

Watershed Restoration  
Wyden Amendment  
Summary & Assessment of Uses  
Fiscal Year 2000

**USDI BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT**

Section 136  
Fiscal Year 1999 Omnibus Act  
Public Law 105-277



**USDA  
FOREST SERVICE**

Section 323  
Fiscal Year 1999 Omnibus Act  
Public Law 105-277



This is the third year the Region has used the Wyden Amendment and the results have far exceeded my greatest expectations. This authority has not only enabled us, by working with partners, to get some of the highest priority work done, it has created a new image and relationship for the agency. Our experiences over the last three years have clearly demonstrated that we are able to serve the public best through partnerships. With people working together, we have an unparalleled opportunity to restore, protect, and maintain life essential systems – water, habitat, air, communities...

**Nancy Graybeal**, Deputy Regional Forester

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TO: Regional Forester, Deputy Regional Foresters  
State Director, Associate State Director

Subject: Wyden Amendment Report and Analysis of Uses -- Fiscal Year 2000  
**Certification**

The attached summarizes uses in fiscal year 2000 of Sections 323 and 136 (FS and BLM authorizations, respectively), commonly known as the Wyden Amendment. We have reviewed and summarized all known uses during the year and based on this review, we are convinced that units effectively utilized this new authority to further the accomplishments of each respective agencies' goals and objectives. It is obvious that units are implementing our shared and espoused vision in managing outcomes by looking beyond imaginary lines of ownership and focusing on actions that contribute most to the attainment of our ecosystem health objectives. In addition to critical restoration and enhancement work being completed, it is evident that this tool has enabled us to greatly improve partnerships and collaboration; to more effectively utilize our collective abilities to achieve the greatest good for the ecosystems.

This is our first year of a joint report that summarizes the uses for both agencies. We feel that it not only reflects our shared interests and efforts but aids significantly in transferring examples and knowledge to line managers, employees, and partners on how and to what extent this authority may be used.

This authority is permanent within the Bureau but expires at the end of FY2001 for the Forest Service. The Forest Service authorization requires an annual report of uses. We will forward this report to the Washington Office to satisfy this requirement. We are confident that this report will accurately reflect and demonstrate the value of this authority in helping the both agencies manage our ecosystem goals and objectives.

We believe this report is a valuable tool for us to help transfer knowledge to other units and managers on how this new authority can assist us in accomplishing our stated watershed and ecosystem health goals.

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# Implementation of Wyden Amendment

USDA Forest Service  
Pacific Northwest Region  
&  
USDI Bureau of Land Management  
Oregon/Washington

## Introduction:

Section 323 and Section 136 of Public Law 105-277 (Omnibus Act) commonly and locally referred to as the Wyden Amendment, provides the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management the authority to enter into collaborative arrangements with other state, federal, and local partners to accomplish high priority restoration, protection, and enhancement work on public or private lands. Section 323 was an extension of the authority provided to the Forest Service in Fiscal Year (FY) 1998 (Section 334 P.L 105-98) but included a few changes in the extent and use of the authority (see Summary of Authority below). Section 136 amended BLM's parent authority (Section 124(a) - FY1997 Appro. Act), broadening the authority and in essence making the two agency's authorities the same.

The following report (modeled after FY1998 and FY1999 Forest Service reports) summarizes the uses of this authority during fiscal year 2000 (12 month period ending September 30, 2000).

## Purpose of Report:

This report is intended to serve three purposes:

1. Technology Transfer - summarizing uses of the Wyden Amendment in the Pacific Northwest so that other units and stakeholders can obtain a better appreciation of the benefits and applicability of this new authority.
2. Assessment of Use -- examining the benefits and any associated problems or limitations in using and implementing this new authority.

The Wyden Amendment has been an invaluable tool for the Bureau of Land Management. It has given us an opportunity to work with partners and other landowners in a way never before possible. We have been able to accomplish some of the highest priority restoration work. At the same time, this authority has greatly increased our ability to create strong, productive, and long-lasting partnerships which are essential to restoring entire watersheds.

**Elaine Zielinski**, State Director Bureau of Land Management

3. Required Reporting ( Forest Service only) -- meeting the annual reporting requirement specified in Section 323 legislation.

### Summary of Authority:

The basic authority provided in the Wyden Amendment is the ability to enter into collaborative arrangements

**with**

state, federal, and local governments, private and non-profit entities, and landowners

**for**

protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife and other resources

**on**

public or private lands.

While some may have and continue to view this authority as the ability to use federal resources off of federal (BLM, FS) lands, that aspect is only one implication of this collaborative authority. The focal point of the authority is not the expenditure of funds but rather the establishment of collaborative arrangements to do what is right and needed to restore, enhance, and protect watersheds/ecosystems. The authority recognizes that ecosystems are interdependent and contiguous systems that require coordinated and collaborative efforts; people and partners working together to achieve mutually shared goals. Furthermore, it recognizes that accomplishing Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management objectives often times can best be accomplished by implementing those actions that best achieve desired outcomes regardless of their location in the ecosystem(s).

Fiscal Year 1999 Changes in Authority: Sections 323 (FS) and 136 (BLM) expanded each agency's parent and initial authority to enable establishment of collaborative partnerships with a broader set of entities; including other federal, state, tribal and local governments, private and non-profit entities, and landowners. Section 136 also modified and broadened BLM's parent authority to include **protection** (in addition to restoration, and enhancement) activities plus modified "other biotic" resources to "other" resources. These changes are very useful in the Pacific Northwest enabling each agency to better coordinate and integrate efforts with a broader spectrum of partners and associated issues and challenges.

Language: While each agency's language varies slightly, the following is a summary of the common authorizing language. The language differences between the two agencies are minor: example - BLM states "cooperative agreements with the heads of other Federal agencies" whereas the Forest Service states "cooperative agreements with willing Federal".

Basic Language:

WATERSHED RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT AGREEMENTS-  
.... appropriations ..... may be used by the Secretary .... for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with Federal, tribal, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners for the protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resources on public or private land, and the reduction of risk from natural disaster where public safety is threatened that benefit these resources within the watershed.

Background/Environment:

Over the last 5-10 years the opportunities and importance of working together across political boundaries has become prevalent in the Pacific Northwest, as people and stakeholders have come to better appreciate the interdependence among our various efforts and actions. Implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan clearly demonstrated the value of partners working together to achieve mutually shared goals. In addition to the Plan, in 1997 an MOU with the Governor of Oregon and ten federal agencies including the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management was created that committed all signatories to community-based watershed restoration using a collaborative, community-based approach. The Columbia River Basin project is also promoting collaboration and partnership as the foundation to restoration of forest and aquatic health.

As efforts to restore and protect ecosystems in the PNW emerged, it became obvious we needed to work more effectively in watershed areas across administrative and political boundaries in order to improve whole ecosystems/watersheds. Restoration and enhancement projects off of federal lands can and often does directly benefit FS or BLM system lands and management objectives.



Green Point, Mount Hood N.F. (Project #39)  
BV-107 helicopter ferrying a log to place in the creek.  
Collaborative effort among Framer's Irrigation District, Oregon Department of Fish and  
Wildlife, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Hood River County,  
Longview Fiber and several private landowners  
Placement of approx. 600 logs over a 2.6-mile stretch.

While the Forest Service has State and Private Forestry (S&PF) programs and authorities, a gap in funding and authorities was clearly apparent. S&PF programs and associated funds are used to complete the highest priority needs on non-industrial private lands while NFS programs and funds were limited to meeting the needs on NFS lands. The gaps are: 1. Projects that are off of NFS lands, are essential to meeting NFS objectives and, which primarily benefit NFS lands not the owners of the land where the project is located; and, 2. Critical restoration projects located on other than non-industrial lands.

Prior to the Wyden Amendment, as collaborative endeavors/projects surfaced, both agencies lacked the authority to contribute their fair and equitable share of restoration, protection, or enhancement projects. Even though many projects directly benefit federal (FS & BLM) lands and systems, authority and associated funding was not available to participate. This lack of authority hindered our ability to become trusted and full collaborators with efforts that are dedicated to restoring the health and vitality of ecosystems AND hindered our ability to accomplish the highest priority work to achieve our agency espoused goals and objectives. While each agency's leadership pressed the concept of managing outcomes, our budget system and authorities tended to restrict actions to lines of ownership rather than doing what makes sense within a watershed context.

"...because of Forest Service funds through the Wyden Authority, it is possible for a local non-dairy owners to fence along West Creek...This project is unique because all of the agricultural landowners are participating. We hope to make this a showcase for future projects. We look forward to many more partnership opportunities with the Forest Service."

Nestucca/Neskowin Watershed  
Council.

The Wyden Amendment, sponsored and championed by Senator Wyden in FY1997, was initially developed to respond to some specific land based ecosystem needs for the USDI Bureau of Land Management that had surfaced in Southwest Oregon. Senator Wyden's staff working with the Forest Service successfully obtained similar authority for the Forest Service for Fiscal Year 1998. While the concept was similar, the language contained in the Forest Service's authority (Section 334) was broader in scope than the BLM's authority; specifically increasing both the scope of potential partners (i.e. State, local governments) and in the scope of potential programs areas (i.e. protection, enhancement, restoration). With the passage of Section 136, BLM and FS now have basically the same authority.

The BLM authority was provided as permanent while FS's initial authority was restricted to fiscal year 1998 to enable a test of the use and implications of this new authority. During FY1999 the FS's authority, modified slightly, was extended through FY2001.

The County [Chelan, WA] and the Forest Service are tackling tough watershed problems together. The [Wyden] agreement allows partners to look beyond jurisdictional boundaries, focus on the task at hand, roll up their sleeves, and do good work in the watersheds of Chelan County."

Michael Kaputa  
Chelan County Watershed Program Manager

### Summary of Fiscal Year 2000 Uses:

During fiscal year 2000 (October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000) the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest used the Wyden Amendment 46 times; involving approximately 1.96 million dollars of appropriated funds. Total costs, including collaborators contributions for the 46 projects amounted to slightly over 8.5 million dollars. Forty-four (44) of the forty-six (46) projects were located in the State of Oregon with 16 different administrative units (forests, BLM districts) using the authority. Aquatic was the major focus of use with a vast majority of the projects having either a primary or indirect benefit to aquatic systems and conditions.

As with previous years usage, collaborative partnerships established ranged from agency (Forest Service or BLM) to landowner agreements (1 on 1 arrangements) to very extensive partnerships. There are many great example of extensive partnership in FY2000 with a multitude of partners working collaboratively to achieve shared goals; people working together to achieve shared goals. Examples:

Project # 11: Coos Bay Road Decommissioning (see write-up, page 35)

Partners: Coos Watershed Association, US Fish and Wildlife, Weyerhaeuser, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.

Project # 18: Scappoose Creek Drainage (see write-up, page 42)

Partners: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Scappoose Bay Watershed Council, City of Scappoose, Oregon Department of Forestry, local school districts.

Project #26: First Creek Restoration (see write-up, page 52)

Partners: Three State of Washington agencies, County Conservation District, two non-profit citizen's groups, three private landowners.

Thirty-eight (38) of the projects utilized a cooperative agreement (financial assistance) or some other form of an agreement with the remaining using more standardized procurement mechanisms.

Most of the projects implemented/financed in fiscal year 2000 under the Wyden authority were located off of federal lands (34 of 46) but have a direct and tangible benefit to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management objectives and defined outcomes. The remaining 12 projects were landscape based and focused -- addressing or treating needs across ownerships.

NOTE: We caution the reader and user of this report and associated data. While many may view this authority as the ability to spend dollars off of federal lands, this is only one aspect of the Wyden Amendment authority, which in some cases involves treatment across the landscape -- including both federal and other lands. Therefore, the dollars reported is the cost of collaborative efforts NOT the amount spent off of federal lands. Breaking down these costs would be difficult and have limited utility. For example: Project #32, Five Rivers, had reported expenditures of \$733,000, which reflects the total cost of the project (including both federal and private lands). Attempting to isolate or breakout the portion spent on federal versus private lands would be difficult.

**Summary of Projects By Management Objective:**

Objective/ Focus	Number Projects	Dollar Amount (\$ thousands)		Percent 1/
		Total	Fed (FS/BLM)	
Aquatic	35	\$4,854.6	\$1,602	81.8%
Terrestrial	0	\$0	\$0	0
Recreation/Aquatic	1	\$78.3	\$19.5	1.0%
Noxious Weed	7	\$96.5	\$30.6	1.6%
Fuels Treatment	1	\$8.2	\$5.3	.3%
Other	2	\$3,468	\$300	15.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>\$8,505.6</b>	<b>\$1957.4</b>	<b>100%</b>

1/ Percent = Agency Contribution by Resource Objective as a percentage of overall agency expenditures - e.g. 81.8% of overall agency expenditures were spent for "aquatic"

CHELAN COUNTY MASTER AGREEMENT (Project 25)  
**Forest Service and County Sign Long-term Partnership Agreement**  
 SUCCESS is Measured by Partnerships NOT Dollars

Many readers of this report may easily overlook Project #25, Chelan County Master Agreement, because of the numbers reported (zero dollars, zero projects, zero miles, zero acres, etc). YET, this project may best demonstrate the spirit, intent, and commitment inherent in the Wyden Amendment.

Previous year's efforts between Chelan County and the Wenatchee National Forest quickly showed all partners the benefits and effectiveness of working collaboratively to improve and protect local watersheds and community conditions. This Master Agreement signed and approved by the Board of Chelan County Commissioners and Forest Supervisor, Sonny O'Neal, outlines and commits both parties to a long-term collaborative and teamwork approach; whereby each entity will share and align resources to achieve the greatest good to local watersheds and communities.

People and governments working together to achieve shared goals and objectives. This is the essence of the Wyden Amendment. HATS off to the sprit and champions of this partnership.



