

South Santiam WC Work Plan for 07/01/2015 - 06/30/2017	
Date Adopted	2/24/2015
Watershed Limiting Factor(s)	Habitat Access - Impaired access to habitat; Hydrograph/water quantity - Altered hydrology; Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information; Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat; Water Quality -Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.
Watershed Source Document(s)	South Santiam Watershed Assessment (2000) ESA Recovery Plan-Upper Willamette River Chinook and Steelhead (2011) NWPCC Willamette Sub-Basin Plan (2004) USFS South Santiam Watershed Analysis (2005) South Santiam Subbasin TMDL (2006) USACE Biological Opinion (2008)
Organizational Limiting Factor(s)	Board capacity development; Board skill development; Lack of Knowledge; Office infrastructure; Staff capacity development; Training
Organizational Source Document(s)	South Santiam Watershed Council Bylaws (updated 2003) South Santiam Watershed Council Procurement Policy (2010) South Santiam Watershed Council Personnel Policy (2004) South Santiam Watershed Council Biannual Self-Evaluation (updated 2012)
Watershed Action Plan(s)	South Santiam Watershed Council Action Plan (2008) Calapooia-Santiam Model Watershed Action Plan (2009)

Project Category: Community Engagement (outreach and education)			
Project Title	Sweet Home and Lebanon Youth Watershed Councils	OWEB Grant #	213-3052
Responsible Parties	Outreach/Education Coordinator	Priority	High
Project Description	The STEWARDS Youth Watershed Council program will target students from Sweet Home and Lebanon high schools and engage youth in civic and watershed enhancement activities as they learn about watershed ecology, watershed councils, and how to create change in their own communities through participating in democratic institutions. Through watershed restoration and enhancement activities, students will overcome barriers to community engagement and learn that their ideas and perspectives are valued. Youth Watershed Council members will be encouraged to attend South Santiam Watershed Council meetings throughout the school year, as well as to present their projects to the community. Partners include The Nature Conservancy and the Sweet Home Community Foundation. OWEB funds will principally be used for project management.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Sweet Home Ranger District, Sweet Home School District, Lebanon School District		

Limiting Factor(s)	Lack of Knowledge, Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	Ongoing council activity
Challenges	<p>1) Lack of a teacher representative from Sweet Home high school makes student recruitment difficult.</p> <p>2) An insufficient amount of tools and equipment for all the students makes completed projects challenging.</p> <p>3) Often times there is inadequate funding for student transportation to and from project and field trip locations. Many times parents are called upon to volunteer their time and vehicles.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) The Youth Watershed Councils has excellent partnerships with the city of Sweet Home, the ODFW and members of the community.</p> <p>2) Local projects enhance the visibility of YWC.</p> <p>3) The Lebanon YWC completed the first riparian and wetland restoration project since the group started in 2013.</p> <p>4) The YWC is unique in the state of Oregon and can serve as a model for other watershed Councils.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Continue building youth watershed council at Sweet Home High School.</p> <p>2) Continue building youth watershed council at Lebanon High School.</p> <p>3) Both YWCs meet regularly, plan and implement restoration action in the South Santiam watershed. Follow up work on 2 existing restoration projects (Sweet Home and Lebanon).</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	100% - Post grant reporting complete

<p>Challenges</p>	<p>1) Lack of a teacher representative from Sweet Home high school makes student recruitment difficult.</p> <p>2) An insufficient amount of tools and equipment for all the students makes completed projects challenging.</p> <p>3) Often times there is inadequate funding for student transportation to and from project and field trip locations. Many times parents are called upon to volunteer their time and vehicles.</p>		
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) The Youth Watershed Councils has excellent partnerships with the city of Sweet Home, the ODFW and members of the community.</p> <p>2) Local projects enhance the visibility of YWC.</p> <p>3) The Lebanon YWC completed the first riparian and wetland restoration project since the group started in 2013.</p> <p>4) The YWC is unique in the state of Oregon and can serve as a model for other watershed Councils.</p>		
<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<p>1) Continue building youth watershed council at Sweet Home High School.</p> <p>2) Continue building youth watershed council at Lebanon High School.</p> <p>3) Both YWCs meet regularly, plan and implement restoration action in the South Santiam watershed. Follow up work on 2 existing restoration projects (Sweet Home and Lebanon).</p>		

Project Category: Community Engagement (outreach and education)			
Project Title	Sweet Home Outdoor School	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Partner	Priority	Medium
Project Description	Implement an annual Outdoor School, targeting local 5th and 6th grade students. The three-day, two-night event is held annually in June and includes several "discovery sessions", held in the classroom, in the preceding months. Local volunteers and agency staff lead sessions at the Outdoor School held at Camp Tadmore.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Sweet Home Ranger District, Sweet Home School District, numerous volunteers		
Limiting Factor(s)	Lack of Knowledge, Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	Annual council activity
Challenges	<p>1) Mixed grades. Most schools have mixed 5th and 6th grade classes. Schools are doing one of two things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sending only their 5th graders and attending annually b. Attending every other year with both 5th and 6th grade classes. <p>This causes student participant numbers to fluctuate every other year, depending on what schools are attending.</p> <p>2) Finding parent chaperones willing to stay overnight with students continues to be a challenge.</p>		

<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) Implementation continues to improve to the point where Outdoor school is running smoothly and efficiently. Arrangements have been made with the Sweet Home School District and the Sweet Home Ranger District that improve the management of funding.</p> <p>2) Volunteers are experienced and eager to participate each year. All of our volunteers have assisted with ODS in the past, and we continue to recruit new volunteers each year to assist, which helps them to take on greater roles in the future.</p> <p>3) High school students that attend ODS as counselors gain leadership experience while assisting with groups, meals, overnights, leading campfires and other tasks.</p> <p>4) Expand ODS offerings to Lebanon School District and offer ODS for both 5th and 6th grade at each district every other year.</p>		
<p>Planned Deliverables</p>	<p>1) Held Outdoor School June 2-4, 2015. Approximately 85 Sweet Home 5th graders attended from Oak Heights and Sweet Home Charter Schools.</p> <p>2) Three pre-Outdoor School "discovery sessions" where held with students in the months leading up to the camp.</p>		
<p>Update Date</p>	<p>6/14/2016</p>	<p>% Complete</p>	<p>60% - Implementa tion in progress</p>
<p>Challenges</p>	<p>1) Mixed grades. Most schools have mixed 5th and 6th grade classes. Schools are doing one of two things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sending only their 5th graders and attending annually b. Attending every other year with both 5th and 6th grade classes. <p>This causes student participant numbers to fluctuate every other year, depending on what schools are attending.</p> <p>2) Finding parent chaperones willing to stay overnight with students continues to be a challenge.</p> <p>3) Cost can be a limiting factor for some low income students.</p>		

