

Interior

The following appropriations for Oregon are being considered for inclusion in the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 2011.

Bend Surface Water Project - \$10,000,000

EPA, Bend, OR

The Surface Water project has three major components: water treatment, pipeline replacement, and hydroelectric development. Funds will be put toward the estimated overall \$71,000,000 cost of the project, which is to construct a water treatment plant, replace an 11 mile water pipeline, and install a small hydroelectric facility, gaining 1.2 MW of green power, further defraying the long term cost of the project. The project is required in order to replace aging infrastructure, and comply with EPA LT2 drinking water regulations governing surface water.

Eastside Sewer Interceptor Project: Oak to Antler - \$2,250,000

City of Redmond, Redmond, OR

The east side of Redmond is poised for significant industrial and commercial growth. The City's Desert Rise Industrial Park (State Certified, 75 shovel ready acres), Pioneer Business Park (40 acre, incubator lots), Crown Mill redevelopment (70 acre former sawmill), Greenway Business Campus (220 acre "green-themed" re-development) and several other planned development or redevelopment projects exist east of US 97 and the BNSF rail line. Full buildout of the east side industrial development cannot occur without construction of a planned large diameter sewer line which parallels the BNSF rail line and intercepts/collects wastewater effluent from all east side development. The project, known as the Eastside Sewer Interceptor Project, will also have the capacity to serve the potential 900-acre large lot Department of State Land (DSL) project south of the Deschutes County Fairgrounds and Expo Center. The DSL project is of statewide significance and will benefit significantly from incremental extension of the Eastside Sewer Interceptor Project.

East Redmond Trail - \$200,000

Redmond Area Parks and Recreation District (RAPRD), Redmond, OR

Funds would go toward the planning and construction of an eight to – ten-mile trail on BLM Z-1 land. This trail would connect Redmond with Smith Rock State Park. RAPRD has identified two potential locations for trailheads. These may be at Antler Ave in Redmond and on RAPRD property on NE Maple Ave. The project would create a bicycle link from BLM land that will connect trail users to Smith Rock State Park by scenic country back roads. The project planning will include consideration of both a NUID canal location, and a location away of the canal. The Redmond Park District envisions this as the first phase of an approximately 30 mile trail that will connect Smith Rock State Park to Pine Nursery Park in Bend, providing healthy exercise opportunities and safe transportation alternatives to residents of Deschutes County. Redmond's population of 25,000 can easily access this area from local roads where trailheads are proposed. The Recreation District intends to partner with BLM, BOR, North Unit Irrigation District, Deschutes County and Oregon State Parks. The Redmond Parks Foundation is a community based non-profit 501(c)3 that will raise funds, seek grants and accept donations to support additional improvements to this initial project. The project will likely cost substantially more than the amount requested, and the Redmond Parks Foundation is committed to raising

additional funds to support the project. Redmond is surrounded by Federal lands; it is well known that recreation trails are an important amenity both in local quality of life as well as in the viability to attract business and economic development to an area.

Columbia Gorge Land Acquisition - \$1,500,000

Friends of the Columbia Gorge, Multnomah, Hood River, Wasco, Clark, Skamania, and Klickitat Counties, OR

Friends of the Columbia Gorge is requesting \$1.5 million to fund the United States Forest Service (FS) land acquisition program in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. FY2011 will mark the 25th Anniversary of the National Scenic Area Act. In 2011, the USFS has the opportunity to purchase over 400 acres in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area to expand recreation opportunities, protect watersheds, habitat, and scenic landscapes for future generations to enjoy. The five properties targeted to be acquired in 2011 will: secure a wildlife corridor, conserve open space, sustain a healthy watershed, link National Forest Systems, consolidate an 80 acre in holding, add management access to the Major Creek creek bed which is home to threatened steelhead, and allow termination of a trail easement held by Columbia Land Trust which will give the Forest Service control over trail management and use of the surrounding area. Lastly, consolidation of public land will allow the Forest Service to better manage land for recreation, restoration, and forest fire prevention.

Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers (Crooked River Canyon) - \$1,200,000

Bureau of Land Management, Prineville, OR

The funds requested (\$1.2 million) will be used by BLM to purchase a 101-acre inholding within the Lower Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor. Located in Jefferson County near the city of Terrebonne, OR, the Crooked River Canyon parcel contains the “outstandingly remarkable” scenic and recreational values that led Congress to designate the Lower Crooked River as a part of the national wild and scenic river system. The authorizing statute is the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. This property is one of the few areas where public access is available, but it is currently for sale and threatened with development. The Trust for Public Land has secured an option agreement with the landowner to keep it off the open market for a limited amount of time, and TPL is contributing certain due diligence and staff time costs towards successful completion of the project.

Columbia River Gorge Commission Recreation Funds - \$5,551,000

Columbia River Gorge Commission (CRGC), Columbia, OR

Future recreation projects will improve access and the quality of recreation, improve habitat affected by construction of Bonneville Dam, and support vital community economic development. In addition, projects funded by the authorization will bring new visitors into the Gorge and improve the recreational experience of current visitors and Gorge residents. Funding would provide for construction jobs for recreation facilities and additional on-going jobs as the number of tourists increases because of the recreation facilities. Initial needs analysis, environmental analysis, planning and design would precede the construction work. The establishment of the CRGNSA resulted in unique needs, and recreation facilities funding was to be used to assist economic development in the region. The funding was a stimulus to counter the restrictions that were placed on resources in the area. The funds are a prior commitment of Congress. Future recreation projects may be on federal land but this has not been specifically

determined. CRGC has a strong history of bringing stakeholder groups together to develop a priority list of projects from federal, state, local, Tribal entities and private stakeholders.

Wallowa County Courthouse Upgrade - \$700,000

National Park Service, Wallowa County, OR

The Wallowa County trial court and county government share a 100-year old structure made of locally quarried stone that is listed on the Oregon Historic Registry and is a focal point for the City of Enterprise. A 2001 study identified a number of needs, and then a 2008 study ordered by the State of Oregon reiterated structural needs and identified security related issues. The state Oregon Court Facilities Assessment ranked the Wallowa County Courthouse as number 47 out of 48 facilities in the State. The highest priority identified by all parties is ADA accessibility. Currently, only the main floor is accessible and this via a ramp that was compliant when added in the 1980's but does not meet current standards. A variety of accessibility issues have been identified totaling \$1.475 million in project costs. The most critical concern is the lack of an elevator to provide access to all floors. Construction of a reinforced elevator shaft would also provide structural and seismic improvements. The elevator costs are estimated at \$506,000. The second highest priority is roof replacement. There are significant structural issues with roof support and substructure repair or replacement is required in addition to the sheathing material. The roof cost is \$460,000. The total cost of the request is \$700,000.