**BEFORE**

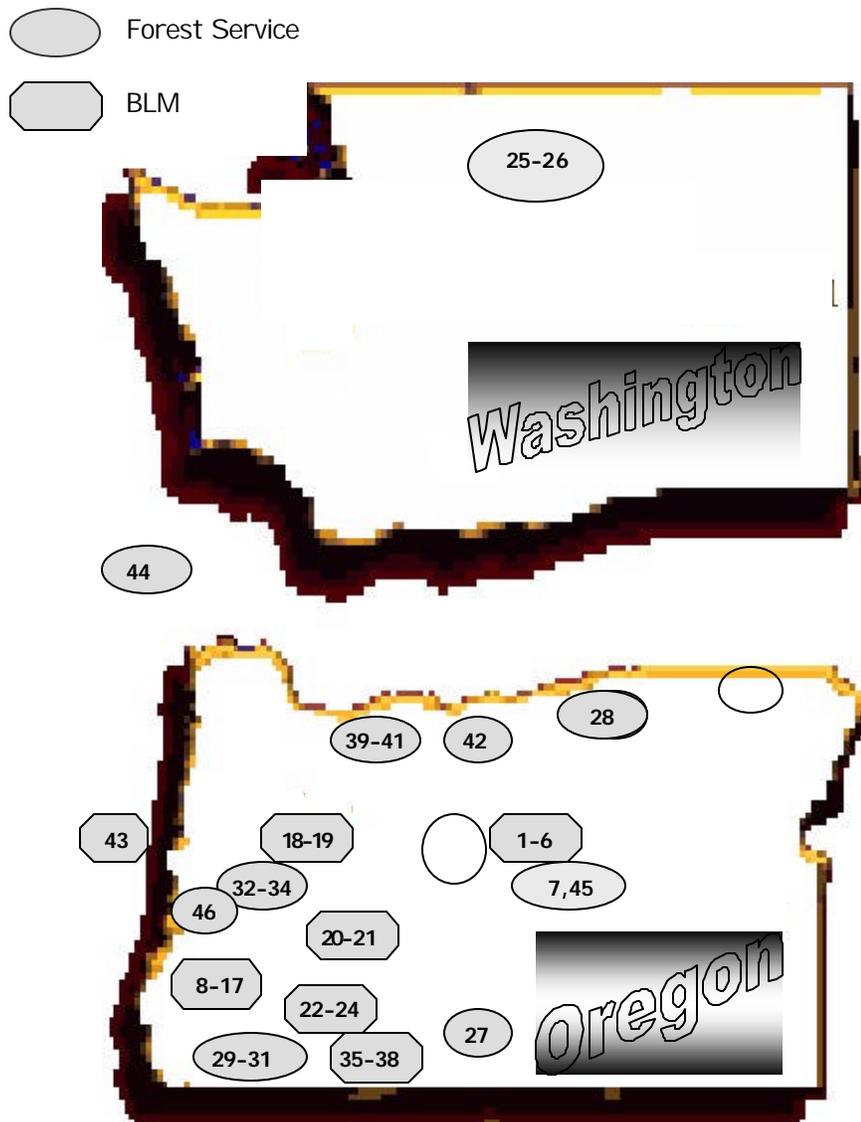
Little Creek, Coos Bay District, BLM (Project #13)  
Collaborative effort -- replacement of culvert to improve access  
to two miles of fish habitat in a core salmonid area

**AFTER**



## GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF WYDEN PROJECTS Fiscal Year 2000

The following map displays the location of projects that utilized Wyden Amendment authority in FY2000. The numbers on the map equate to the specific project numbers with ellipse shapes reflecting Forest Service projects while octagon shapes reflect BLM projects. Example - Projects 25 and 26, located in north central part of the State of Washington, were implemented by the Forest Service. Projects 8-17, located in the central coast of Oregon were implemented by BLM.



Specific Projects/Uses:

Project #	Location/Agency Name:	Description:
1	Prineville District - BLM Bridge Creek (detailed write-up page 25)	Reduce or eliminate the spread of noxious weed. Improve riparian conditions and upland wildlife habitat.
2	Prineville District - BLM Pine Hollow/Jackknife (detailed write-up page 26)	Reduce or eliminate the spread of noxious weed. Improve riparian conditions and upland wildlife habitat.
<div data-bbox="451 758 1227 972" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><p>" These funds from the Forest Service and the Wyden Amendment seem to fill some gaps where other funding is not available. I t's good for the little guys with small projects that are critical to the whole watershed restoration effort but lack access to other government programs." Lance Gatchell, Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District.</p></div>		
3	Prineville District - BLM Upper Crooked River (detailed write-up page 27)	Upper Crooked River Cooperative Weed.
4	Prineville District - BLM Nature Conservancy (detailed write-up page 28)	Cooperative management of noxious weeds on Nature Conservancy property adjacent to BLM land.
5	Prineville District - BLM Upper South Fork (detailed write-up page 29)	Reduce or eliminate the spread of noxious weed. Improve riparian conditions and upland wildlife habitat.



West Fork of Deadwood Creek -- Siuslaw NF. (Project #5 – financed and reported in FY1999 – completed during FY2000 )

A complex of logs and boulders was installed to initiate retention of sediment and organic debris while reducing bank erosion at this site. This complex is one of twelve in this section of West Fork of Deadwood Creek on both public and private land which, together, will help reconnect floodplains to the stream channel and recover salmon spawning habitat.

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| 6 | Prineville District - BLM<br>Upper Dead Dog Canyon<br>(detailed write-up page 30) | Fence built to control livestock and restore riparian area in scenic corridor of the John Day River. |
| 7 | Ochoco National Forest<br>Big Summit Weed<br>(detailed write-up page 31)          | Cooperative effort to control the spread of noxious weed on private, Forest Service, and BLM land.   |
| 8 | Coos Bay District - BLM<br>Cheery Creek Weirs<br>(detailed write-up page 32)      | Installation of 10 full channel spanning boulder weirs and several rocks barbs within Cherry Creek   |
| 9 | Coos Bay District - BLM<br>China Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 33)             | Replace culvert to improve fish passage and access to 4 miles of habitat.                            |

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| 10 | Coos Bay District - BLM<br>Getiys Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 34)         | Replace culvert to improve passage and access to over 1 mile of salmonid habitat.  |
| 11 | Coos Bay District - BLM<br>Road Decommissioning<br>(detailed write-up page 35) | Decommissioning of roads in Fall Creek, Bottom Creek, Cedar Creek, and East Millicoma River drainages to restore salmonid populations and water quality. |



**“Collaboration” - People Working Together**

Wyden Amendment has been invaluable in supporting and promoting a teamwork approach – that not only affects agency personnel but many people Above are Americorps volunteers anchoring logs with cable (and having fun doing it).  
Green Point Creek, Mount Hood National Forest (Project #39)

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| 12 | Coos Bay District - BLM<br>Myrtle Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 36) | Construction of 2 full channel boulder weirs, eight boulder veins, and three boulder fields.     |
| 13 | Coos Bay District - BLM<br>Little Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 37) | Replace culvert to improve access to two miles of fish habitat in a core salmonid spawning area. |
| 14 | Coos Bay District - BLM<br>Skunk Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 38)  | Replacement of culvert that was a partial adult and complete juvenile barrier.                   |

15 Coos Bay District - BLM  
Tidal Wetland Restoration  
(detailed write-up page 39)

Restoration of approximately 100 acres of tidal wetlands through reintroduction of tidal influence and elimination of grazing.



Historically tidal influence marsh land have been diked and drained for farm land. National Forest funds through the Wyden Authority were used to enhance a wetland reserve program project initiated by NRCS to restore estuary function in the North Fork of the Siuslaw River (Project #7 - North Fork Estuary - Fiscal Year 1999 funded/reported - completed in FY2000).

16 Coos Bay District - BLM  
Willanch Creek  
(detailed write-up page 40)

Replacement of culvert - the undersized and misaligned culvert plugged annually - limiting fish passage and increasing sediment delivery.

17 Coos Bay District - BLM  
Steel Creek  
(detailed write-up page 41)

Retrofit existing concrete culvert to improve passage for salmonids.

18 Coos Bay District - BLM  
Scappoose Creek  
(detailed write-up page 42)

Instream restoration - included placement of logs. Expected increase in deep pools and gravel recruitment should benefit coho, steelhead, and cutthroat trout.

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| 19 | Salem District - BLM<br>Alsea River<br>(detailed write-up page 44)         | Instream habitat improvement with placement of<br>of logs to enhance habitat for anadromous fish.   |
| 20 | Eugene District - BLM<br>Mill Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 45)         | Installation of large boulder and log cascade.  |
| 21 | Eugene District - BLM<br>Saleratus Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 46)    | Replacement of culvert, which prevented aquatic<br>species from accessing approx. 2 miles of suitable<br>habitat.   |
| 22 | Roseburg District - BLM<br>Whitehorse Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 47) | Culvert replacement on private land will open<br>juvenile and adult fish passage to 1 ½ miles of<br>Whitehorse Creek for coho, steelhead, and<br>cutthroat trout enabling BLM to restore habitat<br>for listed species. |

" With funds from the Forest Service, through the Watershed Council, good community contacts were established with an overwhelming response from private landowners wanting to do restoration projects on their land. These contacts and the associated projects once implemented will have long-term ramifications for watershed health including neighbor to neighbor education and reduced resistance to become involved."  
Steve Trask, Private Fisheries Consultant.

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| 23 | Roseburg District - BLM<br>Riparian Fencing<br>(detailed write-up page 48) | Fencing riparian areas on private land to<br>improve fish habitat and water quality.  |
| 24 | Roseburg District - BLM<br>Elk Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 49)        | Replace culvert – opening up 1 mile of<br>stream for coho spawning and rearing.   |
| 25 | Wenatchee N.F. – FS<br>Chelan County<br>(detailed write-up page 50)        | Establishment of a master agreement<br>between FS and County to collaboratively<br>work to improve watershed conditions and<br>species at risk. |

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| 26 | Wenatchee N.F. – FS<br>First Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 52)      | Final phases of First Creek project -- includes riparian plantings and installation of rock/log structures.               |
| 27 | Fremont N.F. – FS<br>Dog Lake<br>(detailed write-up page 54)           | Stabilizing multiple stream channels and creation of wet areas.   |
| 28 | Umatilla N.F. – FS<br>Misc. Restoration<br>(detailed write-up page 55) | Variety of restoration efforts with local watershed council – including: planting, channel restoration, seeding, fencing. |



Riverkeeper – Golf Course (Project #41)  
Volunteers transplant native vegetation along flood plain and wetland area of Wee Burn Creek, Resort at the Mountain. Vegetation in the background was planted with past volunteer efforts.

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| 29 | Siskiyou N.F. – FS<br>Orchard Park<br>(detailed write-up page 57)       | Upgrading of existing restrooms to meet state and federal standards; located in area adjacent to anadromous fish-bearing stream. |
| 30 | Siskiyou N.F. – FS<br>Powers High School<br>(detailed write-up page 58) | Collaborative effort to provide educational and resource related opportunities for the school district.                          |

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| 31 | Siskiyou N.F. – FS<br>Coquille Riparian<br>(detailed write-up page 59)    | Donation of 1,000 conifer trees to Coquille Watershed Association, to be planted in riparian areas on adjacent private lands.                                     |
| 32 | Siuslaw N.F. – FS<br>Five Rivers<br>(detailed write-up page 60)           | Treatment of approx 21 miles of stream, of which 7 miles are on private lands. Includes placement of large woody material and closure of roads in riparian areas. |
| 33 | Siuslaw N.F. – FS<br>Porter Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 62)          | Eliminates a chronic source of sediment into Porter Creek by reshaping road, water barring, and removal of side cast material.                                    |
| 34 | Siuslaw N.F. – FS<br>Midcoast Woody Debris<br>(detailed write-up page 63) | Collaborative effort with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to provide and make available large wood for in stream use..                                     |



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| 35 | Medford District - BLM<br>Slagle Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 64) | Redesign flumes and siphons to improve fish access and migration. |
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| 36 | Medford District - BLM<br>Little Applegate<br>(detailed write-up page 66)           | Improve stream flow and migration on the Little Applegate River.   |
| 37 | Medford District - BLM<br>Martin Ditch<br>(detailed write-up page 68)               | Construction of a pond to pump water to fields in lieu of a gravel pushup dam.                                       |
| 38 | Medford District - BLM<br>District-wide Noxious Weed<br>(detailed write-up page 69) | Extensive partnership on district wide noxious weed program.   |
| 39 | Mount Hood N.F. – FS<br>Green Point Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 70)            | Placement of approx. 600 logs into a 2.6 mile long reach of Green Point Creek; an anadromous fish bearing tributary. |

The Wyden Amendment has become an invaluable tool to foster and enable our Region's spirit and commitment to restoring watersheds and communities through effective partnerships and teamwork. These partnerships have enabled all of us to leverage resources to maximize shared outcomes. It's clearly a win-win for all.

