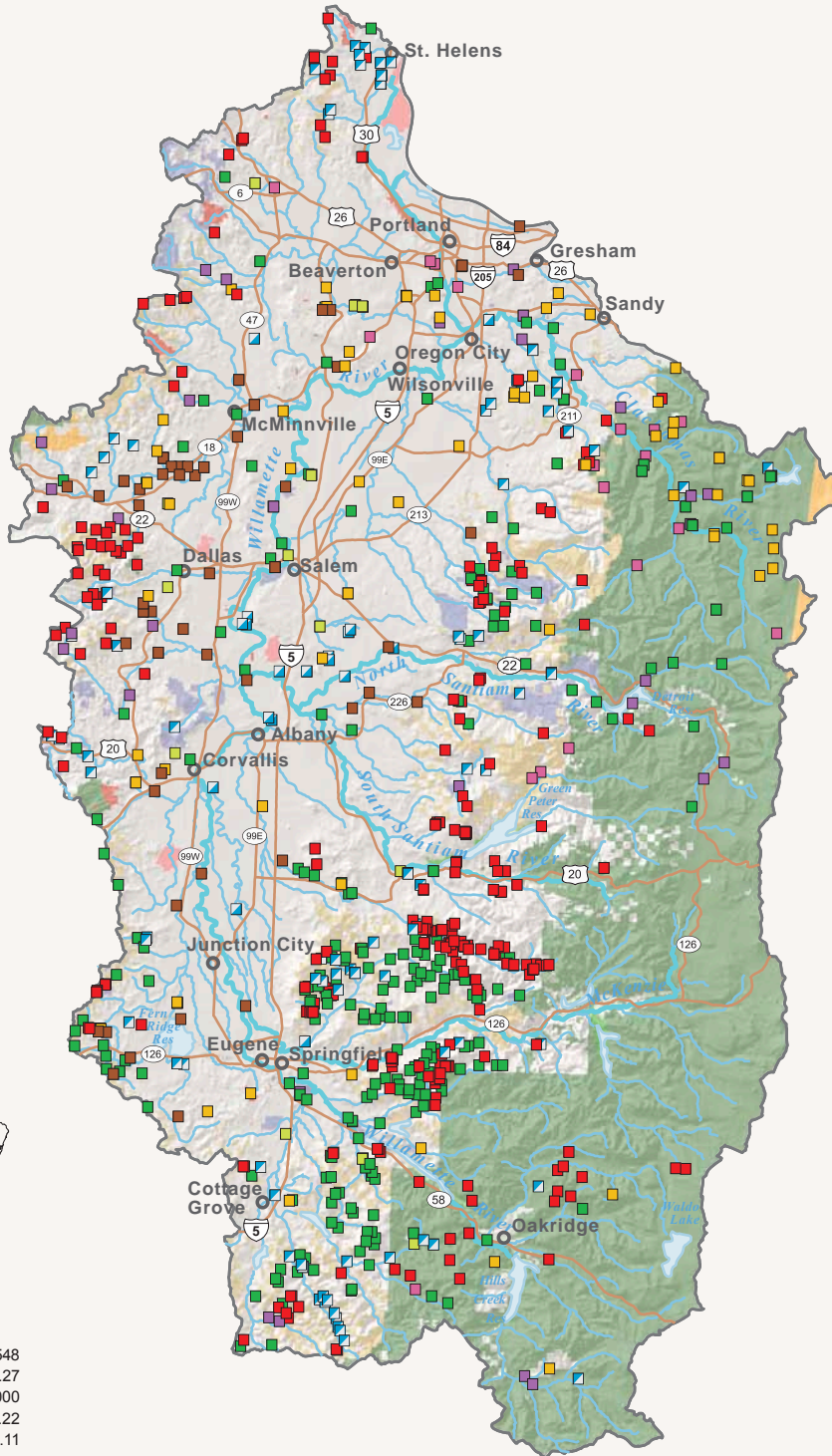
2004-2005

Restoration Activity

- Road
- Riparian
- Instream
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screens
- Wetland
- Upland
- Protection
- Combined

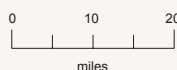
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Tribal
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Park Service
- Local Government
- Other Federal
- Private

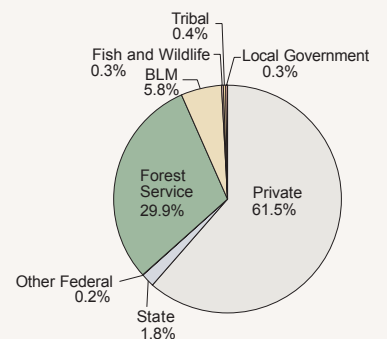


Basin Facts

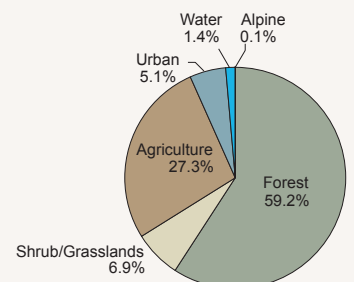
Population (2000)	2,327,548
Cities over 10,000	27
Area (acres)	7,337,000
Watershed Councils	22
SWCDs	11
State or Federal Listed	
Plant Species	17
Animal Species	11



Land Ownership



Land Cover



Note: Spatial locations of reported instream protection activities are mapped, but fiscal values are not available. "Combined" means that the specific activity types could not be separated by location. "Multiple" means that funding could not be separated by activity.