Pacific Northwest Streams - \$1,500,000

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (FS), Wallowa County, OR

The Pacific Northwest Streams program funds distinct acquisitions of lands throughout U.S. Forest Service Region 6 to help protect and restore key stream and riparian areas for anadromous fish recovery. At the recommendation of the Forest Service and local community, the Nature Conservancy closed on two acquisitions in Wallowa County – Big Sheep Creek and Chesnimnus Creek – that are top priorities for purchase through the Pacific Northwest Streams program. Totalling 787 acres, these inholdings are located in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest on the border of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Acquisition of these inholdings will protect public access for hunting, fishing and hiking, plus protect critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout, and Chinook salmon. Before they were purchased, the properties were being marketed as recreational home sites. There is no match requirement for LWCF funds; however for the acquisitions in Wallowa County mentioned previously, the Conservancy will be contributing an estimated \$170,000 to \$230,000 in interest payments, debt payment, and other costs as part of the overall effort to protect these properties and place them into public hands.

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area - \$4,215,000

The Nature Conservancy, Wallowa County, OR

The U.S. Forest Service will acquire approximately 4,175 acres of private inholdings within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. These lands are the highest priority for acquisition by the Forest Service in the Northwest because of their ecological significance and identification as some of the last remaining inholdings in the area. The acquisition of these inholdings will preserve public access for hunting, fishing, and hiking in Hells Canyon, plus protect approximately 12 miles of river and streams that support steelhead, bull trout, and Chinook salmon. When these inholdings were put up for sale, the Conservancy purchased them on an

emergency basis at the recommendation of the Forest Service and local community. Overall, the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area represents one of the most intensive areas for conservation collaboration in the Northwest.

Dorris Ranch Living History Farm - \$1,000,000

Willamalane Park and Recreation District, Springfield, OR

Willamalane Park and Recreation District will use funds to restore Dorris Ranch, a working farm and farmhouse on the National Register of Historic Places, at the heart of a popular living history filbert farm in Springfield. The rehabilitated home, surrounding landscape and support facilities will be used to enrich the interpretive value of a unique property that serves as an educational center, working farm and public park. This special farm and park lies at the confluence of the Middle and Coast forks of the Willamette River. Kalapuya Indians once held gatherings here along the riverbanks, early explorers hunted and fished, a pioneer family settled a donation land claim, and, in 1903, a lawyer-turned farmer named George Dorris planted the first filbert tree. In 1988, 109 acres of the ranch – including the Dorris House and adjacent grounds – were placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Project restores an important historical site related to the growth and development of agriculture, in particular, the hazelnut industry. From early agricultural experiments at Dorris Ranch, the hazelnut industry was born in the western United States. By 1951, more than one-half of all commercial filbert trees in the United States could be traced back to Dorris Ranch. Today, approximately 9,000 filbert trees at the ranch still produce more than 140,000 pounds of nuts per year. This project furthers the federal interest in preserving important historical and cultural treasures.

Maxville Heritage Cultural Program - \$200,000

Maxville Heritage Interpretive Center, Maxville, OR

Record national cultural data heretofore largely unknown and unrecorded until very recently. The project will focus on education research and archeological study and document the migration of African American loggers and their families from the South who lived and worked in the remote Eastern Oregon town of Maxville in the early 1920 – 1940's. The project will bring students and scientists to remote Eastern Oregon locations, creating opportunity to highlight the valuable contributions that African Americans made to the timber industry. The project will also map similar Northwest townships their cultural, industrial and historical structures.

South Eugene Hills Forest Legacy Project - \$1,955,670

City of Eugene, Eugene, OR

The City of Eugene requests funding to purchase oak savannah and oak woodlands in the southwest hills of Eugene. The acquisition costs are for two parcels, totaling 400 acres. This project is for the 2nd phase of funding in an ongoing acquisition program for the Eugene Ridgeline Trail corridor. The properties conserve rare native plant communities, protect headwater streams, and provide key recreational and habitat linkages between Eugene's 1400 acre Ridgeline Park system and the 3000-acre, nationally renowned, West Eugene Wetlands. This site is within the top ranked Oregon Priority Forest under the 2001 "Assessment of Need" as approved by U.S. Forest Service national headquarters. This site is the only State of Oregon Forest Legacy site to make it onto the 2010 National Forest Legacy Project Priority list and would be the third site in Oregon funded under the Forest Legacy Program.

Oregon Watersheds Research Cooperative - \$1,750,000

Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

The Watersheds Research Cooperative was chartered in 2002 as a research and demonstration program to fill gaps in scientific knowledge identified through the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. It is a cooperative and collaborative public-private program of research and outreach initiated through local support. The project seeks to establish three major paired watershed study installations across Oregon: Hinkle Creek is owned and managed by Roseburg Forest Products; the Trask Paired Watershed is located on forest land managed by the Oregon Department of Forestry, Weyerhaeuser Company, and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management; the Alsea Watershed is located on land owned by Plum Creek Timber Company and the U.S. Forest Service. Each paired study will evaluate the environmental effects of contemporary forestry practices on water quality, aquatic habitat, native fish and other aquatic biota. Multiple study sites across diverse environmental conditions will facilitate the broadest application of the data. Federal funds are sought to enhance local support and achieve the full scientific potential for this effort.

New City of Lebanon Water Treatment Plant - \$12,925,000

City of Lebanon, Linn County, Oregon

The City of Lebanon will use funds for a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP).

Lebanon's Water System Master Plan, completed in May 2007, documented the need for the city to replace its current WTP. The City's existing plant has a maximum capacity of 3.8 million gallons per day (mgd). Water demand within the city reached 3.8 mgd in the summer of 2009, which matches the maximum amount of water that can be supplied to the customers. An expansion of the existing WTP is not recommended because of aging equipment, significant structural limitations, chemical safety issues, and a very constrained site. The May 2007 water master plan presented a development flow chart, which outlined a step-by-step approach for the city to evaluate and implement a replacement for the WTP. The early steps have been complete. We have purchased the property for the WTP and are implementing the next step of refining the conceptual design of the new WTP. The conceptual design consists of developing a new water intake located on the Santiam Canal and evaluating a pressure membrane technology to treat the raw water. The new WTP will have a capacity of 6 mgd. This is sufficient to provide water for the citizens of Lebanon for the next twenty years. The plant will have the ability to be expanded to provide a maximum capacity of 14 mgd. This will provide water at full build out of the urban growth boundary.

WWTP Facilities Plan Update - \$110,000

City of Sweet Home, OR

The City of Sweet Home requests funds for a Facilities Plan Update to a facilities plan created in 2002. The plan update will include the permitting/pre-design, detailed design work in preparation for Construction of upgrades, and improvements at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The Facilities Plan Update will provide valid analysis and documentation necessary to meet NPDES discharge permit and Mutual Agreement and Order (MAO) #WQ/M-WR-98-221 requirements from EPA in a reasonable timeline to protect health and safety of local citizens as well as local environment. Failure to complete the project and comply with compliance issues will cause additional fines and penalties to be assessed to a community that is economically distressed and has a 51.5% low to moderate income level of which a large portion of the existing customer base is having difficulty paying current utility bills. Another component of the

compliance requirement is “connection moratorium” in which future connections to the POTW will be restricted thereby limiting economic growth and/or opportunities for additional customers to be added thereby limiting potential economic recovery of the community. The community has already incurred approximately \$25 million debt in the last eight years in attempts to comply with our infrastructure requirements and the community cannot absorb any more debt with existing customer base.