**Lisa Freedman**, Director Strategic Planning, R6 Forest Service

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| 40 | Mount Hood N.F. – FS<br>Riverkeeper – Arrah Wanna<br>(detailed write-up page 72)   | Improve aquatic habitat, provide for minimum flow into side channel, improve wetlands, and protect existing property.                       |
| 41 | Mount Hood N.F. – FS<br>Riverkeeper – Golf Course<br>(detailed write-up page 74)   | Reconnect passage, increase diversity of habitat, decrease sediment, re-establish riparian on Wee Burn Creek – a tributary to Salmon River. |
| 42 | Columbia River Gorge NSA – FS<br>Multnomah Creek<br>(detailed write-up page 76)    | Removal of excess gravel to improve use and habitat.  |
| 43 | BLM – State Office<br>Basin Wide Stream Inventories<br>(detailed write-up page 77) | Collaborative effort with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for coordinated basin wide stream inventories.                             |

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| 44 | Forest Service - Region<br>Pacific Coast Partnership<br>(detailed write-up page 78) | Collaborative effort to improve viability<br>of many fish and wildlife species and restore<br>other important resources within coastal<br>watersheds in Oregon and Washington. |
| 45 | Ochoco N.F. - F.S.<br>Big Summit Fuels<br>(detailed write-up page 79)               | Collaborative effort with Nature Conservancy<br>to reduce fuels and restore ecosystem<br>health.   |
| 46 | Siuslaw N.F. - F.S.<br>Watershed Strategy<br>(detailed write-up page 80)            | Collaborative effort with Cascade Pacific<br>Resource Conservation and Development<br>Area to restore, protect, and enhance aquatic<br>systems                                 |

FINANCIAL SUMMARY  
Fiscal Year 2000 Wyden Projects

Proj. No.	Description	Agency/Unit	Obj. 1/	Total Cost	FS/BLM Cost
1	Bridge Creek Noxious Weed	BLM/Prineville	W	\$5,900	\$2,600
2	Pine Hollow/Jackknife Weed Control	BLM/Prineville	W	\$2,000	\$1,000
3	Upper Crooked River Cooperative Weed Mgt.	BLM/Prineville	W	\$32,000	\$2,000
4	Nature Conservancy - Juniper Hills Weed	BLM/Prineville	W	\$6,000	\$1,000
5	Upper South Fork Weed	BLM/Prineville	W	\$13,000	\$3,000
6	Upper Dead Dog Fence	BLM/Prineville	A	\$6,775	\$3,975
7	Big Summit Weed	FS/Ochoco	W	\$7,600	\$1,000
8	Cherry Creek Weirs	BLM/Coos Bay	A	\$43,840	\$21,850
9	China Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$90,000	\$52,000
10	Gettys Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$58,000	\$15,000
11	Coos Bay Road Decommissioning	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$30,000	\$17,000
12	Myrtle Creek	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$42,500	\$10,500
13	Little Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$46,097	\$11,000
14	Skunk Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$34,393	\$15,000
15	Tidal Wetland Restoration	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$410,000	\$65,000
16	Willanch Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$45,000	\$20,000
17	Steel Creek	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$18,000	\$10,000
18	Scappoose Creek Drainage	BLM/Salem	A	\$4,771	\$2,100
19	Mid Coast In-Stream Habitat	BLM/Salem	A	\$7,295	\$4,000
20	Mill Creek	BLM/Eugene	A	\$15,584	\$15,584
21	Saleratus Creek Culvert	BLM/Eugene	A	\$60,000	\$30,000
22	Whitehorse Creek Culvert	BLM/Roseburg	A	\$11,000	\$5,000
23	Roseburg Riparian Fencing	BLM/Roseburg	A	\$60,000	\$5,000
24	Elk Creek Culvert	BLM/Roseburg	A	\$46,950	\$13,350
25	Chelan County Master Agreement	FS/Wenatchee	G	\$0	\$0
26	First Creek	FS/Wenatchee	A	\$36,875	\$26,150
27	Dog Lake Wetlands Restoration	FS/Fremont	A	\$86,843	\$62,000
28	Restoration -- misc	FS/Umatilla	A	\$100,000	\$25,000
29	Orchard Park Restrooms	FS/Siskiyou	R	\$78,330	\$19,450
30	Powers High School	FS/Siskiyou	A	\$2,970	\$1,000
31	Coquille Riparian Planting	FS/Siskiyou	A	\$2,000	\$1,000
32	Five Rivers	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$733,000	\$418,000

33	Porter Creek	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$3,200	\$1,600
34	Midcoast Woody Debris	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$21,150	\$19,600
35	Slagle Creek	BLM/Medford	A	\$75,000	\$27,500
36	Little Applegate Streamflow	BLM/Medford	A	\$1,335,800	\$25,000
37	Martin Ditch	BLM/Medford		\$57,000	\$20,000
38	Noxious Weed - District Wide	BLM/Medford	W	\$30,000	\$20,000
39	Green Point Creek	FS/Mt Hood	A	\$339,000	\$54,000
40	Riverkeeper - Arrah Wanna	FS/Mt Hood	A	\$56,300	\$35,300
41	Riverkeeper - Golf Course	FS/Mt Hood	A	\$300,000	\$70,000
42	Multnomah Creek	FS-CRGNSA	A	\$39,000	\$12,000
43	Stream Inventories	BLM	A	\$355,000	\$275,000
44	Pacific Coast Watershed Partnership	FS	G	\$3,468,000	\$300,000
45	Big Summit Fuels	FS/Ochoco	F	\$8,250	\$5,300
46	Siuslaw Watershed	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$281,250	\$225,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$8,505,673</b>	<b>\$1,969,859</b>
1/	<i>A = aquatic; W = weed control; G = general; R = recreation; F = fuels; T = terrestrial</i>				

### Analysis of Program/Uses:

Managers followed prescribed guidance, uses were consistent with the intent and letter of the law, and uses were directed to the highest priority work.

### Observations/Recommendations/Conclusions:

The extent of use and the benefits derived clearly reflect the need for this tool. Units again did an exemplary job at effectively using this authority to achieve mutually shared goals and objectives. In addition to accomplishing high priority work, this tool has enabled us to be a far more involved, trusted, and full partner. With respect to the Forest Service, with current authority expiring at the end of FY2001, we again strongly advocate the retention of this authority.

Complimentary and consistent with the findings and conclusions developed by the Bureau of Land Management during their August 2000 review and evaluation of the Wyden Amendment (reference "Special Evaluation on the Use of the Wyden Amendment Authority" dated August 21-25, 2000) it is recommended that each agency:

1. Improve understanding of the specific authority and possible uses with all unit and program managers by increasing training, dissemination of uses, and accountability (i.e. possibly rewarding people for extensive partnership efforts).

While Wyden Amendment is only an available tool, the fact that some units within the Forest Service have used it extensively over the last three years while others have used it little to none is an indicator of possible lack of understanding. We also continue to receive numerous questions from the field that reflects a marginal understanding of this authority.

2. Needs to ensure NEPA and other environmental laws and requirements are effectively met and to the extent possible provide consistent guidance between the two agencies.

The Forest Service completed draft guidance to the field in FY2000 on these specific requirements but it appears from reviewing the BLM's Wyden Evaluation that each agency may have distinctively different guidance on meeting these legal requirements.

### Appendices:

- I. Project Documentation Sheets (pages 24-81)
- II. Financial and Project Summaries (pages 82-86)
- III. Forest Service 3 Year Summary (pages 87-90)

# APPENDIX I

## Project Description Sheets

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4	Nature Conservancy - Juniper Hills Weed (page 28)
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45	Big Summit Fuels (page 79)
46	Siuslaw Watershed (page 80)

The following sheets summarize the benefits, description, and financial costs of Wyden projects.

# Project # 1

**Name:** Bridge Creek Noxious Weed Control

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Central Oregon Resource Area, Prineville District

**Description of Project:** Bridge Creek Noxious Weed Control

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Bridge Creek Watershed Council

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Reduce or eliminate the spread of noxious weeds to adjacent public land. Improve riparian conditions and upland wildlife habitat.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Same as above

## **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	5,900
Agency Costs:	2,600
Costs to Collaborators:	3,300

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #2

**Name:** Pine Hollow/Jackknife Weed Control

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Central Oregon Resource Area, Prineville District, BLM

**Description of Project:** Pine Hollow/Jackknife Weed Control

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Pine Hollow/Jackknife Watershed Council, 12 members

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Reduce or eliminate the spread of noxious weeds in intermingled ownerships. Improve riparian conditions and upland wildlife habitat.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Same as above

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$2,000
Agency Costs:	\$1,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$1,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #3

**Name:** Upper Crooked River Cooperative Weed Mgt. Area

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Central Oregon Resource Area, Prineville District

**Description of Project:** Upper Crooked River Cooperative Weed Mgt. Area

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Upper Crooked River Watershed Council and Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) coordinator in place. 10-15 collaborators. BLM is on steering committee. CWMA just established and organized.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Intermingled lands makes cooperation in the inventory, control and monitoring efforts desirable.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Same as above

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$32,000
Agency Costs:	\$ 2,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$30,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #4

**Name:** Nature Conservancy Juniper Hills Weed

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Central Oregon Resource Area, Prineville District

**Description of Project:** The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Juniper Hills Preserve Weed Control

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Cooperative management of noxious weeds on TNC property adjacent to BLM.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Cooperative efforts to prevent the spread of noxious weeds to adjacent public lands.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Controls problem weeds and prevents reinvasion on TNC preserve (juniper old growth)

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$6,000
Agency Costs:	\$1,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$5,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #5

**Name: Upper South Fork Weed**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Central Oregon Resource Area, Prineville District

**Description of Project:** Upper South Fork Weed Control

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Upper South Fork Watershed Council

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Reduce or eliminate the spread of noxious weeds to adjacent public land. Improve riparian conditions and upland wildlife habitat.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Same as above

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$13,000
Agency Costs:	\$ 3,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$10,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #6

**Name:** Upper Dead Dog Canyon Fence

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Central Oregon Resource Area, Prineville District

**Description of Project:** Upper Dead Dog Canyon Fence 735097/AA1R. The project is a standard three strand barbed wire fence built to control livestock and allow for safe big game passage both under and over the fence. Post spacing is one rod, bottom wire smooth (18" from the ground), and the second and third wires barbed (third wire 38" from the ground). The length is 1.4 miles with 0.9 miles on public land and 0.5 miles on private. The project is sensitive to visual impacts because 0.4 miles are located in the wild and scenic corridor of the John Day River. Gray posts were used and the fence was located so it is not visible from the river. The project has been completed.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): The project was done cooperatively with the Wheeler County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB). The BLM furnished materials, layout, design, and NEPA documentation while the Wheeler County SWCD and OWEB provided the contractor and construction oversight.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** The objectives were to control livestock in order to restore riparian vegetation on a portion of Girds Creek and the John Day River, improve fish habitat, and contribute to improved water quality in both water bodies. The John Day Basin has two fish listed as threatened under ESA, mid-Columbia steelhead and bull trout. Also a third species, Chinook salmon, is included under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act for consultation regarding designated Essential Fish Habitat. By controlling livestock location, the rate of riparian vegetation improvement can be accelerated. This can lead to improved fish habitat and water quality.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Counties, the State of Oregon, and various federal agencies are concerned about listed species, water quality, and the general health of watersheds. This project allow three agencies to work together to improve a small portion of the natural resources in Oregon.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$6,775
Agency Costs:	\$3,975
Costs to Collaborators:	\$2,800

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #7

**Name: Big Summit Weed**

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Big Summit Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest

**Description of Project:** Cooperative effort to control the spread of noxious weeds on private, Forest Service and BLM land.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Bridge Creek Watershed council is active and in place in Wheeler County and serves as the main source of watershed restoration in the county. They applied for a grant from the State of Oregon and combined it with money from the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to actively treat noxious weeds within the county. Lands treated were private, county, and Forest Service. Application was to new infestations as well as follow-up treatment on those sites sprayed in previous years.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Stopping the spread of noxious weeds is a high priority on the Ochoco NF and treatment of sites on private land is a part of the program. Treatment of infestations on private land below the forest boundary will help to decrease the spread of weeds on private, FS and BLM lands.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Allows the Watershed Council to treat more acres of weeds. This decreases the spread on their land as well as FS.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$7,600
Agency Costs:	\$1,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$6,600

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #8

**Name: Cherry Creek Weirs**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District, Myrtlewood Resource Area

**Description of Project:**

Cherry Creek Weirs: Install approximately 10 full channel spanning boulder weirs and several rock barbs within Cherry Creek.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Coquille Watershed Council.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Improve fish habitat within a core area for Coho salmon. This project compliments upstream BLM restoration work.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

See above.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$43,840
Agency Costs:	\$21,850
Costs to Collaborators:	\$21,990

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

## Project #9

**Name: China Creek Culvert**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District, Myrtlewood Resource Area

### **Description of Project:**

China Creek Culvert Replace existing six foot diameter culvert with ten foot diameter open bottom arch culvert.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Coquille Watershed Association.

### **Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Improve fish passage and access four miles of habitat above culvert.

### **Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

See above.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$90,000
Agency Costs:	\$52,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$38,000

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

# Project #10

**Name:** Gettys Creek Culvert

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District, Myrtlewood

**Description of Project:**

Gettys Creek Culvert: Replace five-foot diameter structure with a flat bottom arch with herring bone baffles (82"x132")

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Coquille Watershed Association.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Access over one mile of salmonid habitat.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

See above.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$58,000
Agency Costs:	\$15,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$43,000

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

# Project #11

**Name:** Coos Bay Road Decommissioning

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District Office

**Description of Project:** Road decommissioning. Roads in the Fall Creek, Bottom Creek, Cedar Creek, and East Fork Millicoma River drainages will be decommissioned. Treatment includes: removing all culverts and associated fills, excavating unstable sidecast, water barring, seeding, and blocking access. Diversions and potential sidecast failures along midslope roads in these drainages produce chronic fine sediment delivery.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Organized in 1994, the Coos Watershed Association has an eighteen member Executive Council. The BLM, Weyerhaeuser, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Coos Watershed Association are providing technical and/or financial assistance for this project.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** This project is intended to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of viable salmonid populations and water quality in the Coos Subbasin, specifically the West Fork Millicoma River and South Fork Coos River watersheds.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** *Financial:* The BLM contribution will 1) allow for treatment of sediment sources identified through surveys and watershed analyses, 2) enable the Coos Association and Weyerhaeuser to contribute to additional road drainage/sediment reduction projects in the named drainages, and 3) provide match funding for state watershed enhancement funds.