Restoration Issues

Riparian/Wetland

- Loss of floodplain riparian forest
- Loss of wet prairies and other wetlands
- Loss of floodplain connectivity
- Invasive riparian species

Upland

- Loss of oak savanna, woodland, and prairie habitats
- Significant sediment, nutrient and other chemical inputs
- Urban development
- Invasive species

Instream and Passage

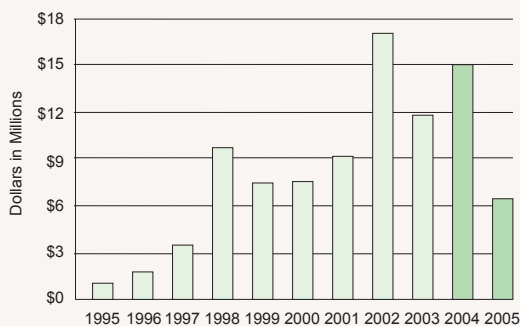
- Water quality degradation; temperature, mercury, nutrients, bacteria, chemicals
- Lack of stream complexity
- Barriers to fish passage
- Impacts from hydropower infrastructure

Other

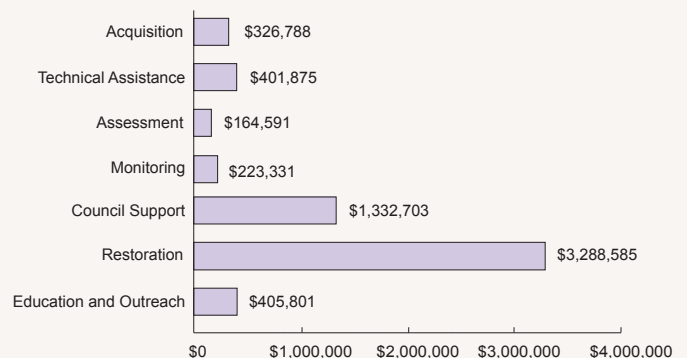
- Legacy of landscape alteration
- Legacy of channel simplification

Investments and Activities 2004-2005

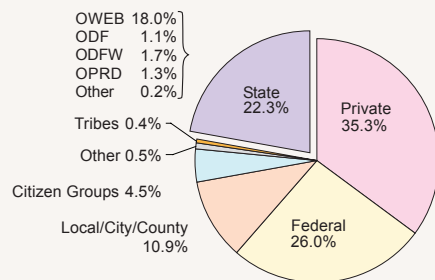
Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Year, 1995-2005
Adjusted to 2005 Dollars



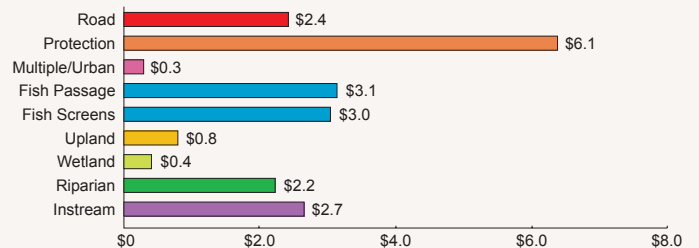
OWEB Investment in Restoration and Capacity, 2004 and 2005
Total Investment \$6,143,673



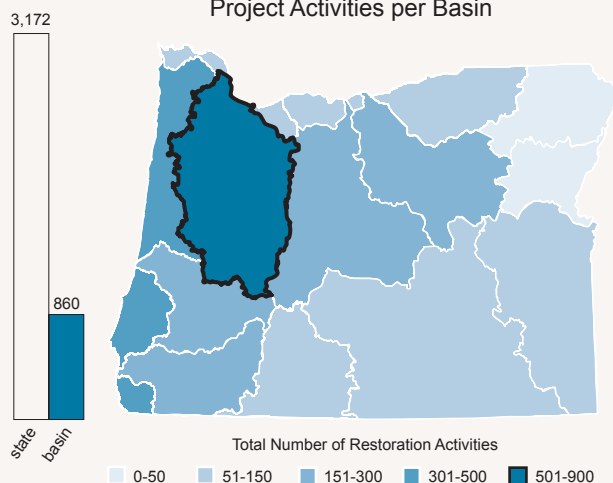
Source of Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration, 2004 and 2005
Based on \$21.1 Million Reported



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration by Activity Type, 2004 and 2005
Dollars in Millions



Project Activities per Basin



Funding for Completed and Reported Restoration per Basin