Consortium for Plant Biotechnology Research - \$4,000,000

The Consortium for Plant Biotechnology Research, Inc, St. Simons Island, GA

The Project will support university research to develop environmental technologies for a cleaner, safer environment, including the prevention and remediation of hazardous wastes, reduction of GHG, and cleaner manufacturing processes and products. Project will create 260 jobs immediately and thousands more upon commercialization. The Project's research interactions between academic and industrial scientists will generate auditable 130 percent non-Federal matching, 50% of which will be cash matching from industry. The non-federal matching funds will be provided by company and university partners when the research subawards are made. The Project will transfer environmental technologies from the academic research laboratory to the marketplace 210% better and faster than universities accomplish on their own. The Project will strengthen environmental industries and create good jobs in the State of Oregon and nationwide. Oregon State University will be a participant. The Consortium for Plant Biotechnology Research, Inc. (“CPBR”) is a not-for profit organization that currently has 46 university members and 42 agribusiness, energy and environmental company members. The requesting entity will carry out the Project in the same excellent way it has carried out its previous highly productive INT/EPA Projects. Using the 2011 Congressional appropriation requested, plus the 130 percent non-federal match that will be obtained, Project will fund university research for a cleaner, safer environment and safer manufacturing processes.

Oregon Caves National Monument - \$145,000

The Friends of the Oregon Caves and Chateau, OR

The restoration of the historic Guide Dormitory at the Oregon Caves National Monument would join Historic Preservation with Green Restoration – would offer family style, lower cost lodging options – which would increase overnight visitor attendance – while additionally providing daytime conference facilities, which would further contribute to Monument utilization and the local economy. The Chateau, the only lodging option currently available at the Monument, is not suitable for family lodging. Completing the restoration of the Guide Dormitory would also assure lodging availability during the 2012 season when the Chateau will need to be closed for its full restoration. This reflects the urgency of completing the restoration of the Guide Dormitory as soon as possible.

Funds would be used for planning, interior restoration, and facility upgrades. The Friends of the Oregon Caves and Chateau work closely with the National Park Service staff and have received support for continued restoration projects at the Monument. The NPS would complete the exterior restoration and the stabilization of the foundation, while the Friends will raise half the funding and will oversee the interior restoration.

U.S. Forest Service Exclusive Use Type I Helicopter Services - \$3,600,000

Erickson Air-Crane, Inc., Central Point, OR

A key component of the nation's wildland and urban firefighting effectiveness as managed by the U.S. Forest Service is ensuring the availability of firefighting aircraft, notably heavy lift Type I series, to be able to quickly arrive on scenes of fires as soon as possible. This project will increase the Forest Service's ability to bring proven heavy-lift firefighting aircraft to the fight. Helitankers have proven to be the most valuable aerial asset in suppression and control of wildland fires. Adding funding for "helitankers" will increase the effectiveness of federal wildland firefighting efforts. This will enable firefighters to spot and contain fires earlier, prevent habitat loss, and prevent property destruction, saving significant taxpayer dollars and possibly saving lives in the long run. Professional firefighters and aviation managers agree that the helitanker is essential in their efforts. With the increase in wildland-urban interface in high fire danger areas throughout the United States, especially in the Western US, the helitanker is the one aerial resource that can protect homes with accurate drops of water, foam and retardant in congested airspace. In addition, the use of helitankers on quick initial attack of wildfires has proven to reduce the cost of long term and highly expensive large fires. Thus, the helitanker is a multi-purpose aircraft, used in both initial attack and control and suppression of large fires. This project would supplement existing efforts by the Forest Service and provide the Forest Service with more robust fire fighting capabilities. High-quality jobs would be sustained and possibly up to 10 new jobs could be created through this project.

Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail - \$250,000 National Park Service, OR

Before the Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail becomes a reality; the National Park Service must produce a management and interpretive plan in collaboration with other agencies and organizations. The requested funds will allow the National Park Service management team to be fully engaged in the planning process. Floods features must be inventoried and evaluated as to significance and interpretation needs, then coordinated into an integrated trail system. The project was authorized by Congress in February 2009 when the large natural resource omnibus bill was passed and signed by the President. A memorandum of understanding was signed by multiple federal agencies to assist in the development of the trail on appropriate public lands. The law does not allow for the NPS to acquire private lands.

North Hillsboro Storm Drainage Project - \$1,500,000 City of Hillsboro, OR

The City of Hillsboro is the fifth largest city in Oregon with a population of over 90,000. In 2005, the Portland region's Metropolitan Planning Organization, Metro, added the Evergreen and Helvetia Plan Areas totaling approximately 850 acres to the Region's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) in North Hillsboro to help provide a 20-year Industrial land supply within the Portland Region as required by State law. Tremendous population growth will necessitate significant infrastructure improvements. The primary objective of this drainage basin planning effort is to identify a suite of basin-specific storm water management strategies that will address existing and post-development storm water quantity and water quality impacts while improving overall watershed health. Inventories of existing wetland areas have been completed, and opportunities for centralized publicly owned and maintained wetland mitigation and enhancement opportunities will be pursued in conjunction with storm water quality and quantity mitigation opportunities. The City can offer a 58.3% local match, as it has already secured funds from City

Storm SDC (System Development Charges) funds, City Transportation SDC funds, private development contributions, and State OJTA (Oregon Jobs and Transportation Act) funds.

Resource Recovery Research and Development: Green technology for protecting water quality, public infrastructure and jobs - \$150,000

Clean Water Services, Hillsboro, OR

Clean Water Services is seeking federal funding to continue research and development on nutrient recovery technologies for use by treatment facilities nationwide. The funding will allow Clean Water Services to conduct a full-scale demonstration of the District's recently secured patent in order to bring the technology to market. In June 2009, Clean Water Services and Ostara Nutrient Recovery Technologies opened the nation's first full-scale nutrient recovery facility at the Durham Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant in Tigard, Oregon. This public/private partnership has spawned pioneering advances in technology that will improve the operational efficiency of nation's wastewater treatment plants, reduce energy usage, protect water quality and create jobs in Oregon. This innovated technology has demonstrated that valuable non-renewable nutrients such as phosphorus—present in the waste stream—can be captured and recycled into an environmentally safe, revenue-producing commercial fertilizer. Expansion of this sustainable technology is also helping to protect and create jobs in Oregon. The recent adoption of this technology by facilities in Virginia and Pennsylvania has generated nearly \$1 million of equipment sales for Oregon manufactures.

Canada Goose Agricultural Depredation Control Plan - \$2,000,000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the request of the Fish and Wildlife Agencies of Oregon and Washington

The NW Oregon / SW Washington Canada Goose Depredation Control Plan was developed by the NW Oregon / SW Washington Goose Depredation Working Group and approved by the Pacific Flyway Council in 1998. The NW Oregon / SW Washington Canada Goose Depredation Control Plan has been a cooperative effort by landowners, wildlife management and wildlife damage control agencies, and researchers to address the problem of increased goose damage to agricultural crops in the Pacific Northwest. To be most successful, plan activities must be continued for several years to allow development of programs to influence goose use of private lands. The NW Oregon / SW Washington Canada Goose Depredation Working Group will continue to work toward establishing a long-term program to lessen the economic impact of increased goose use of this region. The funds will be spent to implement the NW Oregon / SW Washington Canada Goose Depredation Control Plan including research at Oregon State University, personnel to provide assistance to landowners, managing hunting seasons designed to reduce depredation, monitoring goose populations to evaluate success, and enhancing alternative goose foraging areas. Cost share funds of \$250,000 will be provided by Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife agencies.