## **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	30,000 (estimated)
Agency Costs:	17,000
Cost to Collaborators:	13,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #12

**Name: Myrtle Creek**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District, Myrtlewood Resource Area

**Description of Project:**

Myrtle Creek In-stream: Construct two full channel boulder wiers, eight boulder veins, and three boulder fields within Myrtle Creek.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Coquille Watershed Association

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Improve fisheries habitat to approximately 3/4 mile of stream.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

See above.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$42,500
Agency Costs:	\$10,500
Costs to Collaborators:	\$32,500

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

## Project #13

**Name:** Little Creek Culvert

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District, Myrtlewood Resource Area

**Description of Project:**

Little Creek Culvert: Replace old four foot diameter culvert with 117X79 inch pipe arch.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Coquille Watershed Association

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Improve access to two miles of fish habitat in a core salmonid spawning area.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

See above.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$46,097
Agency Costs:	\$11,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$35,097

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

# Project #14

## Name: Skunk Creek Culvert

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District Office

**Description of Project:** Skunk Creek culvert replacement. A 42 inch diameter culvert was replaced with an aluminized 112 inch X 75 inch pipe-arch with weirs. The undersized, perched pipe was a partial adult barrier and complete juvenile barrier.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Organized in 1994, the Coos Watershed Association has an eighteen member Executive Council. The BLM, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Coos Watershed Association provided technical and/or financial assistance for this project. BLM engineers completed the site survey, designed the culvert, and set reference stakes at the installation site.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** This project is intended to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of viable salmonid populations and water quality in the Coos Subbasin, specifically the West Fork Millicoma River watershed.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** *Financial:* The BLM contribution 1) allowed for the timely replacement of a high priority passage barrier, 2) enabled the Coos Association and ODF to contribute to additional projects in the Millicoma watershed, and 3) provided match funding for state watershed enhancement funds. *Technical:* ODF engineers consult more frequently with BLM engineers on survey methods and appropriate culvert designs.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$34,393
Agency Costs:	\$15,000
Cost to Collaborators:	\$19,393

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

# Project #15

## Name: Tidal Wetland Restoration

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District

### **Description of Project:**

Tidal Wetland Restoration: Restoration of approximately 100 acres of tidal wetlands through reintroduction of tidal influence and elimination of grazing.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Coos Watershed Association, one of the oldest watershed councils in Oregon, has accomplished many restoration projects in partnership with Coos Bay District BLM. Other partners include the State of Oregon, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ducks Unlimited, and Cecil and Nancy Nix (landowners).

### **Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

This project creates habitat needed by salmon species that spawn on BLM land and require estuarine marsh habitat to accomplish rearing and transitional migratory stages of their life cycle. No such estuarine habitat is available on BLM lands. Lack of such habitat creates a potentially fatal "weak link" for salmon survival.

### **Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

All agency/organization partners view creation of estuarine wetlands and/or salmon recovery as a part of their mission; accomplishment of the project represents the only benefit to them. The private landowner is being compensated through USDA for relinquishing restoration rights to the property. No BLM funds are being paid to the landowner.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$410,000
Agency Costs:	\$ 65,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$345,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #16

**Name:** Willanch Creek Culvert

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District Office

**Description of Project:** Willanch Creek culvert replacement. Three 48 inch diameter culverts at one lowland stream crossing will be replaced with a 57 foot long railcar bridge. The undersized, misaligned pipes plug annually limiting passage and increasing fine sediment delivery.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Organized in 1994, the Coos Watershed Association has an eighteen member Executive Council. The BLM, Lone Rock Timber Company, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Coos Watershed Association are providing technical and/or financial assistance for this project.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** This project is intended to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of viable salmonid populations and water quality in the Coos Subbasin, specifically the Lower Coos River/Coos Bay watershed.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** *Financial:* The BLM contribution will 1) allow for the replacement of a high priority passage barrier, 2) enable the Coos Association and Lone Rock to contribute to additional projects in the Willanch Creek drainage, and 3) provide match funding for state watershed enhancement funds. The project site is at the downstream end of two miles of riparian planting which spans three ownerships. *Technical:* BLM engineers provided site survey and culvert design information to Lone Rock which influenced their decision to opt for bridge installation.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$45,000
Agency Costs:	\$20,000
Cost to Collaborators:	\$25,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #17

**Name:** Steel Creek

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Coos Bay District BLM, Myrtlewood Resource Area

**Description of Project:**

Steel Creek Culvert: Retrofit existing concrete culvert it fish wiers to improve passage for salmonids.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Coquille Watershed Association

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

See above.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$18,000
Agency Costs:	\$10,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$ 8,000

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

## Project #18

**Name: Scappoose Creek Drainage**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** DOI Salem District (Tillamook Field Office)

### **Description of Project:**

This instream restoration project in the Scappoose Creek Drainage included the placement of logs from BLM lands on City of Scappoose Property with planning and permit procurement and administration by the Scappoose Bay Watershed Council and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. One semi-truck load of logs were provided by BLM as our contribution. Costs associated with placement hauling and permitting were borne by ODFW, grants and volunteer time.

### **Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):**

Collaboration between the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Scappoose Bay Watershed Council, the City of Scappoose, BLM, Oregon Department of Forestry and Local school districts. Scappoose Bay Watershed Council is the forum where the collaboration of parties occurs.

### **Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Due to ownership patterns in the Scappoose Creek area BLM owns very little anadromous fish habitat. Watershed analysis, BLM and ODFW stream surveys show a chronic lack of large wood in this watershed. Increases in habitat components including large wood and the expected increase in deep pools and gravel recruitment should benefit coho, steelhead and cutthroat trout which improves habitat indicators and ACS objectives at the 5<sup>th</sup> field scale. Enhancement of habitat on private property benefits BLM management by increasing the habitat base and the potential for fisheries numbers to increase which BLM could not achieve on our own due to very limited ownership in anadromous salmonid core areas.

### **Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

Benefits would include Public relations. Increasing the spawning/rearing potential on private property for anadromous salmonids. Providing a hands on project for the Watershed Council that builds ownership in a particular stream segment. The council is directly benefited through contribution of the logs, and the time to prepare the NEPA and assistance agreement by BLM personnel and the ability to leverage the value for cost share and grant qualifications. Local school students will also benefit through this new educational opportunity consisting of monitoring salmon numbers and habitat conditions.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$4,771
Agency Costs:	\$2,100
Costs to Collaborators:	\$2,671

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

# Project #19

**Name: Alsea Instream**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Salem District, Marys Peak Field Office

**Description of Project:**

The BLM has donated logs (two truck loads) for in-stream habitat improvement to the Mid-Coast watershed council (central Oregon coast area). The watershed council designed and implemented in improvement project on non-Federal land. Work was done at three different sites in the Alsea River basin.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Cooperation between Mid-Coast watershed council and BLM. The Mid-Coast watershed council secured grants to cover the costs associated with hauling and placing the logs. The council also paid for a consultant to design the projects and found private landowners who were willing to have the projects placed on their lands.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Habitat enhancement for anadromous fish within the Alsea River. Increases in habitat components including large wood and the expected increase in deep pools and gravel recruitment should benefit coho, steelhead and cutthroat trout populations within the watershed. Enhancement of habitat on private property benefits BLM management by increasing the habitat base and the potential for fisheries numbers to increase.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

Habitat enhancement for anadromous fish within the Alsea River received donation of raw materials (logs) from BLM. Increased spawning/rearing potential on private property for anadromous salmonids. Providing a hands on project for the Watershed Council that builds ownership in a particular stream segment. The council is directly benefited through contribution of the logs.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$7,295
Agency Costs:	\$4,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$3,295

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #20

### Name: Mill Creek at Siuslaw River Cascade Repair

Agency: BLM

Unit: Eugene District BLM/Coast Range Resource Area

#### Description of Project:

A large boulder and log cascade was installed (cooperatively) in the Siuslaw River in FY1999 below the confluence of Mill Creek. This project was designed to increase upstream water depths, increase ground water charging, collect substrates in a bedrock dominant portion of the river and prevent future down cutting of Mill Creek as it has responded to down cutting in the Siuslaw River. During a winter flood event, end cutting occurred and effectively reduced the potential goal of increased ground water charging. In addition, the integrity of a downstream bridge was in jeopardy. In August of FY2000, repairs were made to this project to protect the bridge and move in a positive direction toward achieving original goals.

#### Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area

This project was completed through an "MOU" signed by the BLM, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife and Roseburg Forest Products (RFP). Cooperators assessed the problem of project end cutting, came up with alternatives and together decided on a plan to repair damage. The BLM contracted and supervised project repairs.

#### Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:

Monitoring of winter aggregation in the project area (Spring FY2000) showed that tons of gravel substrates had accumulated in the project area and that anadromous fish species had spawned in multiple locations within the project area. Gravels had also collected to depths of 3-5 feet at the confluence of Mill Creek. Newly created deep-water habitats were also providing refuge for various fish species. Responses like these normally take many years!

#### Benefits to Collaborator(s):

The Eugene District BLM and RFP manage intermingled lands in the Siuslaw River Basin. The ODFW manage the fish stocks here. As a cooperative, all share in the group contributions that will lead to salmon and Watershed Recovery in the Siuslaw.

#### Financial Information:

Total Project Costs:	\$15,584
Agency Costs:	\$15,584
Costs to Collaborators:	\$ 0

Transaction Type: Procurement

## Project #21

### Name: Saleratus Creek Culvert Replacement

Agency: BLM

Unit: Eugene District/Coast Range Resource Area

#### Description of Project:

This Wyden project replaced a migration barrier (culvert), which prevented most aquatic species from accessing approximately 2 miles of suitable habitat. A round, segmented tile culvert that had a 2 foot drop at the effluent end onto bedrock was replaced with a pipe arch that conforms to 100 year flood standards (BLM) and passes all aquatic species. This project was completed in the summer of FY2000.

Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

This project was completed through an "MOU" signed by the BLM, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife and Roseburg Forest Products (RFP). The BLM provided the specifications for the new culvert and funding for the purchase of said culvert. The BLM also provided several tons of bedding rock for the project. The ODFW was responsible for the supervising the installation and RFP provided the heavy equipment, personnel, additional rock, and hydro-mulching needed to complete the job.

#### Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:

Removal of this barrier has restored the potential migration patterns of numerous fish species including coho salmon (listed), cutthroat trout, steelhead, and amphibian and macroinvertebrate species.

#### Benefits to Collaborator(s):

The Eugene District BLM and RFP manage intermingled lands in the Siuslaw River Basin. The ODFW manage the fish stocks here. As a cooperative, all share in the group contributions that will lead to salmon and Watershed Recovery in the Siuslaw.

#### Financial Costs:

Total Project Costs:	\$60,000
Agency Costs:	\$30,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$30,000

## Project No. 22

**Name:** Whitehorse Creek Culvert Replacement

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Roseburg District.

**Description of Project:** Whitehorse Creek Culvert Replacement Project.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Proposal submitted by the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council. ODFW and Rocking "C" Ranch collaborators.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Culvert replacement on private land will open juvenile and adult fish passage to 1 ½ miles of Whitehorse Creek for coho, steelhead, and cutthroat trout enabling BLM to restore habitat for listed species.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

same as above

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$11,000
Agency Costs:	\$5,000
Partners Costs:	\$6,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #23

**Name: Riparian Fencing**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Roseburg District.

**Description of Project:** Riparian Fencing along fish bearing streams.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Participated with the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council and the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife by purchasing fencing materials to be used by up to 24 private land owners to fence riparian areas in proximity to Public Lands

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Provides improved fish habitat and cleaner water

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

same as above

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$60,000
Agency Costs:	\$ 5,000
Partners Costs:	\$55,000

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

# Project #24

**Name: Elk Creek Culvert Replacement**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Roseburg District.

**Description of Project:** Elk Creek Culvert Replacement.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Umpqua Basin Watershed Council, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Joe Merchep Fund collaborators.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Culvert work on private land will open 1 mile of stream for coho salmon spawning and rearing enabling the BLM to restore habitat for a listed species.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

same as above

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$46,950
Agency Costs:	\$13,350
Costs to Collaborators:	\$33,600

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #25

### Name: Chelan County

Agency: Forest Service

Unit (District/Area or Forest/District): Okanogan-Wenatchee NF,  
Entiat/Chelan/Leavenworth/Lake Wenatchee Ranger Districts

Description of Project: A "Master Interlocal Cooperation Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding for Watershed Restoration and Enhancement" was developed and finalized between Chelan County and the Forest (8/15/2000)\*\*. This unique Master Agreement establishes the framework needed to develop and implement project level agreements using Wyden Amendment and other cooperative authorities. Through this Master and subsequent Project Agreements, the Forest will provide support to Chelan County and its cooperators in both watershed planning and restoration activities with the intent of improving watershed conditions and protecting species at risk. Depending on the nature and significance of the specific project, the agreed upon interchange of services and funds may range from County reimbursed technical assistance to direct project contributions from the Forest Service.

\*\* During FY 2000, progress was also made towards development of a similar master agreement between the Forest and the Chelan County Conservation District---to be finalized in FY2001.

Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area: This Master Agreement provides for a wide range of collaborative opportunities with Chelan County and associated cooperators. Chelan County is the Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery, the Lead Agency for Watershed Planning in the Wenatchee drainage, a primary participant in Watershed Planning in the Entiat drainage and serves a lead role in the Lake Chelan Water Quality Committee. This Agreement, in concert with the parallel agreement with the Chelan County Conservation District (in process), outlines the mechanism to link the Forest with all watershed planning and restoration efforts in the County of primary interest to the Agency. Collaboration at the project level will include the County and Forest Service in cooperation with other agencies, organizations and private landowners involved with specific project sites. It is anticipated that the level of collaboration will grow as different groups participate in the Watershed Planning and Salmon Recovery processes.

### Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:

An unprecedented opportunity now exists in Chelan County to combine forces with other levels of government, agencies, interest groups and private landowners to promote watershed restoration and salmon recovery. With the recent implementation of the Washington State Watershed Planning and Salmon Recovery Acts, and other habitat recovery initiatives, major emphasis is being placed on collaborative planning and restoration work. Chelan County has assumed a major role in this effort and has specifically requested technical and other assistance from the Wenatchee

National Forest. This Master Interlocal Agreement is specifically designed to facilitate this collaboration---providing another direct avenue through which the Forest Service can achieve the Chief's Agenda of promoting healthy watersheds and supporting local communities.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

Chelan County has assumed a major role in promoting and implementing watershed planning and salmon recovery activities in the area. All of the related planning and restoration initiatives are based on collaboration as a critical ingredient to success. Chelan County government is striving to work with other agencies, tribes, interest groups and citizens to implement these initiatives with an emphasis on prioritizing work using a whole watershed approach. Their goal is to work with local communities and facilitate public/private partnerships for watershed planning and project implementation while bringing together a variety of funding sources to support the effort. Chelan County has formally requested assistance from the Forest Service in achieving this goal. This Master Agreement will increase the effectiveness of Chelan County and its many other partners and cooperators to accomplish this mission.

Private landowners will benefit as collaborators in this process. Many landowners have inherited degraded resource conditions on their lands. They want to restore conditions but often lack the incentives, technical background and financial resources to implement improvements. This Agreement would facilitate the implementation of projects on private lands where benefits to National Forest resources upstream were also achieved.

**Financial Information:**

The Master Agreement establishes the framework for coordination and implementation of project specific agreements. Specific financial information will be incorporated into site specific Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements (Project Agreements) that are created in response to the master agreement. Project Agreements will provide information on total project costs, as well as a breakdown of costs to the Forest Service, Chelan County and any other collaborators.

Restoration projects that will most likely be supported in FY 2001 as a result of the development of this Master Agreement include: Entiat River Vortex Weirs Demonstration, Lower Entiat Rearing Channel, Chumstick Creek Fish Passage Improvement, Mill Camp Bridge Relocation and the Stormy Creek Fish Passage Improvement. It is estimated that the total cooperator contribution for these projects will approach \$1,055,000 with a total Forest Service investment of approximately \$30,000.

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #26

### Name: First Creek Restoration

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Wenatchee National Forest, Chelan Ranger District

**Description of Project:** Since 1995, the Chelan Ranger District has been a key member of a partnership to correct fish passage problems at two State highway culverts. Neither of these culverts was on NFS land but they were limiting kokanee and rainbow trout access to N F waters in several miles of First Creek. In late-1998, WSDOT received funding (\$860,000) to replace the culverts with bridges. The Chelan Ranger District received \$30,000 Jobs-in-the-woods (JITW) funding to support this project. Application of these Federal dollars to the project occurred through the Wyden Amendment.

Bridge construction was completed on June 30, 1999. A Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) crew based at the Entiat Ranger District applied short-term erosion control measures to 2 acres of ground disturbed by project activities in June 1999.

During November 1999, May 2000, and November 2000, the WCC crew planted long-term revegetation (several thousand ponderosa pine seedlings and native shrubs) at the project site to make it more naturally appearing, stabilize streambanks, and restore other ecosystem functions of riparian vegetation.

During the month of March 2000, the final phase of the project was implemented. This involved installation of rock/log structures (approximately 40) designed by WDFW to stabilize channel plan and profile, provide resting habitat, collect spawning gravel, and modify any in-channel passage problems that developed as a result of post-project channel adjustment. These structures were placed in the 2500-foot channel segment between the stream mouth on State Park land and the upper bridge. The Chelan RD provided \$20,350 of JITW funding to a contract to perform this work. Contributions from other partners (Lake Chelan Sportsmen's Association, Save Chelan Alliance, Washington State Parks, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife) were applied to this phase of the project. The Chelan County Conservation District served as coordinator for this work and prepared and administered the contract for this work.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Collaboration included three Washington State agencies, the County Conservation District, two local nonprofit citizen's groups, and three private landowners, as well as the Forest Service. The level of collaboration has been extensive and ongoing for five years.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Channel connectivity has been restored between Lake Chelan and National Forest System waters in First Creek, increasing the Forest's contribution to the sport fishery in Lake Chelan. Chelan County PUD spawning surveys reported 1215 kokanee spawners in First Creek during the autumn of 1999, a 123% increase over the 17-year average of 544 spawners per year (1981-1998) and the highest spawner count in First Creek since 1987. Eighty-five of the spawning fish were observed above the lower bridge, spawning in a segment of the creek that had been blocked by the culverts for more than 30 years. Use of this restored habitat is taken to be evidence of the immediate success of this project.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** This project has been a unique opportunity to accomplish fish habitat restoration in a highly visible location and will serve as a benchmark for collaborative watershed restoration in the Lake Chelan area and Chelan County. The First Creek project accomplished the goals and satisfied the interests of all partners. This project will encourage stewardship of First Creek above the project site where it flows through privately owned lands.

**Financial Information:** Total project costs were reported last year (1999) regardless of year cost was incurred. FY 2000 costs reported below were included in the 1999 reported totals.

Total Project Costs (FY 2000):	\$36,875
Agency Costs (FY 2000):	\$26,150
Costs to Collaborators (FY 2000):	\$10,725

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

## Project #27

### Name: Dog Lake Wet Lands Restoration

Agency: Forest Service

Unit (District/Area or Forest/District): Fremont National Forest

#### Description of Project:

Dog Lake (OR) Wet Lands Restoration: This project stabilizes multiple stream channels, which flow into Dog Lake Reservoir. It improves habitat for Sandhill Cranes, Black Terns and other waterfowl by stabilizing streams and creating wet areas.

#### Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area

Project was supported by Ducks Unlimited, USDA Forest Service and The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. All Parties approved design with execution performed by Ducks Unlimited.

#### Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:

Provides increased habitat for multiple wildlife, particularly waterfowl and associated birds. Restores stream channel and stabilizes stream to reduce silting of Dog Lake.

#### Benefits to Collaborator(s):

Both Ducks Unlimited and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation benefit by increase in cover and habitat for wildlands bird species.

#### Financial Information:

Total Project Costs	\$ 86,843
Agency Costs:	\$ 62,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$ 24,843

Transaction Type: Agreement

## Project #28

### Name: Restoration

Agency: Forest Service

Unit (District/Area or Forest/District): Pomeroy Ranger District Umatilla N.F.

Description of Project: Watershed Restoration Projects with local Model Watershed Councils. Project activities have included tree propagation and plantings, inchannel stream restoration (structures and bank stability) cut-slope seeding and abutments, fencing and etc.

Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Three active Washington State Model Watersheds associated with the local County Conservation Districts are the Lead Entities for project activities. These groups have Local landowner steering committees as well as technical advisors from all the local agencies, i.e. NRCS, USFS, BPA, WDNR, WDF&W, DOE and the Tribes. The Model groups work with the Governors Salmon Recovery Board (SURF), Power Planning Council and others for funding.

### Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:

Allows the District to contribute to watershed restoration and the recovery of fish stocks currently unable to return to historic NFS lands. Cooperators have aided in "consultation" of TE&S species with the regulatory agencies, i.e. NMFS and USFWS. Benefits contracting activity having the ability to combine like projects, rather than each agency or group doing separate activities. In general, we can look at the watersheds as holistically rather than fragmented.

### Benefits to Collaborator(s):

They get agency expertise for their projects. Access to GIS systems and monitoring capabilities that are beyond the group to fund. They also have access to existing conditions data that the agencies have collected for years. Many of the benefits that the District receives are also beneficial to the Model Watershed. They also gain community support and credibility by being a cooperator.

**Financial Information:** Several Projects were developed in FY2000. However, I don't have the numbers broke out by individual projects at this time. The dollars shown are an overall estimates.

Total Project Costs:	\$100,000
Agency Costs:	\$25,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$75,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #29

### Name: Orchard Park Restrooms

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Siskiyou NF, Powers RD

#### **Description of Project:**

This project will purchase and install two fully accessible restrooms at Orchard Park. The restrooms will meet State and Federal standards. Currently, Orchard Park has one dilapidated restroom that is located adjacent to an anadromous fish-bearing stream. This project should improve long-term water quality on the south fork of the Coquille river, a 303(d) listed stream. The project will also benefit two municipal water supplies located downstream of the park.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

This project had consensual support from the Coquille Watershed Association's Technical Advisory Committee. This project is part of a cost-share agreement between the Powers Lions Club, the USDA Forest Service, Oregon Community Foundation (obligation of \$5,000) and Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (pending next grant cycle).

#### **Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

The Forest Service in cooperation with the Coos/Curry County Commissioners and the local communities of Powers, Agness, Gold Beach and Myrtle Point have established a long-range plan to lure tourism to the area. These historically timber dependent communities are exploring options to diversify their economies. Orchard Park was identified as a critical component of this plan. In addition to helping local communities, restrooms will improve water quality and benefit anadromous fish stocks including the "Threatened" coho salmon.

#### **Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

The Powers Lions (a non-profit organization) will provide quality recreation experiences with full amenities at no cost to users. These barrier-free restrooms will benefit all park users. These restrooms could potentially provide the opportunity for children to take swimming lessons during the summer months.

#### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$78,330
Agency Costs:	\$19,450
Costs to Collaborators:	\$58,880

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

## Project #30

**Name: Powers High School**

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Siskiyou NF, Powers RD

### **Description of Project:**

This project will help purchase a fifty-five gallon tank aquarium for the Powers High School. The aquarium can support fresh or salt-water species. The aquarium will benefit students when studying fisheries habitat and fish identification. The Forest Service and S.T.E.P. will be involved in teaching and obtaining native fish for the aquarium. All the students in the high school will have access to the aquarium.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

This is a challenge cost share between the USDA Forest Service (Powers RD), the Coquille Watershed Association, The Bay Area Sportsman Association (BASA) and the Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP).

### **Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

The Forest Service is a significant influence on the community of Powers. Our long-term goals involve working closely with local communities, especially local schools. This project will strengthen our ties with the community while providing educational and resource related opportunities for the school district.

### **Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

STEP, BASA and the CWA all support resource based education for local students. Education and information are essential for the stewardship and preservation of local fish stocks.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$ 2,970
Agency Costs:	\$ 1,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$ 1,970

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

## Project #31

### Name: Coquille Riparian Planting

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit:** Siskiyou N.F.

#### **Description of Project:**

Donation of 1,000 large conifers to the Coquille Watershed Association (CWA). These conifers are to be planted on private lands in Riparian areas within the Coquille watershed. The Forest Service donated the trees and the CWA will provide the labor to plant them. Establishing functioning riparian zones has been identified as a critical component in restoration of the Coquille River (Coquille River Action Plan and South Fork of the Coquille Watershed Analysis).

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc):

The Coquille Watershed Association is a non-profit organization that focuses watershed restoration efforts on private lands. The CWA consists of Private, State and Federal partners within the Coquille watershed. The primary focus of the association is to enhance and restore water quality and native fisheries while preserving landowner rights and economic stability.

#### **Benefits to NFS Systems:**

Trees improve water quality by providing shade, bank stability, cover and long term recruitment of LWM. These factors should restore natural processes and help depressed salmonid stocks recover to more natural levels. Increasing the spawning and rearing capabilities within the Coquille River will help increase native salmonid densities on NFS lands and adjacent private lands.

#### **Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

The abundance of interested landowners quickly depleted the CWA's shelf stock of conifers. The additional 1,000 trees were an economic benefit and public interest benefit. It is important for the CWA to respond in a timely manner to willing landowners. In addition, the large conifers will reduce the maintenance required to obtain a free growing conifer.

#### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$ 2,000
FS Costs:	\$ 1,000
Costs to Collaborators	\$ 1,000

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

## Project #32

**Name: Five Rivers**

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Siuslaw National Forest - Waldport RD

**Description of Project:** Five Rivers Landscape Management Project – The Buck, Green, Crab, Alder, Upper Five Rivers, Wilson and Prindle Creeks systems have the potential to provide high quality anadromous fish habitat, including habitat for endangered coho salmon. Particularly winter rearing habitat and cool water refuges are limiting. In total about 21 miles of stream will be treated approximately 7 miles of that will be on private land. Depending on funding sources, 450-750 trees will be strategically placed by helicopter under the direction of FS and ODFW biologists to introduce structure to these stream channels. The resulting structures will trap sediments, wood and nutrients that pass through the system and create deep complex pool habitat while connecting floodplains to the mainstem stream habitat throughout the watersheds. In addition, closing 11 miles of riparian road throughout the Green River Basin will enhance floodplain restoration and reconnect hillslope processes with the river system by allowing for the deposition of sediment and debris from landslides in the channel and not have it filtered out on the road system.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): This is an exciting collaborative project between the Forest Service, private landowners, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Midcoast Watershed Council, and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** This large-scale integrated project completes the majority of potentially prime anadromous fish habitat in these stream systems and initiates the restoration of stream system processes.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** The collaborators benefit by reduced cost of project implementation with a large-scale joint project instead of individual project implementation. Larger and longer trees can be utilized to create the habitat in an attempt to mimic natural systems. The extent of habitat restoration will facilitate more rapid recovery of the stream and floodplain function.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$733,000
Agency Costs:	\$418,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$315,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #33

**Name:** Porter Creek

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Siuslaw National Forest - Mapleton RD

**Description of Project:** This project eliminates a chronic source of sediment into Porter Creek, a tributary of the North Fork Siuslaw River key watershed. The project reshapes a native surface road, waterbars and removes side cast material and installs a culvert to facilitate drainage and stop sedimentation.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): This stream is listed by EPA as water quality limited for sediment (303d). The Forest Service, NRCS, Soil and Water Conservation District all have active projects to restore stream habitat and water quality in the North Fork of the Siuslaw River.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** This project eliminates a source of sedimentation that will lead to improved water quality and assist in the restoration of spawning habitat for endangered salmonids.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** The project assists the John Hancock Insurance/Olympic Resource Management group with their commitment to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and watersheds. Cooperative efforts of this nature assist with an understanding of the nature of the concerns for sedimentation and hopefully lead to compliance on other private owned forest roads in the area.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$3,200
Agency Costs:	\$1,600
Costs to Collaborators:	\$1,600

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #34

### Name: Midcoast Woody Debris

Agency: Forest Service

Unit (District/Area or Forest/District): Siuslaw National Forest - Waldport RD

Description of Project: This agreement facilitates cooperation between Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Forest Service for in stream restoration, enhancement, or protection efforts by providing large wood to ODFW when available and agreed upon.

Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Wood is made available from landslides that initiate on National Forest land and is filtered out on a road system as well as from other activities requiring clearing of moderate sized conifers. The ODFW and the Midcoast Watershed Council have a grant from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board to pay for wood removal and storage. Each individual in-stream project pays for transport to the site.

#### Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:

The availability of large wood often limits the ability to implement in-stream habitat restoration projects. Having a storehouse of wood facilitates project implementation in a timely manner. These projects are selected by the watershed council technical committee and placed in priority areas in watersheds with federal lands in the uplands. Improved habitat in the lower gradient streams insures the survival of juveniles during summer and winter rearing.

#### Benefits to Collaborator(s):

Collaborators benefit from having a secure supply of wood to utilize in their projects.

#### Financial Information:

Total Project Costs:	\$21,150
Agency Costs:	\$19,600
Costs to Collaborators:	\$1,500

Transaction Type: Agreement

## **Project #35**

**Name: Slagle Creek**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Medford District/Ashland Resource Area

**Description of Project:** Slagle Creek (and adjacent streams) siphon redesign.

An active irrigation ditch crosses numerous small streams. Steelhead, a Candidate species, could migrate up the creeks to spawn. However, in the spring, when the ditch boards are installed, the ditch traps all water flow from the creeks. When the steelhead tries to migrate downstream to the Applegate River, they are trapped by the ditch and cannot escape, eventually dying when the ditch is drained in fall. Flumes and siphons were constructed to transport the irrigation water across the creeks without having to block them in the spring. The spring and summer water from the tributaries is restored to the Applegate River.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area**

The Bureau of Reclamation and other technical specialists have worked with the Applegate River Watershed Council (ARWC) to develop detailed designs for the ditch crossings. BLM, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality are also funding this project and assisting with permits and/or technical advice. ARWC contacted and worked with, local landowners.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Steelhead fry are using the streams and can now reach the main stem river. Steelhead fry are not dying each year and a steelhead run is restored to these creeks and accessing habitat on public land.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

The goals of other agency collaborators are similar to BLM's. The primary goal of the ARWC is to restore the integrity of the aquatic ecosystems in the Applegate River watershed with special emphasis on protecting "at-risk" fish populations.. The irrigators will benefit from an improved irrigation system that needs less maintenance. In addition, the irrigators will have the added benefit of knowing that their ditch system is not negatively impacting fish, an important social value for everyone in southern Oregon.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$75,000
Agency Costs:	\$27,500
Costs to Collaborators:	\$47,500

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## **Project #36**

**Name: Little Applegate Streamflow**

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Medford District/Ashland Resource Area

**Description of Project:** Little Applegate River Streamflow and Migration Improvement Project: Anadromous fish habitat enhancement. Irrigation Dam Removal, Instream Flow and Water Rights adjustments, Farm Conservation Planning:

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area:**

The Applegate Watershed Council (ARWC), Oregon Water Trust (OWT), a statewide non-governmental organization (NGO), and local irrigators. They have funded this project with a variety of grants, cost-share funds and in-kind services. They have worked extensively with local landowners and local state and federal agency specialists. Approximately 15 federal and non-federal partners including the US Forest Service.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

All of the watershed and fish habitat restoration projects are compromised by problems on private lands in the lower, downstream sections of the river. This project would allow fish to migrate to good habitat on federal land.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

The goals of other agency collaborators are similar to BLM's: to protect and maintain viable populations of native fishes in the Applegate River watershed, to educate the public about fish and watershed impacts, and to help the public reduce those impacts. The primary goal of the ARWC is to restore the integrity of the aquatic ecosystems in the Applegate River watershed with special emphasis on protecting "at-risk" fish populations. This project is one of many that they have developed in conjunction with local residents. The irrigators will benefit from an improved irrigation system that needs less maintenance and is much more efficient at distributing water across their fields. This project will undoubtedly become a "showcase" for Oregon and northern California. The Orvis Company, an international fly fishing equipment manufacturer has chosen this project as its Orvis Conservation Project for 2000.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$1,335,800
Agency Costs:	\$ 25,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$1,310,800

Remainder paid from grants, donated services, Congressionally-allocated money, and other federal and state financial contributions.

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

NOTE: The BLM funding for this project came from the Director's Field Incentive Program!

## Project #37

**Name:** Martin Ditch

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Medford District BLM, Grants Pass Resource Area

### **Description of Project:**

Martin Ditch irrigation removal project. Constructed a pond to pump water to fields in lieu of a gravel pushup dam. FY 2000 - constructed a pond in lieu of a gravel push dam, which blocked and killed coho salmon, a threatened species.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District  
Illinois Valley Watershed Council  
Bureau of Reclamation  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

### **Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Construction of project beneficial to coho salmon.  
Benefits the biotic resource and meets the associated criteria in the Wyden Amendment.

### **Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

Soil and Water Conservation Landowner Agreement for maintenance and cost share.  
Meets the NW Forest Plan and Governor's Salmon Plan to protect coho salmon and habitat.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$57,000
Agency Costs:	\$20,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$37,000
Private landowner 21%, State of Oregon 44%, Federal 35%, other 1%	

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

**Project# 38**

**Name: District Wide Noxious Weed Program**

**Agency: BLM**

**Unit: Medford District**

**Description of Project:** Control, management, and maintenance of Scotch Broom Control  
Yellow star thistle, Spotted/Diffuse Knapweed Control

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place,

number of collaborators, including:

City of Jacksonville

Jacksonville Woodlands Assoc.

World Institute of Holistic Therapies

U.S. Forest Service

Illinois Basin Interest Group

Various Private Landowners

Middle Rogue Watershed Council

Various Private Landowners

Little Butte Cr. Watershed Council

Various Private Landowners

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

Direct restoration of both public and private lands through removal or suppression of noxious weed populations. Indirectly reducing erosion and sediment, which in turn aids in restoring fish-bearing streams to healthier and more highly productive states.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

See above

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs: \$30,000

Agency Costs: \$20,000

Costs to Collaborators: \$10,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #39

**Name:** Green Point Creek

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit:** Mt. Hood National Forest, Hood River Ranger District

**Description of Project:** Project entailed placing approximately 600 logs into a 2.6 mile long reach of Green Point Creek, an anadromous fish bearing tributary to the West Fork Hood River. All logs were placed with a helicopter. Logs were designed to improve steelhead trout spawning and rearing habitat in the stream reach. Another aspect of the project was to plant cedar seedlings at appropriate locations throughout the reach. Forest Service involvement centered around providing technical expertise for design and implementation, 250 logs, 300 cedar seedlings, and \$40,000 to help pay for log hauling and helicopter costs.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area:** Collaboration for this project was extensive. The lead agency was the Farmer's Irrigation District. Other partners included Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation of Oregon, Hood River County, Longview Fiber (timber company), and several private landowners. The project was fully supported by the Hood River Watershed Group (council). Partners contributed a range of items including materials (logs), dollars, and personnel time.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Benefits to the Forest Service result from increased numbers of steelhead trout in the West Fork Hood River 5<sup>th</sup> field watershed. If the project results in improved habitat that in turn results in more steelhead, as expected, then there are more steelhead in the watershed and ultimately more ascending into National Forest Lands. The work is also a benefit in terms of strengthening partnerships for the future.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Farmer's Irrigation District is a very proactive, environmentally minded irrigation district with a strong desire to improve fish and wildlife habitat not only in watersheds where they use water but also throughout the entire Hood River Basin. They recognize the impacts water diversions have and they wish to mitigate those impacts any way feasible. Benefits to other collaborators such as the Tribe and ODFW include improved fish habitat and more steelhead to meet harvest and escapement goals.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs: \$339,000

Agency Costs: \$54,000\*

Costs to Collaborators: \$285,000

\*Note: These are monetary/personnel costs only and do not include the value of the 250 donated logs.

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #40

**Name: Riverkeeper - Arrah Wanna**

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Zig Zag Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest

### **Description of Project: Riverkeeper Project, Arrah Wanna Site**

The Riverkeeper project goal is to promote stewardship of watersheds by actively involving private landowners in the restoration of fish, wildlife and plant habitats. The Arrah Wanna Project began in 1998, spurred by interest/success of the Resort at the Mountain project. The Arrah Wanna Homeowners Associated and WolfTree, Inc entered into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement in 1999 with USFS, USFWS, NRCS and ODFW (STEP). Also, in 1999 a Partner's in Fish and Wildlife Grant was secured from USFWS for \$14,500 for the project. The Arrah Wanna Site is a group of 20 homes built on what used to be the main stem of the Salmon River, which is now a half-mile side channel and pond complex. The goal of the project is to improve conditions in the side channel for fish, wildlife and aesthetic values. Project objectives include: 1) Provide a minimum of 5 CFS of flow into the side channel year round, 2) Improve existing aquatic habitat conditions in the side channel, 3) Improve aesthetic conditions throughout the project area, 4) Change the artificial pond into a functioning wetland, 5) Do not increase the chances for loss of property/homes in the project area.

Work on the project began in 1998, with approximately 30 volunteers and 12 USFS personnel pulling noxious weeds on 5 acres adjacent to the side channel and pond. Also, Portland area students participating in Cascade Streamwatch, an aquatic monitoring program partnered by USFS, BLM and WolfTree, inc. conducted aquatic monitoring at the Arrah Wanna Site. Students collected and analyzed chemical, physical and biological data, mentored by USFS resource professionals. Furthermore, in FY 2000 preliminary site designs were begun on a groundwater catchment system, improving summer and winter rearing habitat and reconfiguration of a recreational swimming pond into a functioning wetland complex. The goal for FY 2001 is to finish designs of the water catchment system, placement of LWD and boulders to increase and diversify habitat within the side channel, filling and recontour of the pond, removal of a collapsed log bridge and planting of conifer and hardwood seedlings and willow and cottonwood cuttings and numerous other riparian species. Also, certification in the ODFW STEP program is currently being pursued.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Original partners include USFWS, NRCS, WolfTree, Inc. and USFS. The site has been used by these agencies/groups to stimulate interest in similar projects and for Conservation Education through the Cascade Streamwatch program located at the BLM Wildwood site. Some of the local groups that have visited and or provided input at the site include the Northwest Service Academy and the Sandy Basin Watershed Council, Water Environmental Services Clackamas County.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

This project meets the Chief of the FS's Natural Resource Agenda by providing conservation education, watershed health and restoration and sustainable ecosystem management via monitoring and inventory. This project also meets the Mt. Hood NF's emphasis items of fisheries restoration, funding and implementing a mutually beneficial project outside of the Forest boundary utilizing the Wyden Amendment. Furthermore, this project is on a side channel to the Salmon River, a National Wild and Scenic River and a Tier 1 Key Watershed, as defined in the NW Forest Plan.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

Benefits to the landowners are an investment in improving salmon, steelhead and resident trout habitat as well as improving aquatic and wildlife conditions and aesthetic values of the area. By replacing the dry side channel (summer conditions) and the algae and sediment filled pond with a flowing channel and associated wetland complex the homeowners should gain true ownership and stewardship of the land and associated water bodies for a long-term commitment to conservation. There should also be a decrease in the need for maintenance in the channel and pond area that had proven to be a bi-annual incurred need/cost.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$56,300	Up to including FY00.
Agency Costs:	\$22,800	(CCS agreement cost for FY 00)
	\$12,500	NFWF Grant through USFS.
Costs to Collaborators:	\$14,500	USFWS Grant FY 99
	\$5,000	USFWS, NRCS (salaries)
	\$1,500	Homeowners Ass.

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #41

**Name: Riverkeeper – Golf Course**

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Zig Zag Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest

**Description of Project:** Riverkeeper Project, Resort at the Mountain Golf Course Site

The Riverkeeper project goal is to promote stewardship of watersheds by actively involving private landowners in the restoration of fish, wildlife and plant habitats. The Resort at the Mountain landowner entered into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement in 1998 with USFS, USFWS and ODFW (STEP). The goal of the project is to improve conditions in Wee Burn Creek, a tributary to the Salmon River. Project objectives include: 1) Reconnection of anadromous passage into Wee Burn Creek, 2) Increase habitat diversity for coho, steelhead and cutthroat trout, 3) Re-establish a meandering stream channel currently flowing in a ditch, 4) Decrease site generated sediment by stabilizing stream banks, 5) Re-establish riparian vegetation (where practicable).