<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) Implementation continues to improve to the point where Outdoor school is running smoothly and efficiently. Arrangements have been made with the Sweet Home School District and the Sweet Home Ranger District that improve the management of funding.</p> <p>2) Volunteers are experienced and eager to participate each year. All of our volunteers have assisted with ODS in the past, and we continue to recruit new volunteers each year to assist, which helps them to take on greater roles in the future.</p> <p>3) High school students that attend ODS as counselors gain leadership experience while assisting with groups, meals, overnights, leading campfires and other tasks.</p> <p>4) Expand ODS offerings to Lebanon School District and offer ODS for both 5th and 6th grade at each district every other year.</p>		
<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<p>1) Hold Outdoor School spring 2016 and 2017. Students from Sweet Home, Lebanon, Oak Heights and Sweet Home Charter Schools expected to attend.</p> <p>2) Host pre-Outdoor School "discovery sessions" in the months leading up to the camp.</p>		

Project Category: Community Engagement (outreach and education)			
Project Title	Watershed Tours and Workshops	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Outreach/Education Coordinator	Priority	Medium
Project Description	Hold at least two tours and workshops in the South Santiam watershed focusing on on-going/recently completed restoration work and best management practices for a variety of land-uses.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Oregon State University Extension Service		
Limiting Factor(s)	Lack of Knowledge, Training, Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	Annual council activity
Challenges	<p>1) Attendance is low despite restoration activities, changing tour times, and outreach for participants.</p> <p>2) Difficulty defining a relevant workshop topic that appeals to potential participants.</p> <p>3) The new landowner outreach shared staff person took a different job, leaving a gap in outreach personal.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Continued understanding of best ways to connect with community.</p> <p>2) Projects have received increased attention in local newspapers in recent years.</p> <p>3) Re-evaluate outreach as a shared staff position between SSWC, NSWC, and CWC.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	1) Host watershed tour in 2015 and 2016 contingent upon participant interest. Featured projects might include: Soda Fork in stream enhancement, Canyon-Owl instream enhancement, established reforestation sites in the lower South Santiam watershed. Target audience of 15.		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	5-30% - Conceptual/ Planning/ Submitting Grant application

<p>Challenges</p>	<p>1) Attendance is low despite restoration activities, changing tour times, and outreach for participants.</p> <p>2) Difficulty defining a relevant workshop topic that appeals to potential participants. Workshops generally are labor intensive and have few participants.</p> <p>3) The new landowner outreach shared staff person took a different job, leaving a gap in outreach personal.</p>		
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) Continued understanding of best ways to connect with community.</p> <p>2) Projects have received increased attention in local newspapers in recent years.</p> <p>3) Re-evaluate outreach as a shared staff position between SSWC, NSWC, and CWC.</p>		
<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<p>1) Host watershed tour in 2015 and 2016 contingent upon participant interest. Featured projects might include: Soda Fork in stream enhancement, Canyon-Owl instream enhancement, established reforestation sites in the lower South Santiam watershed. Target audience of 15.</p> <p>2) Visit 1 planting site and bridge site in Crabtree during July of 2016</p>		

Project Category: Monitoring and Assessment			
Project Title	Santiam-Calapooia Water Quality Project	OWEB Grant #	212-3062
Responsible Parties	Monitoring Coordinator	Priority	High
Project Description	There are numerous waterways within the North Santiam, South Santiam and Calapooia River basins that do not meet state standards for water quality and that are listed as impaired under section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) plan for the Willamette Basin has established the amount of allowable pollutants for the basin's waterways. However, TMDL implementation by local Designated Management Agencies (DMAs) is stymied by a lack of water quality data. The project proposes to establish baseline water quality data at multiple locations through an intensive sampling effort. A diverse partnership includes five municipalities, two state agencies and three watershed councils. OWEB funds will be used to pay for sample collection, processing and preliminary data analysis.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	municipalities, DEQ, EPA, Calapooia and North Santiam WCs		
Limiting Factor(s)	Office infrastructure, Water Quality -Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	85% - Report writing/data analysis/project evaluation
Challenges	<p>1) Overall project costs were underestimated.</p> <p>2) Maintaining meaningful communication amongst all stakeholders more time consuming than expected.</p> <p>3) Project management time commitment more than expected. Data processing, storage and analysis time consuming. Learning computer coding skills for effective use of statistical software R is time intensive.</p>		

Opportunities	<p>1) Key data gaps filled for North Santiam, South Santiam and Calapooia basins and data set is available for public use (e.g. municipalities, watershed councils, state agencies, other stakeholders).</p> <p>2) Quarterly updates of initial data and progress provided to project partners. Public presentations to Watershed Councils, local agricultural interests in Marion and Linn counties, city of Albany, other stakeholders.</p> <p>3) Base computer code for statistical analysis of data sets other was developed and is applicable for other Council activities.</p> <p>4) Partnerships / working relationships between SSWC and numerous project partners strengthened.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Engage DMAs, state agencies in project results</p> <p>2) Final data analysis</p> <p>3) Reporting to project partners and funders</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	100% - Post grant reporting complete
Challenges	<p>1) Overall project costs were underestimated.</p> <p>2) Maintaining meaningful communication among all stakeholders more time consuming than expected.</p> <p>3) Project management time commitment more than expected. Data processing, storage and analysis time consuming. Learning computer coding skills for effective use of statistical software R is time intensive.</p> <p>4) Staff transition resulted in longer time to complete monitoring report than anticipated.</p>		

<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) Key data gaps filled for North Santiam, South Santiam and Calapooia basins and data set is available for public use (e.g. municipalities, watershed councils, state agencies, other stakeholders).</p> <p>2) Quarterly updates of initial data and progress provided to project partners. Public presentations to Watershed Councils, local agricultural interests in Marion and Linn counties, city of Albany, other stakeholders.</p> <p>3) Base computer code for statistical analysis of data sets other was developed and is applicable for other Council activities.</p> <p>4) Partnerships / working relationships between SSWC and numerous project partners strengthened.</p>		
<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<p>1) DMAs, state agencies were informed of project results</p> <p>2) Final data analysis completed</p> <p>3) Reporting to project partners and funders completed</p> <p>4) Project is completed and final monitoring report submitted.</p>		

Project Category: Organizational Development and Management			
Project Title	Board Member and Organizational Development	OWEB Grant #	216-036
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	<p>The SSWC currently has a 9 member Board of Directors. Many have served for several years with distinction. As with any non-profit organization, there is a need to bring new people and ideas into Board leadership positions, while maintaining the institutional knowledge and experience that seasoned Board members bring to the organization.</p> <p>The SSWC has also seen attendance at monthly meetings generally plateau with 6-8 Board members attending along with a handful of community members, agency staff, and/or academics. The SSWC will explore in 2014 ways to separate Board of Directors meetings with community events that have a better chance at bringing more people into the council.</p>	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Community members and organizations that support Board development		
Limiting Factor(s)	Staff capacity development, Board capacity development, Board skill development, Office infrastructure		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	
Challenges	<p>1) Difficulty recruiting new board members from a rural, lightly populated area.</p> <p>2) Sub committees have been ad hoc with irregular meetings.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Existing board of directors has been involved for many years allowing for consistency and proving a high level of dedication.</p> <p>2) Changing the number of and timing of board meetings per year to help focus time commitments from board.</p> <p>3) Community has interest in participating with sub committees.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Board of Directors agreed to explore the new format for Board/organizational development that would include more community outreach events, paired with quarterly Board of Director and sub-committee meetings.</p> <p>2) Add 1 or 2 new board members in biennium.</p>		

Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	60% - Implementa tion in progress
Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Difficulty recruiting new board members from a rural, lightly populated area. Time commitments of being a board member is too much for new prospects. 2) One board member has moved out of area and stepped down. 3) Sub committees have been ad hoc with irregular meetings. 		
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Existing board of directors has been involved for many years allowing for consistency and proving a high level of dedication. 2) Changing the number of and timing of board meetings per year to help focus time commitments from board. 3) Community has interest in participating with sub committees. 4) Three new board members recruited in 2015. 		
Deliverables Achieved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Board of Directors agreed to explore the new format for Board/organizational development that would include more community outreach events, paired with quarterly Board of Director and sub-committee meetings. 2) Add 1 or 2 new board members in biennium. 3) Board member training for a more effective board. 		

Project Category: Organizational Development and Management			
Project Title	Model Watershed Program	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Participate in Willamette Model Watershed Program with regional partners (directly with Calapooia and North Santiam Watershed Councils). Selected sub-watersheds in the South Santiam are McDowell and Hamilton Creeks.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	NSWC, CWC, BEF, MMT		
Limiting Factor(s)	Staff capacity development, Board capacity development, Board skill development, Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	Ongoing council activity
Challenges	<p>1) Facing wind down of MMT funding in coming years.</p> <p>2) Maintaining collaborative partnerships difficult at times. Understanding different organizations roles, responsibilities and expectations sometimes unclear.</p> <p>3) Competing interests between different organizations in the Willamette Basin can make collaboration difficult at times.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Use participation in WMWP as leverage for other collaborations. Use momentum built to date as leverage for addition funding from other sources.</p> <p>2) Use experiences to strengthen and better inform SSWC's internal policies and expectations on collaborations and partnerships. Use our experiences to inform other organizations navigating similar issues.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Participate in meetings with Model Watershed partners.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with regional watershed partners (NSWC and CWC).</p> <p>3) Engage in broader discussions around restoration strategy and action in Willamette Basin</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	60% - Implementation in progress

<p>Challenges</p>	<p>1) Facing wind down of MMT funding in coming years.</p> <p>2) Maintaining collaborative partnerships difficult at times. Understanding different organizations roles, responsibilities and expectations sometimes unclear.</p> <p>3) Competing interests between different organizations in the Willamette Basin can make collaboration difficult at times.</p>		
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) Use participation in WMWP as leverage for other collaborations. Use momentum built to date as leverage for addition funding from other sources.</p> <p>2) Use experiences to strengthen and better inform SSWC's internal policies and expectations on collaborations and partnerships. Use our experiences to inform other organizations navigating similar issues.</p>		
<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<p>1) Participate in meetings with Model Watershed partners.</p> <p>2) Coordinate with regional watershed partners (NSWC and CWC).</p> <p>3) Engage in broader discussions around restoration strategy and action in Willamette Basin</p>		

Project Category: Organizational Development and Management			
Project Title	South Santiam WSC Operations	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Perform tasks necessary to maintain SSWC operations.	In Council Action Plan	No
Key Partners	Sweet Home Ranger District, Linn County, CWC, NSWC, City of Sweet Home, City of Albany, NRCS, FSA		
Limiting Factor(s)	Staff capacity development, Board capacity development, Board skill development, Office infrastructure		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	Ongoing council activity
Challenges	<p>1) Continued need to engage a variety of landowners in a large area with a small staff.</p> <p>2) The skills needed to develop and implement projects are different than those needed to manage and develop the organization. The staff of less than 3 FTE must balance and meet all those needs.</p> <p>3) The MMT grant funding that has been utilized for several years will be ending. Identifying emerging sources of funding to augment existing funding is necessary.</p> <p>4) Recruiting additional board members.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Existing board of directors has been involved for many years and is supportive of staff.</p> <p>2) Partnerships with NSC, CWC, USFS and other organizations continue to be productive overall.</p> <p>3) Office space from USFS continues to be a donation.</p>		

Planned Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain presence in office with associated tasks 2) Electronic and physical communications with Council members and public 3) Council Outreach 4) Meeting planning and coordination 5) Seek new board members from constituencies that reflect the South Santiam watershed 		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	60% - Implementation in progress
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continued need to engage a variety of landowners in a large area with a small staff. 2) The skills needed to develop and implement projects are different than those needed to manage and develop the organization. The staff of less than 3 FTE must balance and meet all those needs. 3) The MMT grant funding that has been utilized for several years will be ending. Identifying emerging sources of funding to augment existing funding is necessary. 4) Recruiting additional board members. 		
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Existing board of directors has been involved for many years and is supportive of staff. 2) Partnerships with NSC, CWC, USFS and other organizations continue to be productive overall. 3) Office space from USFS continues to be a donation. 		
Deliverables Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain presence in office with associated tasks 2) Electronic and physical communications with Council members and public 3) Council Outreach 4) Meeting planning and coordination 5) Seek new board members from constituencies that reflect the South Santiam watershed 		

Project Category: Planning			
Project Title	Monitoring existing projects	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	Medium
Project Description	Monitoring projects that have previously been implemented. Typically, this involves photo points and report writing.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Sweet Home Ranger District, FSA, NRCS, private landowners		
Limiting Factor(s)	Training, Office infrastructure		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	95% - Maintenance/Monitoring/Education
Challenges	1) Ensure reports are submitted in a timely fashion. 2) Ensure photos are taken from same location and in similar season as previous photos.		
Opportunities	1) Provide visual catalog of changes at project sites over time. Easy way to tell the story of restoration to a wide ranging audience. 2) Provides useful information to the SSWC and landowners for projects and planning future work.		
Planned Deliverables	1) Monitoring/Post-project effectiveness reports will be submitted to OWEB in the 2013-2015 biennium on the following projects: a) South Santiam Instream Enhancement (completed, grant #208-3090) b) Oregon 150 - Crabtree Creek Salmon Habitat Restoration & Enhancement c) Ames Creek Fish Passage d) Crabtree Creek Knotweed Control and Riparian Restoration e) McDowell Creek Restoration		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	95% - Maintenance/Monitoring/Education