Climate Change Impacts to Salmon Strongholds - \$500,000

Wild Salmon Center, OR

Since 2007, the North American Salmon Stronghold Partnership (NASSP) has been working to identify and protect the healthiest remaining wild Pacific salmon ecosystems—salmon strongholds—in North America to ensure the long-term survival of salmon, steelhead, and the

many species that depend on them. NASSP is a voluntary, incentive-based public-private partnership working collaboratively to conserve salmon strongholds across Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and Alaska. Legislation is currently pending to support conservation of salmon strongholds through NASSP. The Pacific Salmon Stronghold Conservation Act (S. 817; H.R. 2055) addresses a critical missing component in federal salmon policy by providing congressional direction to focus federal resources on conservation of salmon strongholds as a complement to existing recovery efforts. It would support high value watershed-level projects to address key limiting factors within salmon strongholds, and cross-cutting, programmatic initiatives to address emerging threats and limiting factors across multiple strongholds. One of the most significant emerging threats to wild salmon is climate change.

Specific project activities include: 1) completion of an inventory and synthesis of pertinent knowledge regarding climate change and salmon in salmon strongholds, 2) creation of a decision framework that can inform conservation priorities for conserving salmon strongholds, including the development of models for predicting the response of salmon populations to climate change and development of a regional conservation design, 3) dissemination of this decision framework to resource managers, conservation organizations, and other stakeholders to integrate into decision-making processes, and 4) implementation of one or more pilots to mitigate the impacts of climate change and promote population adaptation strategies that can be applied across the region.

Salmon River/Hells Canyon Bighorn Sheep Restoration Initiatives \$700,000 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Proactive restoration measures are needed to reverse declining bighorn sheep populations in the Salmon and Snake (Hells Canyon) River drainages. Despite past management, bighorn sheep numbers continue to decline and are 10% of historic levels. Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep classified as a sensitive species by Regions 4 and 6 of the US Forest Service, elevating the need to take proactive measures to restore these populations. The genetic and cultural significance of the native Salmon River population is a national treasure. Restoration measures will reduce the potential for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and more costly recovery efforts.

Wastewater Line Rehabilitation, Lake Oswego, OR \$550,000 City of Lake Oswego, OR

The City of Lake Oswego is seeking federal funding to assist with rehabilitating damaged wastewater lines. Damaged wastewater lines allow inflow and infiltration of storm water and ground water into the wastewater system. The result of these additional flows exceed the capacity of the wastewater system causing dangerous public health effects such as sewer overflows at manholes, and pump stations. The City's major wastewater treatment focus in recent years has been the \$100 million Lake Oswego Sewer Interceptor (LOIS) project. The LOIS project will construct a new interceptor line from the westerly end of Oswego Lake to the Tryon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. The project is a condition of the Mutual Agreement and Order (MOA) the City has with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to address sanitary sewer overflows of the wastewater conveyance system to improve water quality and protection of public health. Also part of the MOA with the Oregon DEQ is addressing the problem of failing, leaky pipelines to reduce inflow and infiltration into the wastewater collection system. With significant local resources dedicated to the LOIS project, the City is

seeking federal assistance with this inflow and infiltration problem, which is significant in the larger drainage basins outside of the LOIS replacement project. Rehabilitation of identified deteriorated sewer pipe involves the replacement or re-lining of existing pipe, as well as replacement or rehabilitation of leaking manholes are priorities for the City. The City will be able to provide the required 45% match from local funds.

Conservation Implementation Strategy for The Intertwine - \$600,000

Metro, US Fish & Wildlife Service

The project provides coordination with federal agencies for protection, conservation and recovery of federal trust species including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds. The greater Portland-Vancouver metropolitan region occupies a critical place in the Pacific Northwest landscape. It lies in the valley bottom area where the Willamette and Columbia River meet. This nearly 3,000-square-mile area will either continue to serve as an effective migration path or will serve as a barrier and bottleneck to both species migration and ecosystem adaptation to climate change, depending on the decisions we make in the next decade. Further, this geography is the initial point of contact with nature for a large share of the state's residents who will directly or indirectly affect the success of federal actions in species protection in adjacent or nearby federal ownership. The Intertwine Alliance, a broad coalition of public, private, and nonprofit organizations in the Portland / Vancouver region is setting conservation priorities. However, funding to achieve these priorities is extremely limited and federal agencies are not currently a financial partner. Most of the funding would be disbursed as grants by Metro to nonprofit conservation organizations to conduct protection, conservation and recovery activities. Funding is matched by \$462.4 million in local acquisition funds from Metro and the Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation District; \$1.6 million in restoration and enhancement grants from Metro; matching funds of approximately \$1.84 million from grant applicants; and planning funds of \$200,000 from Metro and other local sources.

Beaverton ASR Expansion Project - \$2,227,500

City of Beaverton, OR

Since 1999, the City of Beaverton has used aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) to temporarily limit the purchase of new water supply facilities. ASR is a way of storing drinking water underground, then pumping it out when it is needed. With the success of Beaverton's current ASR operations, the City would like to construct two more ASR wells on City-owned property. The wells would be capable of pumping up to 2.7 mgd, thereby increasing the City's pumping capacity from ASR wells by more than 30 percent.

Beaverton uses ASR for the following reasons:

- ASR water is used to "bridge the gap" when peak summer drinking water demands (up to 17 MG on a single day) exceed available supply capacity (14 mgd in the current water transmission system).
- ASR helps delay the need to purchase water from new sources and/or build expensive new water improvements (pipelines, reservoirs, treatment plant expansion).
- ASR conserves surface water from rivers and dams during environmentally stressful summer seasons. Beaverton has reduced its diversion of limited summer river streamflow and/or water stored behind dams by substituting stored water recovered from ASR wells.

Water Supply Improvement Project - \$1,000,000

City of Sherwood, OR

Federal funds of \$1 million are requested to assist the City of Sherwood in constructing 18,000 lineal feet of a 48” water transmission main from Wilsonville, Oregon to Sherwood, Oregon. This pipeline project will serve as a second phase of the water supply improvement project. The 48” transmission main will connect to an existing 48” transmission main in Wilsonville that is connected to the Wilsonville Water Treatment Plant. The City’s existing ground water supply has experienced a steady decline in production over the last decade as the region’s demand on the underlying aquifer has increased. Two of the city wells have water quality issues including one with high levels of manganese. The city has pursued development of a high quality reliable primary drinking water supply to replace the existing groundwater supply system for several years. Also, during peak demand, Sherwood relies on interruptible water supply from the City of Portland, Oregon by means of Tualatin Valley Water District and the City of Tualatin, Oregon.