Since 1996, hundreds of volunteer hours and resource specialist time have been spent on-site planning and implementing projects to attain project objectives. Most of the project work has been completed at the site with only small adjustments and continued riparian planting remaining. A brief summary of completed projects include: reconstruction and connection of Wee Burn Creek to the Salmon River, construction of five off-channel rearing ponds, creation of five wetland complexes, ¾ mile of bank stabilization, replacement of several 100 feet of pipe with meandering stream channel and associated flood plains, planting of 100's of conifer seedlings, willow and cottonwood cuttings and other riparian plants. In 1998, coho adults were observed in Wee Burn Creek for the first time since 1939 (when the barrier was placed). Numerous salmonid fry and pre-smolts have been documented in the newly created rearing ponds. The Resort at the Mountain site is frequently used as a demonstration site to encourage local landowners to instigate similar programs.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

Original partners include ODFW, USFWS and USFS. The site has been used by these agencies to stimulate interest in similar projects such as at the Arrah Wanna Site, Sandy River Watershed Council meetings and at Cascade Streamwatch (located at the BLM Wildwood site). Some of the local groups include the Northwest Service Academy, Mazama's, Trout Unlimited, WolfTree Inc. and the NW Independent Steelheaders.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

This project meets the Chief of the FS's Natural Resource Agenda by providing conservation education, watershed health and restoration and sustainable ecosystem management via monitoring and inventory. This project also meets the Mt. Hood NF's emphasis items of fisheries restoration, funding and implementing a mutually beneficial project outside of the Forest boundary utilizing the Wyden Amendment.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

Benefits to the landowner are an investment in improving salmon and steelhead habitat, improving aquatic conditions and aesthetic conditions on the Golf Course. Also, Wee Burn Creek is a tributary to the Salmon River, a National Wild and Scenic River. The landowner hopes the restoration activities will also draw more people to the course to view and experience the work.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$300,000+	
Agency Costs:	\$70,000	approx. \$10K/yr over last 7 Yrs
Costs to Collaborators *:	\$130,000	Mostly in-kind support and cash from numerous funding/manpower sources.

\*cost does not include two Grants received from GWEB and USFWS, totaling at least \$70K.

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #42

**Name:** Multnomah Creek

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

**Description of Project:** Gravel filled in the Multnomah Creek channel at the Multnomah Falls recreation site, causing frequent flooding of a pedestrian walkway, forcing people to cross a busy railroad track. This gravel also filled in pools that provided habitat for anadromous fish that use this reach of the stream. Gravel was removed from Multnomah Creek by Oregon Department of Transportation personnel during the summer of 2000.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Collaboration between ODOT and Union Pacific Railroad.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** Increased public safety and more pool habitat for anadromous fish.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Same as described for NFS.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$39,000
Agency Costs:	\$12,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$27,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #43

### Name: Basin-wide Stream Inventories

**Agency:** BLM

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** BLM - Oregon State Office

**Description of Project:** BLM has a statewide contract with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) for basin-wide stream inventories. Under the contract, ODFW provides all the labor, supervision, transportation, equipment, materials and work necessary to complete the data collection and analysis. In FY 2000, ODFW completed surveys on 242 miles of stream.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): ODFW occasionally surveys streams on BLM lands at the state's expense. ODFW provides BLM access to all of its stream inventory data. In cooperation with the BLM, ODFW has provided the salary of several supervisory personnel as a partial match to the BLM funds. ODFW may cover survey costs on intermingled state lands. Local BLM District's may coordinate surveys with their local watershed councils.

**Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:** The data assists the BLM to meet the following objectives: 1) data to support *watershed analysis* and *ESA consultation requirements*; 2) project-level planning; and 3) use common standards for data collection and storage that are applicable across a large geographic area. The Oregon BLM's Aquatic Resource Information Management System (ARIMS) has been designed to accommodate the ODFW data and to display the data on the Bureau's geographic information system.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** ODFW is able to collect basin-wide inventory data for the assessment of habitat conditions over broad portions of the state which it would otherwise be unable to complete. Watershed councils have been involved in watershed analysis and monitoring and have a need for stream inventory data.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$355,000
Agency Costs:	\$275,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$ 80,000 (est.)

**Transaction Type:** Procurement

## Project #44

### Name: Pacific Coast Watershed Partnership

**Agency:** Forest Service

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** The project area includes watersheds in and adjacent to the Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Olympic, Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie NF and Columbia River Gorge.

**Description of Project:** As part of the Pacific Coast Watershed Partnership, one of the twelve National Large-scale watershed Restoration Demos, activities funded by this grant are designed to directly improve the viability of many fish and wildlife species and help restore other important resources within coastal watersheds of Oregon and Washington. Initial priority areas for restoration include the Siuslaw, Coquille, and Lower Columbia River watersheds in Oregon, and the Willapa watershed in Washington. Several other coastal estuaries are also included. Restoration activities include dike removals, installation of fish passage structures, riparian plantings, road closures and other projects.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within:** Within each focus watershed (the Siuslaw, Coquille, Lower Columbia River, Dungeness, Skagit) priority projects are identified through the help of local watershed councils. The Pacific Coast Watershed Partnership is supported by over 25 different partners including the Siuslaw Watershed Council, Coquille Watershed Council, and Skagit Watershed Council.

**Benefits to NFS Systems and Management Objectives:** Wetlands, estuaries, riparian areas and uplands have been restored or enhanced. Projects include road decommissioning, fish passage improvements, riparian planting and release, slope stabilization, pre-commercial thinning, and dyke removal. The focus has been on restoration of whole watersheds. This project has allowed for addressing priority areas for restoration that are outside of National Forest lands, that are important to the viability of fish and wildlife populations on the National Forests.

**Benefits to Collaborator(s):** Partners such as Ducks Unlimited and others are interested in integrating restoration programs into cohesive efforts that work across ownership boundaries to restore whole watersheds, maintain diverse salmon populations and restore habitat to support abundant waterfowl and other wildlife. They recognize they cannot do it alone and that by partnering efforts and focusing funding on strategic projects, much more can be accomplished.

### **Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$3,468,000
Agency Costs:	\$300,000
Costs to Collaborators:	\$3,168,000

**Transaction Type:** Agreement

## Project #45

### Name: Big Summit Fuels

Agency: Forest Service

Unit (District/Area or Forest/District): Ochoco National Forest, Big Summit Ranger District

#### Description of Project:

Fuel reduction and ecosystem restoration. Within ponderosa pine and other conifer stands, reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfire and improve future firefighter safety by implementing a low-intensity prescribed fire designed to reduce hazardous fuels on a landscape scale such that subsequent wildfires exhibit flame lengths generally less than 4 feet, are brought under control by hand methods, and rarely escape initial action

Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.):

The project was accomplished by Forest Service fire crews and members of The Nature Conservancy landowners.

#### Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:

Using natural and man made barriers as burn boundaries instead of ownership boundaries reduces fireline construction and resulting environmental disturbance. Both parties benefit due to reduction of risk from natural disaster which could threaten public safety, ecosystem and watershed restoration. Working together gives the ability to let fire cross common boundaries, the opportunity to use natural barriers and aspect changes in lieu of firelines and the increase in firefighter safety as a result of reduced wildfire potential

#### Benefits to Collaborator(s):

Both parties benefit due to reduction of risk from natural disaster, which could threaten public safety, ecosystem and watershed restoration.

#### Financial Information:

Total Project Costs:	\$8,250
Agency Costs:	\$5,300
Costs to Collaborators:	\$2,950

Transaction Type: Agreement

## Project #46

### Name: Siuslaw Watershed Approach

**Unit (District/Area or Forest/District):** Siuslaw National Forest

**Description of Project:** The cooperative agreement with Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation and Development Area, Inc. has been renewed. The agreement makes available, funds that will be utilized to restore, protect, or enhance the physical, biological, social, or economic conditions within a focused restoration area. Focusing our restoration funding helps to build partnerships within these areas and helps to accomplish measurable restoration outcomes. The areas include the Siuslaw Basin and Coast Lakes areas that are part of the National Large-Scale Watershed Restoration Demonstration Project, and the Smith River Watershed.

An interagency selection committee will review project proposals from federal, state, county, city, tribal, and private individuals or groups. The committee will select projects for funding based on their ability to accomplish restoration or enhancement objectives in high priority areas within these watersheds.

**Describe Extent of Collaboration within Area** (e.g. active council in place, number of collaborators, etc.): Over 30 state, federal and private organizations and individuals have been working together in these priority areas. The group has prioritized areas for restoration looking at both biological and social elements. There is a strong commitment to focus the activities of each group into priority areas to accomplish whole watershed restoration. The objectives are to have measurable outcomes that result in increased populations of threatened and endangered species.

#### **Benefits to NFS/BLM Systems and Management Objectives:**

This partnership will help to restore water quality, in-stream habitat and fish access to National Forest lands in the headwaters. The collaboration helps focus activities so that systems are restored in a strategic manner. By agreeing to fund projects on private land, opportunities have opened up in which the watershed council recommends state funding of projects on federal lands e.g. an in-stream habitat project on NFS land is currently funded with \$182,000.00 of state funds.

#### **Benefits to Collaborator(s):**

The mission of CPRCD is to work with citizens of rural communities to enhance their quality of life through social, economic and environmental improvements. Their goal is to facilitate public/private partnerships for watershed assessment, planning, and project implementation while bringing a variety of funding sources to implement this goal. This agreement accomplishes those objectives.

**Financial Information:**

Total Project Costs:	\$281,250	(minimum)
Agency Costs:	\$225,000	
Costs to Collaborators:	\$ 56,250	(minimum)

**Transaction Type:** Agreement:

## **APPENDIX II**

### Fiscal Year 2000 Summaries

1. By resource objective
2. By Agency/Unit

The following tables summarize projects and associated financial information by: 1. Resource objective -- aquatic, fuels, etc.; and 2. By agency/administrative unit.

## Summary By Resource Objective:

The following table summarizes projects and associated funding by resource objective. For example, in FY2000, 35 projects that had the primary purpose of improving aquatic conditions were implemented for a overall cost of \$4.855 million.

Project	Description	Agency/Unit	Total Costs	Agency Costs
<b>AQUATIC:</b>				
6	Upper Dead Dog Fence	BLM/Prineville A	\$6,775	\$3,975
8	Cherry Creek Weirs	BLM/Coos Bay A	\$43,840	\$21,850
9	China Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay A	\$90,000	\$52,000
10	Gettys Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay A	\$58,000	\$15,000
11	Coos Bay Road Decommissioning	BLM/CoosBay A	\$30,000	\$17,000
12	Myrtle Creek	BLM/CoosBay A	\$42,500	\$10,500
13	Little Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay A	\$46,097	\$11,000
14	Skunk Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay A	\$34,393	\$15,000
15	Tidal Wetland Restoration	BLM/CoosBay A	\$410,000	\$65,000
16	Willanch Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay A	\$45,000	\$20,000
17	Steel Creek	BLM/CoosBay A	\$18,000	\$10,000
18	Scappoose Creek Drainage	BLM/Salem A	\$4,771	\$2,100
19	Mid Coast In-Stream Habitat	BLM/Salem A	\$7,295	\$4,000
20	Mill Creek	BLM/Eugene A	\$15,584	\$15,584
21	Saleratus Creek Culvert	BLM/Eugene A	\$60,000	\$30,000
22	Whitehorse Creek Culvert	BLM/Roseburg A	\$11,000	\$5,000
23	Roseburg Riparian Fencing	BLM/Roseburg A	\$60,000	\$5,000
24	Elk Creek Culvert	BLM/Roseburg A	\$46,950	\$13,350
35	Slagle Creek	BLM/Medford A	\$75,000	\$27,500
36	Little Applegate Streamflow	BLM/Medford A	\$1,335,800	\$25,000
37	Martin Ditch	BLM/Medford A	\$57,000	\$20,000
43	Stream Inventories	BLM A	\$355,000	\$275,000
26	First Creek	FS/Wenatchee A	\$36,875	\$26,150
27	Dog Lake Wetlands Restoration	FS/Fremont A	\$86,843	\$62,000
28	Restoration -- misc	FS/Umatilla A	\$100,000	\$25,000
30	Powers High School	FS/Siskiyou A	\$2,970	\$1,000
31	Coquille Riparian Planting	FS/Siskiyou A	\$2,000	\$1,000
32	Five Rivers	FS/Siuslaw A	\$733,000	\$418,000
33	Porter Creek	FS/Siuslaw A	\$3,200	\$1,600
34	Midcoast Woody Debris	FS/Siuslaw A	\$21,150	\$19,600
39	Green Point Creek	FS/Mt Hood A	\$339,000	\$54,000
40	Riverkeeper - Arrah Wanna	FS/Mt Hood A	\$56,300	\$22,800
41	Riverkeeper - Golf Course	FS/Mt Hood A	\$300,000	\$70,000
42	Multnomah Creek	FS-CRGN SA A	\$39,000	\$12,000
46	Siuslaw Watershed	FS/Siuslaw A	\$281,250	\$225,000
<b>(35)</b>	<b>AQUATIC TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,854,593</b>	<b>\$1,602,009</b>
<b>FUELS</b>				
45	Big Summit Fuels	FS/Ochoco F	\$8,250	\$5,300
<b>(1)</b>	<b>FUELS TOTAL</b>		<b>\$8,250</b>	<b>\$5,300</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>				
25	Chelan County Master Agreement	FS/Wenatchee G	\$0	\$0
44	Pacific Coast Water. Partnership	FS G	\$3,468,000	\$300,000
<b>(2)</b>	<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>		<b>\$3,468,000</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>

**Summary By Resource Objective (cont.):**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency/Unit</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Agency Costs</b>
<b>RECREATION</b>				
29	Orchard Park Restrooms	FS/Siskiyou R	\$78,330	\$19,450
<b>(1)</b>	<b>RECREATION TOTAL</b>		<b>\$78,330</b>	<b>\$19,450</b>
<b>WEED CONTROL:</b>				
1	Bridge Creek Noxious Weed	BLM/Prineville W	\$5,900	\$2,600
2	Pine Hollow/Jackknife Weed Control	BLM/Prineville W	\$2,000	\$1,000
3	Upper Crooked River Coop. Weed Mgt.	BLM/Prineville W	\$32,000	\$2,000
4	Nature Conser. - Juniper Hills Weed	BLM/Prineville W	\$6,000	\$1,000
5	Upper South Fork Weed	BLM/Prineville W	\$13,000	\$3,000
38	Noxious Weed - District Wide	BLM/Medford W	\$30,000	\$20,000
7	Big Summit Weed	FS/Ochoco W	\$7,600	\$1,000
<b>(7)</b>	<b>WEED TOTAL</b>		<b>\$96,500</b>	<b>\$30,600</b>

## Summary By Agency and Administrative Unit:

The following table summarizes projects and associated funding by administrative unit and agency. *For example*, in FY2000, 10 projects using Wyden Amendment authority were implemented on the Coos Bay District within BLM, amounting to over \$817,000 of work.