Challenges	<p>1) Ensure reports are submitted in a timely fashion.</p> <p>2) Ensure photos are taken from same location and in similar season as previous photos.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Provide visual catalog of changes at project sites over time. Easy way to tell the story of restoration to a wide ranging audience.</p> <p>2) Provides useful information to the SSWC and landowners for projects and planning future work.</p>		
Deliverables Achieved	<p>1) Monitoring/Post-project effectiveness reports will be submitted to OWEB in the 2013-2015 biennium on the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) South Santiam Instream Enhancement (completed, grant #208-3090) b) Oregon 150 - Crabtree Creek Salmon Habitat Restoration & Enhancement c) Ames Creek Fish Passage d) Crabtree Creek Knotweed Control and Riparian Restoration e) McDowell Creek Restoration f) Soda Fork g) Canyon Owl h) Jack Creek i) Camco site j) Studhorse creek k) Hamilton 		

Project Category: Planning			
Project Title	North & South Santiam and Caloopia Effectiveness Monitoring	OWEB Grant #	211-3042
Responsible Parties	Monitoring Coordinator	Priority	High
Project Description	The Santiam and Calapooia watersheds are in a degraded condition and have declining populations of ESA-listed winter run steelhead and spring Chinook. The watershed councils are addressing current conditions with an active and expanding restoration program directed at improving instream habitat. Effectiveness monitoring must occur to ensure restoration actions are having the intended effect. Effectiveness monitoring will quantify pre- and post-treatment instream and riparian conditions at control and treatment (e.g. restoration) sites over a 10-year period. Project effectiveness will be determined by comparing data from the control and treatment sites. Monitoring data will inform future management decisions, thereby ensuring prudent restoration investments. Partners include Bonneville Environmental Foundation, Meyer Memorial Trust, and ODFW. OWEB funds will be used primarily for contracted services (pre- and post-treatment data collection) and for supplies and materials (field gear for summer field technicians).	In Council Action Plan	No
Key Partners	Willamette Watershed Councils, BEF, ODFW		
Limiting Factor(s)	Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality - Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	100% - Post grant reporting complete
Challenges	<p>1) Communication between project managers and Council staff in different offices difficult at times.</p> <p>2) Field equipment didn't last duration of the project.</p> <p>3) Grant written to narrowly which limited it's use to broader monitoring application.</p> <p>4) Results sometimes inconclusive for some parameters.</p>		

Opportunities	<p>1) Use of shared staff and resources resulted in increased efficiencies.</p> <p>2) Internal capacity of SSWC strengthened via staff capacity, development of process for collecting, storing, analyzing and visually displaying (GIS) monitoring project data.</p> <p>3) Some data applicable to other projects increasing value. Data presented at regional conferences informing others of local efforts.</p> <p>4) Returning to sites builds relationships with landowners.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>Project is completed.</p> <p>1) Maintain communication with landowners for future monitoring surveys.</p> <p>2) Communicate any important project findings.</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	100% - Post grant reporting complete
Challenges	<p>1)Communication between project managers and Council staff in different offices difficult at times.</p> <p>2) Field equipment didn't last duration of the project.</p> <p>3) Grant written to narrowly which limited it's use to broader monitoring application.</p> <p>4) Results sometimes inconclusive for some parameters.</p>		

<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) Use of shared staff and resources resulted in increased efficiencies.</p> <p>2) Internal capacity of SSWC strengthened via staff capacity, development of process for collecting, storing, analyzing and visually displaying (GIS) monitoring project data.</p> <p>3) Some data applicable to other projects increasing value. Data presented at regional conferences informing others of local efforts.</p> <p>4) Returning to sites builds relationships with landowners.</p>		
<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<p>Project is completed.</p> <p>1) Maintain communication with landowners for future monitoring surveys.</p> <p>2) Communicate any important project findings.</p>		

Project Category: Planning			
Project Title	Sweet Home All Lands Collaborative/Community Forest Corridor	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	The SSWC will continue working with East Linn County partners in SHALC and the Community Forest Corridor Projects. SHALC is working with the Sweet Home Ranger District and community to plan and implement projects on a watershed scale in land-managed in or near the National Forest. The Community Forest Corridor is working to connect Sweet Home with the National Forest and involves potentially constructing a trail network, acquiring Cascadia Caves into the public sphere, and restoring and enhancing the South Santiam River east of Sweet Home.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	OSU, Linn County, City of Sweet Home, Sweet Home Ranger District		
Limiting Factor(s)	Lack of Knowledge, Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality -Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics., Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	Ongoing council activity
Challenges	<p>1) The nature of the projects is confusing to the community due overlap of multiple projects. E.g. name changes from SHALC to SSALC. Sweet Home ALC to South Santiam ALC.</p> <p>2) Need for demonstrated on the ground progress for more community buy in.</p> <p>3) Complexities of project deliverables and uncertainty in project outcomes.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) A SSALC coordinator will be hired in spring 2015 to move the collaborative forward.</p> <p>2) Partnerships and communication continue to be strong.</p> <p>3) Involvement of OSU and brings academic rigor, research and facilitation skills to the project.</p> <p>4) Community open to new ideas regarding forest management and willing to see project implementation.</p>		

Planned Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hire new SSALC coordinator in 2015. 2) Ongoing SSALC meetings, implementing projects outlined in Cool-Soda Restoration proposal. 3) Explore options to replicate Cool Soda proposals in Trout creek. 4) Explore options for establishing stewardship contracting on Sweet Home Ranger District. 5) SHALC has been renamed SSALC. 		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	30% - Funding secured
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The nature of the projects is confusing to the community due overlap of multiple projects. E.g. name changes from SHALC to SSALC. Sweet Home ALC to South Santiam ALC. 2) Need for demonstrated on the ground progress for more community buy in. 3) Complexities of project deliverables and uncertainty in project outcomes. 		
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A SSALC coordinator will be hired in spring 2015 to move the collaborative forward. 2) Partnerships and communication continue to be strong. 3) Involvement of OSU and brings academic rigor, research and facilitation skills to the project. 4) Community open to new ideas regarding forest management and willing to see project implementation. 		