Salmon Streams of the Siuslaw – Drift Creek, West Fork Indian Creek and North Fork Smith River - \$3,500,000

Western Rivers Conservancy, Portland, OR

Funding is requested for the Siuslaw National Forest to acquire 1,543 acres of property along salmon streams on the Central Oregon Coast. Historically, Central Coast streams contained strong fish populations. Decades of logging forested slopes and clearing river bottoms for pastureland has degraded these fish runs. Oregon coastal coho salmon are listed “Threatened” (08/98) under the Endangered Species Act, and winter steelhead is listed “Species of Concern” for the Oregon Coast ESU (04/04). This request targets three properties ranked as priority PNW Streams acquisitions by the Forest Service, Siuslaw National Forest: Drift Creek (287 acres), West Fork Indian Creek (478 acres) and North Fork Smith River (778 acres).

Despite the declining fish runs in Oregon’s coastal rivers, some streams on the Siuslaw National Forest continue to maintain viable populations. The proposed in-holding acquisitions target some of the best reaches of currently strong salmon and steelhead streams. The Alsea River was once the most productive coho stream in Oregon and is now the focus of coho recovery efforts. Wild winter steelhead runs in West Fork Indian Creek remain so strong, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife selected it for one of three wild steelhead research sites. The North Fork Smith River is a salmon and steelhead stronghold for the large Umpqua River system. With fish runs waning across the Oregon coast, these few remaining healthy populations of mid-coast salmon and steelhead are critical to restore and protect.

Sandy River-Oregon National Historic Trail - \$3,500,000

Western Rivers Conservancy, Portland, OR

Funding is requested for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to acquire and conserve 716 acres of property in the Sandy River basin, OR. Project partner Western Rivers Conservancy is assembling conservation corridors along seventeen river miles in the Sandy basin including over 5,000 acres of land for the benefit of fish, wildlife and people. To date, Western Rivers Conservancy has acquired 3,010 acres in the Sandy basin, protecting more than 12 miles of riverlands. This major new conservation and recreation area is located twenty-five miles from downtown Portland, OR, which is the state’s largest population center. The FY2011 funding request is for three properties totally 716 acres on the Sandy River, Little Sandy River and Salmon River. The BLM has ranked these properties as top priorities acquisitions.

In addition to providing significant new outdoor recreation opportunities adjacent to a rapidly expanding metropolitan area, the project will conserve and restore key habitat for Sandy River salmon and steelhead. Four stocks of Sandy River salmon and steelhead have been listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Federal land acquisition will complement project partner Portland General Electric's dismantling of two hydroelectric dams in this important salmon and steelhead bearing river system. Coupling conservation of important aquatic and riparian habitat with dam removal will provide the best chance to recover the threatened Sandy River fishery.

State Wildlife Grants Program (SWG) - \$1,500,000

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

The State Wildlife Grants Program provides federal money to every state and territory for cost-effective conservation aimed at preventing wildlife from becoming endangered. Funds will support state fish and wildlife agencies efforts to implement recently approved state wildlife action plans (Oregon Conservation Strategy). The Strategy implementation focuses on species and habitats most in need of conservation and directs action to the issues and problems affecting them. The program emphasizes partnerships requiring matching funds for on-the-ground conservation actions and restoration projects.

Oregon Wildfire Airtanker Program - \$1,525,356

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Redmond & Medford, OR

Provide two contract large airtankers and one lead plane plus additional funds to replace those previously provided by Jackson County to operate the Medford airtanker base. Due to the continuing shortfall of federal aviation resources for the 2010 fire season, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) once again is looking to other funding sources for heavy airtanker and leadplane support for fire suppression activities. ODF would offset the federal shortfall of aviation assets by contracting for two airtankers and a leadplane under ODF control. This will be done by contracting with a private aircraft operator and the state of Alaska for up to 75 days of service. The aircraft will provide direct support for ODF's Protection from Fire Program throughout the state of Oregon, and will be made available to cooperating agencies as situations dictate. The aircraft may also be used in surrounding states to help ODF meet established mutual aid agreements.

State of Oregon Federal Forests Coordination - \$4,368,321

Oregon Department of Forestry

This funding will provide the department with resources to actively engage in federal forest management, federal natural resources policy development, and certainty of timber supply to support Oregon mill infrastructure. Both the Governor and the Legislature have directed the department and the Board of Forestry to lead the State of Oregon in promoting and implementing a State of Oregon vision for the future management of federal forestlands in the state. The Federal Forest Advisory Committee (FFAC) was organized to develop this vision and create necessary actions to achieve the vision. This request reflects the work of the FFAC as well as the work underway through the Western Governors Association.

Federal forests in Oregon are in crises. Forest sector infrastructure in eastern Oregon is collapsing. About 13 million acres of federal forestland in Oregon are overstocked and in danger

of uncharacteristic wildfire and/or insect outbreaks. Capacity in federal agencies to implement timber sales, stewardship contracts, and other projects is inadequate to address the scope of work. In eastern Oregon, 38 wood product mills have closed since 1990, leaving only 10 sawmills. Maintaining and enhancing mill infrastructure is essential to address the work needed to improve federal forest health and maintain the viability of private forestlands in eastern Oregon. There are some local collaborative efforts that are underway that have shown promise in creating consensus for action. Some of these efforts are being led by NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy. However, lack of direct state agency involvement has resulted in delays or critical misunderstandings. Oregon cannot chart a sustainable, productive future for its forests without increased involvement in federal forestlands.

Columbia River Recovery Act - \$9,100,000

Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership, Columbia, OR

Columbia River Recovery Act projects will restore habitat and reduce toxics in water, sediment, wildlife and fish along the lower 146 miles of the Columbia, creating over 277 jobs. Components are ready to go and include:

- Establish a monitoring network to identify extent and distribution of toxics (pesticides, metals, PAHs, PBDEs, dioxins/furans, estrogenic compounds, pharmaceuticals) in water, sediment, and fish. Assess trends impacting public and ecosystem health, fill data gaps, and identify areas of toxics accumulation and sources of contaminants, target reduction projects (such as collection events) for greatest impact, and evaluate effectiveness of projects over time.
- Map toxics hot spots for targeted cleanup.
- Assess effectiveness of habitat restoration in fish recovery.
- Remove tidegates, replace culverts, plant trees. Complete regional sediment management plan to direct disposal of dredge material.
- Restore over 1,400 acres of habitat, specifically for threatened and endangered species.
- Provide technical assistance and funds to local communities – creating jobs in many sectors.

Funding would come from EPA's Geographic Programs which is authorized in the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-457, Title III). The program requires no match. The project is not on Federal land. Funds would go from EPA to the Estuary Partnership. EPA has the legal authority to award funds. The Estuary Partnership has leveraged \$27.3 million to the lower Columbia River region since 2000 and currently receives approximately \$4.2 million in committed dollars (BPA, Oregon and Washington) and an additional \$300,000 in competitive funds or donations annually.