Project	Description	Agency/Unit	Total Costs	Agency Costs	
<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>					
43	Stream Inventories	BLM	A	\$355,000	\$275,000
<b>(1)</b>	<b>BLM State Office</b>			<b>\$355,000</b>	<b>\$275,000</b>
8	Cherry Creek Weirs	BLM/Coos Bay	A	\$43,840	\$21,850
9	China Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$90,000	\$52,000
10	Gettys Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$58,000	\$15,000
11	Coos Bay Road Decommissioning	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$30,000	\$17,000
12	Myrtle Creek	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$42,500	\$10,500
13	Little Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$46,097	\$11,000
14	Skunk Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$34,393	\$15,000
15	Tidal Wetland Restoration	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$410,000	\$65,000
16	Willanch Creek Culvert	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$45,000	\$20,000
17	Steel Creek	BLM/CoosBay	A	\$18,000	\$10,000
<b>(10)</b>	<b>Coos Bay District</b>			<b>\$817,830</b>	<b>\$237,350</b>
20	Mill Creek	BLM/Eugene	A	\$15,584	\$15,584
21	Saleratus Creek Culvert	BLM/Eugene	A	\$60,000	\$30,000
<b>(2)</b>	<b>Eugene District</b>			<b>\$75,584</b>	<b>\$45,584</b>
35	Slagle Creek	BLM/Medford	A	\$75,000	\$27,500
36	Little Applegate Streamflow	BLM/Medford	A	\$1,335,800	\$25,000
38	Noxious Weed - District Wide	BLM/Medford	W	\$30,000	\$20,000
37	Martin Ditch	BLM/Medford	A	\$57,000	\$20,000
<b>(4)</b>	<b>Medford District</b>			<b>\$1,497,800</b>	<b>\$92,500</b>
6	Upper Dead Dog Fence	BLM/Prineville	A	\$6,775	\$3,975
1	Bridge Creek Noxious Weed	BLM/Prineville	W	\$5,900	\$2,600
2	Pine Hollow/Jackknife Weed Control	BLM/Prineville	W	\$2,000	\$1,000
3	Upper Crooked River Coop. Weed Mgt.	BLM/Prineville	W	\$32,000	\$2,000
4	Nature Conserv.- Juniper Hills Weed	BLM/Prineville	W	\$6,000	\$1,000
5	Upper South Fork Weed	BLM/Prineville	W	\$13,000	\$3,000
<b>(6)</b>	<b>Prineville District</b>			<b>\$65,675</b>	<b>\$13,575</b>
22	Whitehorse Creek Culvert	BLM/Roseburg	A	\$11,000	\$5,000
23	Roseburg Riparian Fencing	BLM/Roseburg	A	\$60,000	\$5,000
24	Elk Creek Culvert	BLM/Roseburg	A	\$46,950	\$13,350
<b>(3)</b>	<b>Roseburg District</b>			<b>\$117,950</b>	<b>\$18,350</b>

## Summary By Agency and Administrative Unit (cont.):

Project	Description	Agency/Unit	Total Costs	Agency Costs
18	Scappoose Creek Drainage	BLM/Salem A	\$4,771	\$2,100
19	Mid Coast In-Stream Habitat	BLM/Salem A	\$7,295	\$4,000
<b>(2)</b>	<b>Salem District</b>		<b>\$12,066</b>	<b>\$6,100</b>
<b>(28)</b>	<b>BLM TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,941,905</b>	<b>\$688,459</b>
<b>Forest Service:</b>				
44	Pacific Coast Watershed Partnership	FS G	\$3,468,000	\$300,000
<b>(1)</b>	<b>FS Region Office</b>		<b>\$3,468,000</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>
27	Dog Lake Wetlands Restoration	FS/Fremont A	\$86,843	\$62,000
<b>(1)</b>	<b>Fremont NF</b>		<b>\$86,843</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>
39	Green Point Creek	FS/Mt Hood A	\$339,000	\$54,000
40	Riverkeeper – Arrah Wanna	FS/Mt Hood A	\$56,300	\$22,800
41	Riverkeeper – Golf Course	FS/Mt Hood A	\$300,000	\$70,000
<b>(3)</b>	<b>MtHood NF</b>		<b>\$695,300</b>	<b>\$146,800</b>
45	Big Summit Fuels	FS/Ochoco F	\$8,250	\$5,300
7	Big Summit Weed	FS/Ochoco W	\$7,600	\$1,000
<b>(2)</b>	<b>Ochoco NF</b>		<b>\$15,850</b>	<b>\$6,300</b>
30	Powers High School	FS/Siskiyou A	\$2,970	\$1,000
31	Coquille Riparian Planting	FS/Siskiyou A	\$2,000	\$1,000
29	Orchard Park Restrooms	FS/Siskiyou R	\$78,330	\$19,450
<b>(3)</b>	<b>Siskiyou NF</b>		<b>\$83,300</b>	<b>\$21,450</b>
32	Five Rivers	FS/Siuslaw A	\$733,000	\$418,000
33	Porter Creek	FS/Siuslaw A	\$3,200	\$1,600
34	Midcoast Woody Debris	FS/Siuslaw A	\$21,150	\$19,600
46	Siuslaw Watershed	FS/Siuslaw A	\$281,250	\$225,000
<b>(4)</b>	<b>Siuslaw NF</b>		<b>\$1,038,600</b>	<b>\$664,200</b>
28	Restoration -- misc	FS/Umatilla A	\$100,000	\$25,000
<b>(1)</b>	<b>Umatilla NF</b>		<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>
26	First Creek	FS/Wenatchee A	\$36,875	\$26,150
25	Chelan County Master Agreement	FS/Wenatchee G	\$0	\$0
<b>(2)</b>	<b>Wenatchee NF</b>		<b>\$36,875</b>	<b>\$26,150</b>
42	Multnomah Creek	FS-CRGN SA A	\$39,000	\$12,000
<b>(1)</b>	<b>CRGN SA</b>		<b>\$39,000</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>
<b>(18)</b>	<b>Forest Service TOTAL</b>		<b>\$5,563,768</b>	<b>\$1,338,900</b>

## **APPENDIX III**

Wyden Uses - 1998-2000

USDA Forest Service  
Summary By  
Admin Unit

## Forest Service SUMMARY - FY1998 - 2000: All Reported Wyden Projects

The following tables summarize all Wyden Amendment uses for the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, during the entire period that this authority has been available (FY1998 - 2000).

### Summary:

**Number of Projects:** 55

**FS funds:** 2.38 million

**Total Costs of Projects:** 9.6 million

**Number of Units:** 14 out of 21

**Units that have not used:** Olympic, Wallowa-Whitman, Malheur, Deschutes, Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Umpqua

Fiscal Year	Proj	Description/ Name	Unit	Objective	Total Costs	Agency Costs
2000	42	Multnomah Creek	FS-CRGNSA	A	\$39,000	\$12,000
<b>Subtotal (1)</b>			<b>FS-CRGNSA</b>		<b>\$39,000</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>
1998	5	Watershed GIS	FS/Winema	O	\$30,000	\$10,000
<b>Subtotal (1)</b>			<b>FS/Winema</b>		<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>
1998	9	Quartz Creek	FS/Willamette	A	\$33,500	\$3,500
1999	10	Deer Creek	FS/Willamette	A	\$9,400	\$1,200
1999	16	Ames Creek	FS/Willamette	A	\$138,000	\$15,000
1999	19	North Santiam Assess.	FS/Willamette	A	\$15,000	\$5,000
<b>Subtotal (4)</b>			<b>FS/Willamette</b>		<b>\$195,900</b>	<b>\$24,700</b>
1999	13	First Creek	FS/Wenatchee	A	\$905,305	\$31,980
1999	14	North Fork Taneum	FS/Wenatchee	A	\$60,000	\$60,000
1999	18	Swakane Area Road	FS/Wenatchee	A	\$55,433	\$55,433
2000	25	Chelan County	FS/Wenatchee	G	\$0	\$0
2000	26	First Creek	FS/Wenatchee	A	\$36,875	\$26,150
<b>Subtotal (5)</b>			<b>FS/Wenatchee</b>		<b>\$1,057,613</b>	<b>\$173,563</b>
1999	11	Roy Boy Mine	FS/Umatilla	A	\$13,000	\$10,000
1999	12	Clear Creek	FS/Umatilla	A	\$50,000	\$50,000
2000	28	Restoration -- misc	FS/Umatilla	A	\$100,000	\$25,000
<b>Subtotal (3)</b>			<b>FS/Umatilla</b>		<b>\$163,000</b>	<b>\$85,000</b>
1998	8	Watershed Wide Strategy	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$5,000	\$5,000
1999	1	Drift Creek	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$100,000	\$100,000
1999	2	Restoration Design	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$11,500	\$8,557
1999	3	Alder Creek	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$37,500	\$17,275
1999	4	North Fork	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$4,005	\$2,929
1999	5	West Fork	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$6,925	\$2,925
1999	6	Deadwood Creek	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$8,511	\$5,136
1999	7	North Fork Estuary	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$3,040	\$1,000
1999	8	Scholfied Stewart	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$39,860	\$10,000
1999	9	West Creek Riparian	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$47,579	\$28,443
1999	27	Grand Ronde	FS/Siuslaw	O	\$58,000	\$33,000
2000	32	Five Rivers	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$733,000	\$418,000

**Forest Service SUMMARY - FY1998 - 2000 (cont.):** All Reported Wyden  
Projects

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Proj</b>	<b>Description/ Name</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Agency Costs</b>
2000	33	Porter Creek	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$3,200	\$1,600
2000	34	Midcoast Woody Debris	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$21,150	\$19,600
2000	46	Siuslaw Watershed	FS/Siuslaw	A	\$281,250	\$225,000
<b>Subtotal (15)</b>			<b>FS/Siuslaw</b>		<b>\$1,360,520</b>	<b>\$878,465</b>
1998	7	Coquille Riparian Planting	FS/Siskiyou	A	\$7,000	\$3,500
1999	15	Riparian Planting	FS/Siskiyou	A	\$3,000	\$1,500
2000	29	Orchard Park Restrooms	FS/Siskiyou	R	\$78,330	\$19,450
2000	30	Powers High School	FS/Siskiyou	A	\$2,970	\$1,000
2000	31	Coquille Riparian Planting	FS/Siskiyou	A	\$2,000	\$1,000
<b>Subtotal (5)</b>			<b>FS/Siskiyou</b>		<b>\$93,300</b>	<b>\$26,450</b>
1998	1	Ashland Watershed	FS/Rogue River	A	\$7,784	\$7,471
<b>Subtotal (1)</b>			<b>FS/Rogue River</b>		<b>\$7,784</b>	<b>\$7,471</b>
1998	10	McFarland Underburn	FS/Okanogan	F	43,776	\$28,776
<b>Subtotal (1)</b>			<b>FS/Okanogan</b>		<b>\$43,776</b>	<b>\$28,776</b>
1998	3	Noxious Weed	FS/Ochoco	W	\$11,300	\$3,000
1999	24	Noxious Weed	FS/Ochoco	W	\$11,429	\$1,000
2000	7	Big Summit Weed	FS/Ochoco	W	\$7,600	\$1,000
2000	45	Big Summit Fuels	FS/Ochoco	F	\$8,250	\$5,300
<b>Subtotal (4)</b>			<b>FS/Ochoco</b>		<b>\$38,579</b>	<b>\$10,300</b>
1998	4	Riverkeeper	FS/Mt Hood	A	\$158,000	\$18,000
1998	6	Metro Greenspace Plan	FS/Mt Hood	O	\$217,700	\$5,000
1999	17	Riverkeeper	FS/Mt Hood	A	\$80,000	\$17,000
2000	39	Green Point Creek	FS/Mt Hood	A	\$339,000	\$54,000
2000	40	Riverkeeper - Arrah Wanna	FS/Mt Hood	A	56,300	\$22,800
2000	41	Riverkeeper - Golf Course	FS/Mt Hood	A	\$300,000	\$70,000
<b>Subtotal (6)</b>			<b>FS/Mt Hood</b>		<b>\$1,151,000</b>	<b>\$186,800</b>
1998	2	Mouse Creek	FS/MBS	A	\$33,666	\$31,136
<b>Subtotal (1)</b>			<b>FS/MBS</b>		<b>\$33,666</b>	<b>\$31,136</b>
1999	21	Bly Hazard Fuels	FS/Fremont	F	\$105,000	\$105,000
1999	22	Chewaucan Fules	FS/Fremont	F	\$15,200	\$14,000
1999	23	Dog Lake	FS/Fremont	A	\$90,000	\$68,000
2000	27	Dog Lake Wetlands	FS/Fremont	A	\$86,843	\$62,000
<b>Subtotal (4)</b>			<b>FS/Fremont</b>		<b>\$297,043</b>	<b>\$249,000</b>
1999	20	Willamette Restor. I nit	FS	A	\$1,500,000	\$250,000
1999	25	Mines - Oregon	FS	O	\$50,000	\$25,000
1999	26	Mines - Washington	FS	O	\$75,000	\$50,000
2000	44	Pacific Coast Partnership	FS	G	\$3,468,000	\$300,000
<b>Subtotal (4)</b>			<b>FS</b>		<b>\$5,093,000</b>	<b>\$625,000</b>
<b>GRAND (55)</b>					<b>\$9,604,181</b>	<b>\$2,348,661</b>