<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hire new SSALC coordinator in 2015. 2) Ongoing SSALC meetings, implementing projects outlined in Cool-Soda Restoration proposal. 3) Explore options to replicate Cool Soda proposals in Trout creek. 4) Explore options for establishing stewardship contracting on Sweet Home Ranger District. 5) SHALC has been renamed SSALC. 		
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Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Canyon-Owl Steelhead Habitat Improvement Project	OWEB Grant #	211-3041
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Canyon Creek is a major tributary to the South Santiam River above Foster Dam. Owl Creek is the largest tributary to Canyon Creek, and its confluence is in the upper sub-watershed. Both are two of the primary areas in the watershed used for spawning and rearing above Foster Dam by Upper Willamette winter steelhead, a species listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. Proper functioning of these creeks is critical in the support of this steelhead population. Very little quality spawning and rearing habitat is present for steelhead in the South Santiam watershed. The proposed solution is to improve the quality of rearing habitat, increase spawning habitat, and add features that will enhance ecosystem resiliency. The project seeks OWEB funding to place 150 full length trees into approximately 4.5 miles of Canyon and Owl creeks. Pre- and post-project surveys will be conducted to monitor changes in channel features, substrate, and to allow for adaptive management if needs arise. Surveys will include longitudinal profiles, gravel sampling, and photo point monitoring. The USDA Forest Service is the primary partner, contributing the instream logs. OWEB funds will be used primarily for contracted services and project management.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Sweet Home Ranger District, Cascade Timber Consulting		
Limiting Factor(s)	Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality - Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	95% - Maintenance/Monitoring/Education
Challenges	1) One landowner had pulled out of the project just prior to implementation which lead to a redesigned project. 2)Obtaining logs for the project was more difficult than expected.		
Opportunities	1) Greatly strengthened relationship with an industrial timber company. 2) Worked with local contractor that had high capacity to implement restoration projects. 3) Implemented a unique large in-stream wood project with meander jams and island initiation which increased stream complexity and improved habitat for ESA listed salmonids.		

Planned Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue post-implementation monitoring. 2) Communicate findings to stakeholders and other interested parties. 		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	95% - Maintenance/Monitoring/Education
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One landowner had pulled out of the project just prior to implementation which lead to a redesigned project. 2)Obtaining logs for the project was more difficult than expected. 		
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Greatly strengthened relationship with an industrial timber company. 2) Worked with local contractor that had high capacity to implement restoration projects. 3) Implemented a unique large in-stream wood project with meander jams and island initiation which increased stream complexity and improved habitat for ESA listed salmonids. 		
Deliverables Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue post-implementation monitoring. 2) Communicate findings to stakeholders and other interested parties. 		

Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Crabtree and Thomas Creek Riparian Restoration	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Work with landowners in two important winter steelhead and Chinook salmon bearing tributaries to restore riparian conditions.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Linn SWCD, FSA, NRCS		
Limiting Factor(s)	Staff capacity development, Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality -Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics., Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	5-30% - Conceptual/ Planning/Submitting Grant application
Challenges	1) Landowner recruitment in Thomas creek is slow to take hold. Identification of key landowners is ongoing. 2) Japanese knotweed is still a significant issue in many parts of Crabtree basin.		
Opportunities	1) Recent connections in the upper portion of Thomas creek has resulted in some good momentum. Planning to start at the upper reaches of the basin and then work downstream if possible. 2) Riparian reforestation has started on Crabtree Creek and knotweed control has been ongoing for several years. 3) It is recognized by ODFW that ESA listed spring chinook and winter run steelhead are present in Crabtree and Thomas basins.		
Planned Deliverables	1) Work with CREP program/OWEB restoration grants to restore riparian areas in Crabtree and Thomas Creeks, generally working from the upstream down. 2) Middle Crabtree Creek Riparian Restoration now has its own work plan project.		

Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	5-30% - Conceptual/ Planning/ Submitting Grant application
Challenges	<p>1) Landowner recruitment in Thomas creek is slow to take off due to lack of organizational capacity to devote focuses and sustained time to recruitment efforts. Identification of key landowners is ongoing.</p> <p>2) Japanese knotweed is still a significant issue in many parts of Crabtree basin, with some invasion in Thomas creek basin present.</p> <p>3) CREP does not allow cost shares through Council thereby reducing ability of low income land owners to participate in program.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Recent connections with 3 landowners in the upper portion of Thomas creek has resulted in good momentum. Planning and outreach has started in the upper reaches of the basin and the Council will continue to work downstream. One OWEB restoration grant submitted April 2016.</p> <p>2) Riparian reforestation has started on Crabtree Creek and knotweed control has been ongoing for several years.</p> <p>3) It is recognized by ODFW that ESA listed spring chinook and winter run steelhead are present in Crabtree and Thomas basins.</p>		
Deliverables Achieved	<p>1) Work with CREP program/OWEB restoration grants to restore riparian areas in Crabtree and Thomas Creeks, generally working from the upstream down.</p> <p>2) Middle Crabtree Creek Riparian Restoration now has its own work plan project.</p> <p>3) Focus more Council efforts in these basins as a next step as model watersheds wind down.</p>		

Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Jack Creek Fish Passage and Habitat Improvement	OWEB Grant #	212-3014
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Jack Creek is a tributary in the Hamilton Creek subbasin of the South Santiam watershed. Hamilton Creek is used by ESA-listed winter steelhead for spawning and rearing. Throughout the South Santiam watershed, habitat for winter steelhead has been severely impacted by land use practices and barriers to the best available habitat conditions. The applicant proposes to eliminate fish passage barriers at three locations on Jack Creek, which will open up over four miles of habitat for anadromous and resident fish. Three undersized culverts will be replaced with two bridges and one larger culvert. Habitat conditions on Jack Creek are currently categorized as fair-to-good, and the habitat will be further improved by the placement of log structures on approximately one mile of the creek. Pre- and post-project surveys will be conducted to monitor changes to channel features, substrate, and fish presence/absence. OWEB funds will be used for project management, contracted services, and supplies/materials. Partners include Linn County Road Department, Weyerhaeuser Company, and Freres Lumber.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Linn County Road Department, Weyerhaeuser, Freres Lumber, Cascade Timber Consulting		
Limiting Factor(s)	Habitat Access - Impaired access to habitat, Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	95% - Maintenance/Monitoring/Education
Challenges	<p>1) Coordination between multiple parties. Project occurred on multiple properties, different culverts installed by different contractors (e.g. county and private).</p> <p>2) The 3 crossings had differing levels of technical difficulty. County road crossing vs forest road crossing.</p> <p>3) Timing. In-stream work window can be narrow.</p>		

Opportunities	<p>1) Fish passage restored for all life stages of ESA listed salmonids and at critical range of stream flows.</p> <p>2) In stream fish habitat enhanced with addition of logs to stream channel.</p> <p>3) One of the monitoring projects developed by SSWC, Lebanon high school student and local land owner.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Replace three fish passage barriers on Jack Creek with fish-friendly structures.</p> <p>2) Add large wood to ~0.5 mile of Jack Creek.</p> <p>3) Continue post-implementation monitoring.</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	95% - Maintenance/Monitoring/Education
Challenges	<p>1) Coordination between multiple parties. Project occurred on multiple properties, different culverts installed by different contractors (e.g. county and private).</p> <p>2) The 3 crossings had differing levels of technical difficulty. County road crossing vs forest road crossing.</p> <p>3) Timing. In-stream work window can be narrow.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Fish passage restored for all life stages of ESA listed salmonids and at critical range of stream flows.</p> <p>2) In stream fish habitat enhanced with addition of logs to stream channel.</p> <p>3) One of the monitoring projects developed by SSWC, Lebanon high school student and local land owner.</p>		
Deliverables Achieved	<p>1) Replace three fish passage barriers on Jack Creek with fish-friendly structures.</p> <p>2) Add large wood to ~0.5 mile of Jack Creek.</p> <p>3) Continue post-implementation monitoring.</p>		

Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Middle Crabtree Creek Restoration - Phase 2	OWEB Grant #	216-3003
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Middle Crabtree Creek Restoration Phase 2 of restoration includes both riparian restoration and instream/off-channel habitat enhancement along a contiguous reach of Crabtree Creek. This project will build upon previous invasive weed control and riparian restoration efforts to re-vegetate 30 riparian acres along RM 13 to RM 17 with native trees and shrubs along Crabtree Creek. In addition, large wood structures will be placed in an existing side channel to increase habitat complexity.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	ODF, local landowners, CREP, FSA, SWCD, NRCS		
Limiting Factor(s)	Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality - Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.		
Original Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	60% - Implementation in progress
Challenges	<p>1) Riparian vegetation is discontinuous and degraded along the mainstem of Crabtree creek.</p> <p>2) Reestablishing native vegetation can be expensive due to the need for site preparation subsequent site treatments. It takes several years for vegetation to become established leading to a long time commitment by the SSWC.</p> <p>3) In stream habitat is degraded. Placed log structures can be washed out in the first year.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Builds upon existing efforts in Crabtree (e.g. fish passage, knotweed control, re-vegetation).</p> <p>2) Crabtree basin has ESA listed spring Chinook and Winter run steelhead. Coho, cutthroat and resident trout are also present.</p> <p>3) Reestablishing native vegetation can increase stream side shading and riparian habitat, reduce non-native plant cover through site treatments and intensive plantings, and promotes bank stabilization and reduced soil erosion as vegetation becomes established.</p>		

Planned Deliverables	1) Restore and/or enhance 30 acres of riparian vegetation along the mainstem of the middle Crabtree creek. 2) Restore ~1,200 ft of Crabtree creek side channel.		
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Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Middle Crabtree Creek Riparian Restoration	OWEB Grant #	215-3021
Responsible Parties	Project Manager	Priority	High
Project Description	Crabtree Creek is a tributary of the South Santiam River that is spawning and rearing habitat for ESA-listed spring Chinook salmon and winter steelhead. The lower and middle reaches have sparse, narrow and discontinuous native riparian vegetation. This lack of fully functioning riparian buffer contributes to water quality concerns, including temperature and sediment loads. Anadromous fish habitat is compromised by the lack of large woody material inputs into the channel and structure on the floodplain. Proposed project builds on previous invasive weed control efforts by restoring native trees and shrubs on 42.5 riparian acres along 2.7 stream miles. OWEB funds are requested for staff, travel, contracted services, materials and supplies, county land use fee, plant establishment, grant management, and reporting. Project partners include landowners, Farm Service Agency, and South Santiam Watershed Council.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Farm Services Agency		
Limiting Factor(s)	Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality - Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.		
Original Date	2/23/2015	% Complete	30% - Funding secured
Challenges	<p>1) Riparian vegetation is discontinuous and degraded along the mainstem of Crabtree creek.</p> <p>2) Reestablishing native vegetation can be expensive due to the need for site preparation subsequent site treatments. It takes several years for vegetation to become established leading to a long time commitment by the SSWC.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Builds upon existing efforts to control knotweed in Crabtree basin.</p> <p>2) Crabtree basin has ESA listed spring Chinook and Winter run steelhead. Coho, cutthroat and resident trout are also present.</p> <p>3) Reestablishing native vegetation can increase stream side shading and riparian habitat, reduce non-native plant cover through site treatments and intensive plantings, and promotes bank stabilization and reduced soil erosion as vegetation becomes established.</p>		

Planned Deliverables	1) Restore and/or enhance 42.5 acres of riparian vegetation along the mainstem of the middle Crabtree creek.		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	60% - Implementation in progress
Challenges	<p>1) Riparian vegetation is discontinuous and degraded along the mainstem of Crabtree creek.</p> <p>2) Reestablishing native vegetation can be expensive due to the need for site preparation subsequent site treatments. It takes several years for vegetation to become established leading to a long time commitment by the SSWC.</p> <p>3) Two landowners listed in grant do not want to participate with CREP at this time which makes implementation as planned difficult.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Builds upon existing efforts to control knotweed in Crabtree basin.</p> <p>2) Crabtree basin has ESA listed spring Chinook and Winter run steelhead. Coho, cutthroat and resident trout are also present.</p> <p>3) Reestablishing native vegetation can increase stream side shading and riparian habitat, reduce non-native plant cover through site treatments and intensive plantings, and promotes bank stabilization and reduced soil erosion as vegetation becomes established.</p>		
Deliverables Achieved	1) Restore and/or enhance 42.5 acres of riparian vegetation along the mainstem of the middle Crabtree creek.		

Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Model Watershed Fish Passage	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Work with Linn County Road Department and private landowners/managers to correct remaining fish passage barriers in the model watersheds of McDowell and Hamilton Creeks.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Linn County Road Department, private landowners, private industrial timber		
Limiting Factor(s)	Habitat Access - Impaired access to habitat, Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	5-30% - Conceptual/ Planning/ Submitting Grant application
Challenges	<p>1) Billy Creek, a tributary to Hamilton Creek, has several complicated issues with regards to fish passage. These include multiple culvert barriers, small farm reservoirs and unknowns with regard to the quality of existing instream and adjacent riparian habitat.</p> <p>2) The lowest culvert barrier is at a county road and will be very expensive to replace. The costs of replacement vs the benefit to the fisheries is unknown.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) There is a very good understanding of fish passage at culvert needs throughout the model watershed due to work performed by the SSWC and Linn County.</p> <p>2) Jack creek which is a neighboring basin has had very good success with replacing fish blocking culverts.</p> <p>3) There are good working partnerships between the Linn County, private landowners, private industrial timber owners and the SSWC.</p>		

Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Work with landowners and land managers to develop an action plan that addresses fish passage on Billy Creek.</p> <p>2) Work with County to correct fish passage barriers on Johnson and Morgan Creeks (tributaries to McDowell Creek).</p> <p>3) Assess potential fish passage barriers upstream of county road crossings of Johnson and Morgan Creeks.</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	5-30% - Conceptual/ Planning/ Submitting Grant application
Challenges	<p>1) Billy Creek, a tributary to Hamilton Creek, has several complicated issues with regards to fish passage. These include multiple culvert barriers, small farm reservoirs and unknowns with regard to the quality of existing instream and adjacent riparian habitat.</p> <p>2) The lowest culvert barrier is at a county road and will be very expensive to replace. The costs of replacement vs the benefit to the fisheries is unknown. However, the biological benefit is most likely not justified at this time.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) There is a very good understanding of fish passage at culvert needs throughout the model watershed due to work performed by the SSWC and Linn County.</p> <p>2) Jack creek which is a neighboring basin has had very good success with replacing fish blocking culverts.</p> <p>3) There are good working partnerships between the Linn County, private landowners, private industrial timber owners and the SSWC.</p>		
Deliverables Achieved	<p>1) Work with landowners and land managers to develop an action plan that addresses fish passage on Billy Creek.</p> <p>2) Work with County to correct fish passage barriers on Johnson and Morgan Creeks (tributaries to McDowell Creek).</p> <p>3) Assess potential fish passage barriers upstream of county road crossings of Johnson and Morgan Creeks.</p>		

Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Model Watershed Riparian Restoration	OWEB Grant #	214-3999
Responsible Parties	Project Manager	Priority	High
Project Description	Activities include robust riparian restoration over a 10 year period beginning in 2009. Riparian restoration includes site preparation (mechanical/chemical weed control), planting native trees and shrubs, and maintenance (weed control/watering) until plantings are free-to-grow.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	FSA, NRCS, Meyer Memorial Trust, Bonneville Environmental Foundation		
Limiting Factor(s)	Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality - Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	Ongoing council activity
Challenges	<p>1) Demand for riparian restoration from landowners exceeds the supply of funding, which leads to long wait times for landowners wanting to participate. Riparian reforestation in Hamilton and McDowell creeks is limited by capitol funding at this time.</p> <p>2) Uncertainties in future funding can make planning and large scale contract grows challenging.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Leveraging the CREP program has been beneficial when addressing larger acreage projects and has led to greater program efficiencies. Partnerships between FSA / NRCS and SSWC continue to develop.</p> <p>2) Working with the BEF and regional partners to develop contract grows for bare root plants has lowered plant costs.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>1) In 2015-2017 biennium, plant additional riparian acreage in Hamilton and McDowell Creeks.</p> <p>2) Maintain nearly 98 acres of riparian restoration that has occurred in these sub-basins since 2010.</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	60% - Implementation in progress

<p>Challenges</p>	<p>1) Demand for riparian restoration from landowners exceeds the supply of funding, which leads to long wait times for landowners wanting to participate. Riparian reforestation in Hamilton and McDowell creeks is limited by capitol funding at this time.</p> <p>2) Uncertainties in future funding can make planning and large scale contract grows challenging.</p> <p>3) Linn county CREP no longer allows the Council to receives cost shares. This eliminates the ability of low income landowners to participate in the program and thus the Councils ability to recruit landowners for projects.</p>		
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) Leveraging the CREP program has been beneficial when addressing larger acreage projects and has led to greater program efficiencies. Partnerships between FSA / NRCS and SSWC continue to develop.</p> <p>2) Working with the BEF and regional partners to develop contract grows for bare root plants has lowered plant costs.</p>		
<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<p>1) In 2015-2017 biennium, plant additional riparian acreage in Hamilton and McDowell Creeks.</p> <p>2) Maintain nearly 98 acres of riparian restoration that has occurred in these sub-basins since 2010.</p>		

Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Moose Creek Steelhead Habitat Enhancement Project	OWEB Grant #	216-3004
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Moose creek is a tributary to the South Santiam River above Foster reservoir that has been identified as one of the core genetic strongholds of an Endangered Species Act listed winter steelhead. A new trap and haul facility built below Foster dam to facilitate recovery of the listed steelhead is indicative of the importance of above Foster streams like Moose Creek for the recovery of this species. Spawning and rearing habitat in Moose Creek are compromised by past practices and have the potential to be greatly improved by tipping stream adjacent whole trees with root wads into the stream channel. This project proposes to pull over 60 stream adjacent large (30" dbh - 45" dbh) conifers with intact root wads to create spawning and rearing habitat for the winter steelhead. Whole trees with a full root wad are less transient in a river system and have proven successful for habitat enhancement in adjacent basins.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	USFS		
Limiting Factor(s)	Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality - Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.		
Original Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	50% - Design/Permit completed/materials developed
Challenges	1) Technical aspects of tipping large trees into the correct position and / or moving the trees once tipped can be problematic. 2) Unforeseen circumstances in project implementation may necessitate some changes to the project design.		

<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>1) Project is highly visible to stakeholders, who have strong interest in project outcomes. Stakeholder buy in for future projects of similar type will be influenced by this project. 2) Projects of this type have proven successful in fish habitat enhancement within the South Santiam basin, as well as other Willamette valley basins.. 3) Steelhead are present in Moose Creek, greatly increasing chances of project success. 4) Learning experience for this type type of project interms of cost, timing, technical needs, and possible outcomes. 5) This project continues to build on the productive partnership between the USFS and the SSWC.</p>		
<p>Planned Deliverables</p>	<p>1) Tip up to 60 mature Douglas fir trees into the stream channel creating 9 locations within the basin. 2) Monitor results of the project. 3) Communicate findings to stakeholders and other interested parties.</p>		

Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Small Grants	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Outreach/Education Coordinator	Priority	Medium
Project Description	OWEB Small Grants provide the SSWC a relatively fast and effective avenue to engage the community in small-scale restoration projects.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Linn SWCD, Lebanon School District, Sweet Home School District		
Limiting Factor(s)	Habitat Access - Impaired access to habitat, Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality -Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics.		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	30% - Funding secured
Challenges	<p>1) Keeping the landowners committed and engaged to maintaining the project after the small grant 2 year window has ended.</p> <p>2) Small grants are often used opportunistically and it can be difficult to fit them into existing priorities.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Short turn around period is appealing and provides good opportunities to connect with the community.</p> <p>2) Small grants can be used to match other restoration programs (e.g. CREP) or be used to transition a landowner into additional projects.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Continue to monitor 4-Sisters Ranch Habitat Enhancement small grant on South Santiam River where 0.5 mile of riparian area was restored to native trees and shrubs and invasive species were controlled.</p> <p>2) Continue working on Springbak farms project at mouth of Hamilton Creek (model watershed).</p> <p>3) Continue working on restoration along South Santiam river in Sweet Home (Camco / Youth Restoration).</p> <p>4) Continue to monitor Ames Creek bank stabilization project.</p> <p>5) Working with landowner to match CREP with small grant program in Crabtree Creek watershed.</p>		

Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	60% - Implementa tion in progress
Challenges	1) Keeping the landowners committed and engaged to maintaining the project after the small grant 2 year window has ended. 2) Small grants are often used opportunistically and it can be difficult to fit them into existing priorities. 3) Small grants have limited funding which reduces project impact. 4) Council does not receive fiscal for small grants which reduces council revenue stream. 5) Small grant forms are slightly different than other OWEB grants leading to lack of consistency.		
Opportunities	1) Short turn around period is appealing and provides good opportunities to connect with the community. 2) Small grants can be used to match other restoration programs (e.g. CREP) or be used to transition a landowner into additional projects.		
Deliverables Achieved	1) Continue to monitor 4-Sisters Ranch Habitat Enhancement small grant on South Santiam River where 0.5 mile of riparian area was restored to native trees and shrubs and invasive species were controlled. 2) Continue working on Springbak farms project at mouth of Hamilton Creek (model watershed). 3) Continue working on restoration along South Santiam river in Sweet Home (Camco / Youth Restoration). 4) Continue to monitor Ames Creek bank stabilization project. 5) Continue with Studhorse creek project. 6) Working with landowner to match CREP with small grant program in Crabtree Creek watershed.		

Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Soda Fork Habitat Improvement	OWEB Grant #	213-3067
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	High
Project Description	Soda Fork Creek is a major tributary to the South Santiam River above Foster Dam. Soda Fork is used by Upper Willamette spring Chinook and winter steelhead, with both species listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. High-quality spawning and rearing habitat is limited for Chinook and steelhead in the South Santiam watershed. The proposed solution is to improve the quality of rearing habitat, increase spawning habitat, and add features that will enhance ecosystem resiliency. This project placed 34 full-length trees, with root wads attached, into approximately 0.7 miles of Soda Fork. Standard OWEB post-project effectiveness protocols will be used, as well as annual visual inspections by hydrology and fisheries specialists from the USFS. Regularly scheduled USFS stream surveys for aquatic habitat indices will also measure project effectiveness. OWEB funds will be used for contracted services, project management, fiscal admin, and post-implementation status reporting.	In Council Action Plan	Yes
Key Partners	Sweet Home Ranger District		
Limiting Factor(s)	Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	85% - Report writing/data analysis/project evaluation
Challenges	1) The original plan involved tipping 40 trees, but funding only allowed 34 trees to be tipped. 2) Technical aspects of tipping trees into the correct position and / or moving the trees once tipped could at times be problematic.		

Opportunities	<p>1) Project was highly visible amongst stakeholders as was interest in project outcomes. Stakeholder buy in for future projects of similar type will be influenced by this project.</p> <p>2) Steelhead redds were documented less than 1 year post implementation at the project site, indicating one measure of project success.</p> <p>3) Learning experience for this type type of project interms of cost, timing, technical needs, and possible outcomes.</p> <p>4) This project continues to build on the productive partnership between the USFS and the SSWC.</p>		
Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Continue to evaluate in-stream habitat changes from the 34 Douglas fir trees pulled into lower Soda Fork.</p> <p>2) Continue post - implementation monitoring.</p> <p>3) Communicate findings to stakeholders and other interested parties.</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	95% - Maintenance/Monitoring/Education
Challenges	<p>1) The original plan involved tipping 40 trees, but funding only allowed 34 trees to be tipped.</p> <p>2) Technical aspects of tipping trees into the correct position and / or moving the trees once tipped could at times be problematic.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Project was highly visible amongst stakeholders as was interest in project outcomes. Stakeholder buy in for future projects of similar type will be influenced by this project.</p> <p>2) Steelhead redds were documented less than 1 year post implementation at the project site, indicating one measure of project success.</p> <p>3) Learning experience for this type type of project interms of cost, timing, technical needs, and possible outcomes.</p> <p>4) This project continues to build on the productive partnership between the USFS and the SSWC.</p>		

Deliverables Achieved	1) Continue to evaluate in-stream habitat changes from the 34 Douglas fir trees pulled into lower Soda Fork. 2) Continue post - implementation monitoring. 3) Communicate findings to stakeholders and other interested parties.		
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Project Category: Restoration			
Project Title	Wiley Creek Restoration	OWEB Grant #	
Responsible Parties	Coordinator/Executive Director	Priority	Emerging
Project Description	Work with private landowners, private industrial timber, and the USFS to restore and enhance in-stream and riparian habitat in Wiley Creek watershed.	In Council Action Plan	No
Key Partners	Sweet Home Ranger District, Cascade Timber Consulting, FSA, NRCS		
Limiting Factor(s)	Staff capacity development, Physical habitat quality - Altered quality of physical habitat, Water Quality -Altered physical, chemical, or biological water characteristics., Knowledge Gaps - Lack of Information		
Original Date	2/13/2015	% Complete	5-30% - Conceptual/ Planning/ Submitting Grant application
Challenges	<p>1) Gauging land owner interest in restoration is unclear, but ongoing.</p> <p>2) One major private timber landowner with holdings in Wiley Creek and adjacent basins, pulled out of a separate restoration project. This landowner will need to be reengaged.</p> <p>3) Wiley creek is characterized as having "flashy" or a dynamic hydrograph. Due to conditions such as this, careful planning will be required for any instream wood placement.</p> <p>4) Stream temperature is most likely an issue for some parts of the basin.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Wiley creek is below Foster and Green Peter dams. Mainstem access is available for stream fishes.</p> <p>2) Wiley creek has a good population of steelhead and is an ODFW index reach (e.g. a site of fish surveys).</p> <p>3) Strong partnerships with USFS and other industrial landowners make for good opportunities for projects.</p> <p>4) Fish passage at stream culverts has been corrected at numerous sites on the mainstem of Wiley creek, yet Little Wiley Creek may have issues.</p>		

Planned Deliverables	<p>1) Placement of large wood structures where feasible and landowners/managers are agreeable.</p> <p>2) Working with private landowners lower in the system to enhance and restore riparian areas.</p> <p>3) Hold community meetings to gauge local response to watershed restoration, identify areas of concern, and listen to community ideas.</p>		
Update Date	6/14/2016	% Complete	5-30% - Conceptual/ Planning/ Submitting Grant application
Challenges	<p>1) Gauging land owner interest in restoration is unclear, but ongoing.</p> <p>2) One major private timber landowner with holdings in Wiley Creek and adjacent basins, pulled out of a separate restoration project. This landowner will need to be reengaged.</p> <p>3) Wiley creek is characterized as having "flashy" or a dynamic hydrograph. Due to conditions such as this, careful planning will be required for any instream wood placement.</p> <p>4) Stream temperature is most likely an issue for some parts of the basin.</p>		
Opportunities	<p>1) Wiley creek is below Foster and Green Peter dams. Mainstem access is available for stream fishes.</p> <p>2) Wiley creek has a good population of steelhead and is an ODFW index reach (e.g. a site of fish surveys).</p> <p>3) Strong partnerships with USFS and other industrial landowners make for good opportunities for projects.</p> <p>4) Fish passage at stream culverts has been corrected at numerous sites on the mainstem of Wiley creek, yet Little Wiley Creek may have issues.</p>		

<p>Deliverables Achieved</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify restoration action needs and locations within basin. 2) Placement of large wood structures where feasible and landowners/managers are agreeable. 3) Working with private landowners throughout the system to enhance and restore riparian areas. 4) Discuss with local landowners to gauge local response to watershed restoration, identify areas of concern, and listen to community ideas. 		
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