Shoreline Sanitary District Sewerage Improvements - \$1,100,000

Shoreline Sanitary District, Warrenton, OR

The Shoreline Sanitary District is under an order by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to improve its facilities and minimize effluent discharge to the Skipanon River. The best economic choice for the District is the construct two new pumping stations and discharge its wastewater through four miles of pressure sewer to the City of Warrenton for treatment, disinfection and discharge to the Columbia River. The financial burden of \$2.0 Million on the 147 residences is enormous; over \$100 per month. There are no partners aiding in funding. General Obligation bonds have been voted for funding the project.

National Estuary Program - \$32,600,000

Lower Columbia River Estuary Program, Columbia, OR

National Estuary Program funds provide the Estuary Partnership with the organizational capacity and stability necessary to significantly leverage other private and public funds and implement on-the-ground habitat restoration programs, toxics monitoring and reduction programs, and student applied learning programs. Funds have enabled the Estuary Partnership to build a regional habitat restoration strategy, develop scientific restoration criteria, restore 15,700 acres of habitat, analyze toxic contaminants in fish, sediment, and water, and direction millions of dollars to the region and to local entities that focus on monitoring and restoration work. We access funds they can't, provide fiscal management, and provide regional coordination that ensures local and Oregon and Washington efforts are coordinated, and that additional emphasis is place on the Columbia to protect each state's investments in its tributary waters. The NEP is re-authorized at \$35 million in the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-457, Title III). The NEP is funded under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act through Amendments in 1987. The project is not on federal land. EPA administers the program and awards some of the funds to each of the 28 national estuary programs. EPA has the legal authority to award funds and requires a 1:1 match. The Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership has used NEP funds to leverage \$27.3 million to the lower Columbia River region since 2000. We currently receive approximately \$4.2 million in committed dollars (BPA, Oregon and Washington) and an additional \$300,000 in competitive funds or donations annually.

Constructing a Lower Columbia River Upland Disposal Facility - \$2,000,000

Columbia River Estuary Study Task Force, a member of the Lower Columbia Solutions Group

Since 2007, the Lower Columbia Solutions Group has been working to help lower Columbia ports dredge and dispose of sediments that are too contaminated for in-water release. These sediments must be disposed in an up-land permitted facility to protect aquatic species and water quality. The partners recognize that pesticides, metals and other contaminants originating throughout the Columbia River watershed move down through the system and settle out at the mouth of the river, leaving lower Columbia ports with the costly problem of dredging and disposing of these materials, most of which they did not produce. Given the importance of lower Columbia ports to the regional economy and to local communities, Oregon and Washington partners endorse a regional solution. In 2010, LCSG partners will design and permit an upland disposal facility that can be used by multiple ports, located in an area that makes sense considering sediment transportation costs, environmental considerations and community interests. The facility will reuse a City of Warrenton wastewater lagoon that has been pre-selected with facility siting criteria and is already partially engineered to handle contaminated material. When built, the facility will hold approximately 200,000 cubic yards of material to meet the lower ports' needs for the next five to 15 years, at which point the facility will be capped to provide the City with land for redevelopment. Local and state partners are contributing \$100,000 for facility design in 2010. In 2011, the LCSG requests congressional appropriation of \$2 million for the first phase of facility construction.

Ft Yamhill Water Storage and Fire Suppression - \$820,000

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

This project is the construction of a 300,000 Gallon Water Supply and Fire Storage Tank and Water Main with Fire Hydrants. This is not a drinking water project. This project would extend an existing 4” service main to a new 300,000 gallon water storage tank. An 8” water main with fire hydrants would accommodate domestic consumptive demands and improve both structural and wildland fire fighting capabilities. The Confederated Tribes and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department jointly developed the Fort Yamhill State Heritage Area, which was dedicated in 2006. The Tribe has since designated its adjoining properties as a Cultural District and is developing the area to enhance recreational opportunities and Cultural education. In 2008 the Tribe dedicated its new Powwow Grounds and they are currently constructing a Ceremonial Plank House. The Tribe is also planning for an RV Campground and Museum/Cultural Interpretive Center. OPRD is proposing to develop a day use park, archeological research site and ultimately a visitor’s center on State-owned property. This development activity is taking place adjacent to high-valued forest lands. The frequent occurrence of catastrophic fires throughout the western United States has highlighted the need for adequate fire protection where we have development at the wildland–urban interface. In this zone, wild-land fuels overlap with homes and communities and fire occurrence, therefore, has high human and socioeconomic costs. This sparsely populated area of rural area Polk and Yamhill Counties are served by a single 4” water main from a spring source located approximately 10 miles away.

Seaside Waste Water Treatment Plant - \$885,000

City of Seaside, Seaside, OR

The purpose of this project is to repair and upgrade the Seaside Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). The original WWTP was built in 1939 and rebuilt into its current configuration in 1985. The plant has served the City well for 25 years but we can extend the life of the plant for an additional ten years with these improvements to the existing infrastructure. The north Oregon coast is a hostile environment for motors, pumps and other mechanical parts exposed to the elements around the clock. The technology used at the plant is now over 25 years old and needs to be updated along with some of the processes at the plant. Two of the components that are most in need of replacement are the grit classifiers and digester paddles. The byproduct we are left with after the treatment process is sludge. Sludge can be processed with lime stabilization and disinfection, and then applied to agricultural fields as a regulated but safe bio-solid. This phase of the project would design build a new automated lime mixing system. Today we must dedicate an employee for two full days per week to manually handle and mix 35, 35 pound bags (1225 lbs.) of lime for each batch. This requires repetitive heavy lifting as well as wearing a full Kevlar suit and respirator. The process is archaic and dangerous to employees and should be modernized with bulk handling equipment. Weather on the north coast can be very intense, particularly in the winter. Power outages are a regular event and in December of 2007 we lost power for over five days. The entire plant operation including the lab building and the high intensity UV disinfection system should have back up power. This phase of the project would install a 500 kW generator at the WWTP. To be able to continue our bio-solids program, the City is trying to purchase a small tract of land from the Campbell Group (formerly Weyerhaeuser). This would allow the City to have enough land to apply bio-solids without having to contract haul sludge.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Reclaimed Water Project - \$2,750,000

City of Dallas, Dallas, OR

This project would involve the installation of a filtration, disinfection and “purple pipe” system to reclaim wastewater for irrigation use in order to offset in-stream water use for potable system. Reclaimed water is wastewater that is treated to such a high level it can be used safely and effectively for nondrinking purposes such as landscape and agricultural irrigation, heating and cooling, and industrial processing. Reclaimed water would be available year-round, even during dry summer months or when a drought strains other water resources.

East Beach Storage Tank, Port of Morrow - \$950,000

Port of Morrow, OR

This project includes construction of a fresh water storage tank for our East Beach Industrial Park. Our current water storage does not have the capacity to serve this industrial park. construction of a fresh water storage tank located at the East Beach Industrial Park is necessary. The storage tank will be on Port-owned property. The required match will come from the Port of Morrow. The funds will be used to construct a two-million gallon water storage tank. This project has already gone through planning and is ready for construction.

East Beach Storage Pond, Port of Morrow - \$863,500

Port of Morrow, OR

This project includes construction of wastewater storage reservoir for our East Beach Industrial Park. Our current wastewater storage does not have the capacity to serve this industrial park. We need to construct a new wastewater storage pond to be located at the East Beach Industrial Park. The wastewater storage reservoir will be on Port-owned property.

Owyhee Wild and Scenic River - \$800,000

Bureau of Land Management – Vale District, Owyhee, OR

Funding for the Rustler’s Roost property will enable the Bureau of Land Management to acquire 320 acres of scenic private land within a 1,000-foot canyon along the Owyhee Wild and Scenic River to protect wildlife habitat, cultural resources and geologic treasures. The Owyhee River cuts a dramatic 1,000-foot canyon deep into the high plateau of the Owyhee Uplands of southeast Oregon. This isolated and scenic area has been characterized as the most remote and untraveled in the lower 48 States. The Owyhee River system offers outstanding recreation opportunities, unsurpassed solitude and a high degree of physical challenge. The area provides excellent habitat for many species of wildlife including elk, bighorn sheep, mule deer, antelope, mountain lion, bobcat, beaver, and river otter. Raptors found here include golden eagles, peregrine falcons, prairie falcons, and wintering bald eagles. The canyon serves as a migration corridor to over 40 neotropical bird species. It also hosts rare populations of redband trout, warm water fish species, snails, and aquatic insects. Seven plant species known to be located in the Owyhee Canyonlands are classified as Bureau sensitive species. The canyons and surrounding plateaus are rich in historic homesteads. Early homesteaders built the historic Rustler’s Cabin, which remains on the property. The surrounding area also contains prehistoric petroglyphs and rock shelters.

Emigrant East Forest Health Restoration Projects, Project Monitoring - \$300,000

High Desert Partnership, Burns, Oregon

This will allow third party monitoring of scheduled restoration projects in the Emigrant East portion of the Malheur National Forest. HDP has been working collaboratively to get progress on vision, needs, and cooperation in this large scale landscape project. The project is proceeding via sub watersheds, so a total of perhaps five, in a five-year period. The collaborative process

has been inclusive and cooperative with a diverse set of individuals and this monitoring is required in order to continue the trust that has developed in the process so far.

Project Name: North Ridge Estates Cleanup - \$16,000,000

State of Oregon/Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Funds are requested for completing cleanup actions developed, and partially implemented, by DEQ and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to remove and safely manage asbestos-contaminated soil currently impacting North Ridge Estates, a residential community in Klamath Falls, Oregon. North Ridge Estates is a residential development of approximately 25 homes. Residential lots have been adversely impacted by asbestos-containing-material (ACM) resulting from the demolition of a former Marine Recuperation Barracks facility originally constructed in the early 1940s by the Department of Defense (DOD) to treat Marines suffering from tropical diseases contracted during WWII. The project is located on land that was federally-owned but was subsequently sold and redeveloped as residential lots.

The proposed activities are consistent with, and authorized by, the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act. North Ridge Estates does not qualify by virtue of EPA's Hazard Ranking System for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL) because contaminants are limited to asbestos and inhalation of asbestos is the only "pathway" for exposure to contaminants. The project is for a pass-through request of funds to be used by DEQ. DEQ will implement the project with the appropriated funds. Removal actions, under CERCLA, do not require a state match. The construction funds requested are intended to implement recommended removal actions collaboratively developed by DEQ and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to safely manage contaminated media. The funds will allow for completion of project work completed thus far, i.e., only partial removal of contaminants-of-concern has been completed to date.

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM), Campaign to Complete the Vision - \$7,500,000

The Pacific Forest Trust, Inc. (PFT) and The Conservation Fund (TCF)

Described as an "ecological wonder," the 53,000-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was designated specifically for its extraordinary biodiversity, bringing together a diverse array of habitats from the high, dry deserts of the Great Basin to the wet, lower elevation Pacific Coast forests. But nearly 30,000 acres remain outside of Federal ownership, closed to public use, and unprotected from development. PFT and TCF seek to conserve large private inholdings to create a more cohesively managed, fully protected landscape and expand recreational opportunities. The project will build on substantial federal investment and leverage private funds to help realize goals initially set forth in the CSNM proclamation. In 2004, PFT initiated Phase I of its "Campaign to Complete the Vision," a private/public partnership with BLM and local conservation partners in which it assembled private and philanthropic funding (in excess of \$5 million) to purchase 4,750 acres of high-priority lands within the CSNM. Proposed FY2011 appropriations will enable BLM to complete Phase I acquisitions by purchasing 2,521 acres from PFT for inclusion in the Monument. In Phase II of the project, BLM will partner with PFT and TCF to purchase additional at-risk lands, including BLM high-priority inholdings within or adjacent to the recently designated Soda Mountain Wilderness Area. BLM is authorized to acquire these lands under the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Proclamation. Specific

authority was granted in the BLM Record of Decision (August 2008), and by Section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The project is not a pass-through request.

Coquille Indian Tribe I.H.S. Contract Health Services Funding - \$760,000

Coquille Indian Tribe

Coquille Indian Tribe requests \$760,000 for its Contract Health Services program. The funds will be spent on programming, specifically patient care costs under the Contract Health Services Program. Despite having dozens of hospitals elsewhere around the US, the Indian Health Service does not have a hospital in the Pacific Northwest or California. As such, the Coquille Tribal members needing hospital care must be sent to contracted facilities. The IHS Contract Health Services budget has been significantly under funded for years as is extensively documented in testimony for the record, by the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. The President's FY 2011 budget proposes \$46 million increase in funding for CHS, which is an improvement. However, in light of the chronic under funding and medical inflation and other mandatory increases, this increase falls short of the amount needed to just maintain current Contract Health services. The vast discrepancy between the IHS budget and medical inflation forces our Tribe to divert our own resources from other pressing community needs to try to maintain basic health care for our people. Yet even with our own contributions, our hospitalization program is inadequate.

City of Lakeside Tenmile Lakes Fish Passage Project - \$1,900,000

City of Lakeside

The Tenmile Lakes Fish Passage Project will utilize federal funding on construction of priority stream crossings and rural highway gravel segments to address 122 barriers to Native Coastal Coho, a federally listed species. In addition, implementing these actions, the funding will also remove the eroding sediment associated with these barriers, which will address the federally Approved Tenmile Lakes Water Quality Management Plan, required by the Clean Water Act. Funding can put on the ground within 60 days. Project sites are in seven subbasins within the Tenmile Watershed and are located on private agricultural lands as well as Coos and Douglas Counties rural highways. Local project partners including project site landowners and contributing labor, equipment, and other funds. Project partners have secured \$270,000 from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board as well as an additional \$30,000 in match from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Other project partners that are contributing a match include: Division of State Lands, Department of Forestry, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership, and the Eel-Tenmile Salmon Trout Enhancement Group. Over the last five years, project partners have implement 38 other bridge projects and over 50 similar culvert upgrades. This project will be administered by the City of Lakeside. The City will develop separate bid RFPs and project schedule for each basin to ensure as many qualified local contractors are allowed the opportunity to be awarded one of the seven contracts.

Brookings Sludge Dewatering - \$290,000

City of Brookings, OR

This funding request of \$290,000, along with its match, would fund construction of sewage sludge dewatering facility. This is much needed for future economic development and expansion in this isolated and economically hard hit area on Oregon's south coast. This funding will consist of a new Class B sludge dewatering screw press, conveyor, building and miscellaneous

mechanical and electrical improvements. Due to environmental concerns the City of Brookings had to discontinue this work. As a result, it has had to transport sludge nearly 100 miles on a dangerous road to a larger city at a tremendous cost of \$250,000 annually. Furthermore, transportation for long distances also presents environmental risks, which would be resolved with the funding this project. The facilities will consist of new Class B sludge dewatering screw press, conveyor, building and miscellaneous mechanical and electrical improvements. It will reduce the volume of biosolids generated from the wastewater treatment facility that must be handled. The project will significantly reduce operation and maintenance costs as well as energy costs. As a result, the carbon footprint will be reduced and user fees will not have to be increased.

Brookings Sewer Capacity Oak Street Interceptor - \$200,000
City of Brookings, OR

This funding, with the match, will provide for essential sewer main improvements to improve capacity of “Oak Street Interceptor” serving City of Brookings and Harbor Sanitary District. This project is crucial for future development in this economically depressed area. It will replace 310 linear feet of 15” sewer along Oak Street from the existing 18” section near Highway 101 to the connection with the existing 20” sewer between Spruce and Hemlock Streets; also replace 800 linear feet of 12” sewer along Wharf Street between Railroad Street and existing 18” sewer near King Street; also connect the two sections identified above with a new 18” line along Hemlock Street. It will increase sewer collection capacity to facilitate new developments in North Bank Chetco River Road area of Brookings and the area served by Harbor Sanitary District. Future projects cannot proceed until this project is completed.

Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation (FRIMA) - \$1,000,000
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act of 2000 (FRIMA) (PL 106-502) has created a new federal partnership for fish screening and passage programs in Idaho, Oregon, Washington and western Montana administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The purpose of this program is to match federal funds with local, state, and tribal programs to increase fish survival, reduce entrainment in existing water distribution systems, and increase access to productive fish habitat. Screen construction is expensive, averaging between \$3,500 and \$7,000 per cubic foot per second diverted. Screening is a financial burden on both irrigators individually and the state collectively; the funds provided by PL 106 -502 are a key resource in timely reduction of fish losses focused on priority sites. The Program was originally appropriated \$25 million per year for five years. Actual allocations were in FY’s 2001 through 2006 but no more than \$4 million was ever allocated to the program in any one year. These funds are divided equally among the four Northwest States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Western Montana. These funds are used to construct fish protection screens at diversions and fish passage facilities at man-made barriers. FRIMA was reauthorized in 2009 but no allocations to the program have occurred since 2006.

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission - \$12,500,000
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

Rights Protection (Columbia River Fisheries Management and US/Canada) funding ensures that the United States is meeting both its legal commitments and Trust obligations to the treaty tribes.

Tribal fisheries management allows sovereign tribal governments to meet myriad legal and societal obligations, among them: National and International treaty obligations, court-orders and Endangered Species Act commitments.

Willamette River / Tryon Creek Confluence Habitat Enhancement and Restoration Project - \$528,000

Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership

The Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership works to protect and restore the nationally significant lower Columbia River estuary with on-the-ground improvements and education and information programs. To augment existing efforts, the Estuary Partnership focuses on bringing together the whole picture; building capacity of partners and leverage resources and providing information; and removing barriers to better management of the lower Columbia River through collaboration, convening and coordination.

Pacific Crest National Management and Maintenance-USFS \$3 million; BLM \$300,000; NPS \$200,000

Pacific Crest Trail Association for the US Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service (NPS) & Bureau of Land Management (BLM); Jackson, Klamath, Douglas, Lane, Deschutes, Linn, Jefferson, Marion, Wasco, Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah, OR
Ongoing maintenance and construction of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT).

Includes maintenance, construction and backlogged reconstruction needs for the west coast's premier hiking and equestrian trail. The entire trail stretches 2,650 miles from the Canadian border to the Mexican border with over 450 miles in the State of Oregon, and is one of only 2 national scenic trails in the country that is completely available to the public for use.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail – Land Acquisition; USFS - \$9,050,000; BLM - \$1,500,000

Pacific Crest Trail Association for the US Forest Service (USFS) & Bureau of Land Management (BLM); Jackson, Klamath, Douglas, Lane, Deschutes, Linn, Jefferson, Marion, Wasco, Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah, OR

The PCT is the western treasure of America's scenic trails, spanning 2,650 miles from Mexico to Canada through California, Oregon and Washington. Tens of thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this national treasure each year. The PCT crosses or is near 26 National Forests, 7 National Parks, 5 State Parks, 4 Bureau of Land Management resource areas, and several state and county parks. The PCT is a nationally significant resource providing hiking, backpacking, horseback riding and long-distance trail opportunities for pedestrians and equestrians, extending from Mexico to Canada along the rugged and remote crest of the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Southern California mountain ranges. Various existing trail segments located on Federal lands collectively known as the Pacific Crest Trail were proposed for inclusion into a nationwide trails system in 1967 and became a part of the National Trail System under Public Law 90-543 on October 2, 1968. Many tracts identified as needing protection are inholdings within existing National Forest lands. Their purchase will allow for a cohesive and continuous trail user experience and will reduce the cost and improve the management of the public ownership by eliminating miles of public / private boundaries. In other places, purchase will establish important publicly owned wildlife corridors that link large blocks of existing federal lands, allowing for cohesive wildlife management. In many locations, private lands along the trail are threatened by development which would compromise the trail user's experience.

Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Initiative (LRTI), USDA Forest Service - \$120 million nationwide, \$15.84 million to Oregon; \$30 million in associated planning dollars would translate into about \$6 million to Oregon for planning

Pacific Rivers Council and Bark

The Forest Service Legacy Road Remediation Initiative (LRTI) accomplishes road- and trail-related watershed protection and restoration while creating family-wage jobs in rural communities. The existing over-sized, crumbling national forest road system degrades habitat for aquatic species such as salmon and adversely affects the quality of drinking water for the 70 million Americans who rely on national forests for their drinking water. Funds appropriated to the LRTI will be used for planning, construction and monitoring of projects that reduce and prevent water quality degradation and other harmful ecological impacts from the existing National Forest road system. This need is acute given the increased storm severity expected from weather patterns altered by climate change. This investment will create quality jobs for hard-hit communities across Oregon and it will protect and restore habitat for salmon, steelhead and other native aquatic and terrestrial species. In addition, it will protect drinking water quality for the hundreds of thousands of Oregonians whose water supply depends on the integrity of national forest watersheds.

Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Forum - \$200,000

Policy Consensus Initiative Portland, OR

PCI will launch a regional environmental forum pilot in the Pacific Northwest – the “Northwest Environment and Natural Resources Forum” (Forum). This Forum would be a neutral place for regional environmental leaders from federal, state, local and tribal governments to identify emerging issues of mutual interest and map a strategy for addressing them. The Forum would be housed and staffed by the Policy Consensus Initiative. The Forum would work in coordination with the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, the Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution at the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and other similar offices within federal and state agencies. If the pilot Northwest Forum is successful, PCI is interested in replicating this approach in other parts of the United States.