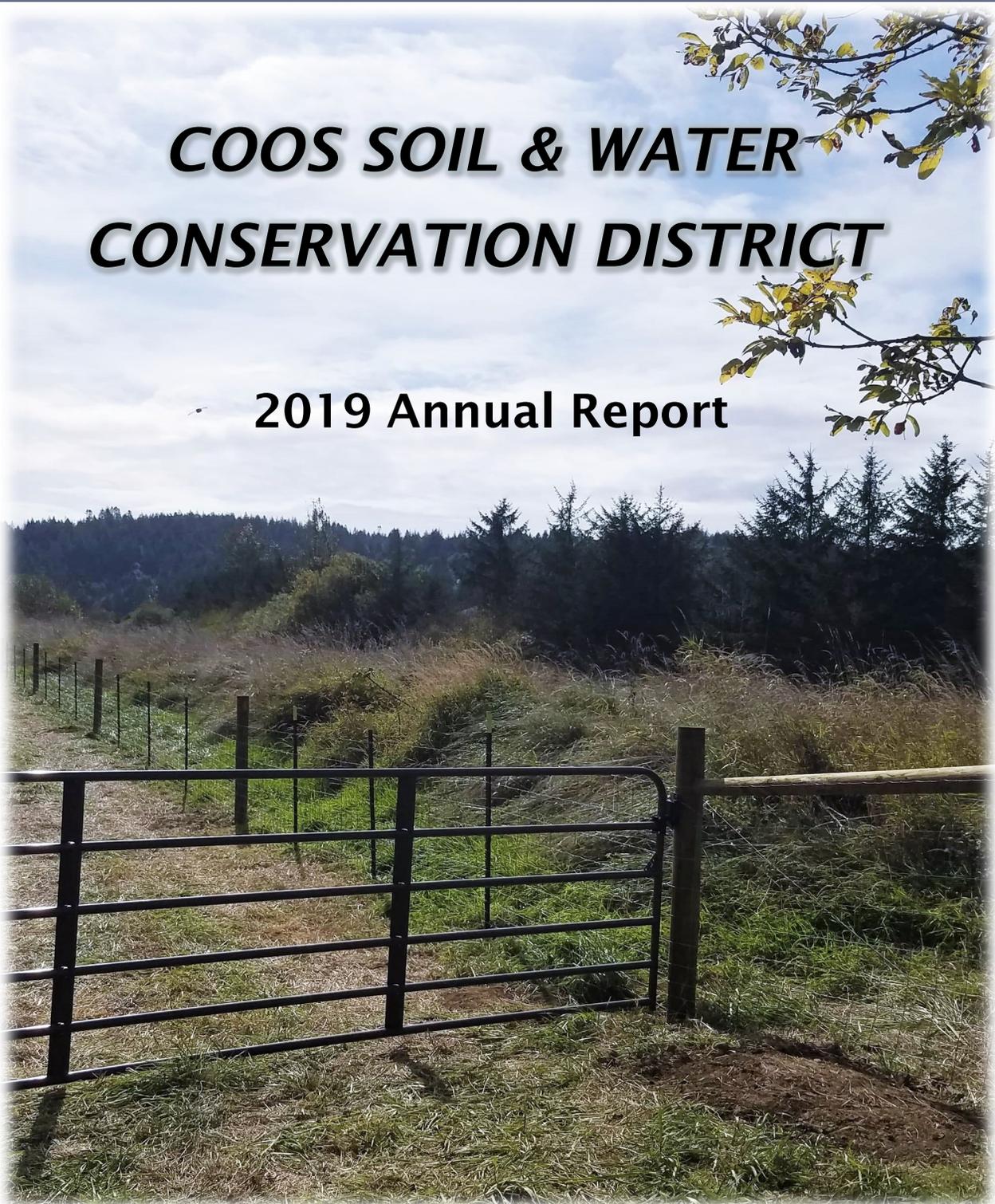


COOS SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

2019 Annual Report



Celebrating 57 Years of Service

379 North Adams St.
Coquille, OR 97423
541.396.6879



www.coosswcd.org
info@coosswcd.org
Fax: 541.824.0356

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History of Coos Soil & Water Conservation District

The Coos Soil and Water Conservation District was formed in 1962 to coordinate government assistance with conservation needs, provide assistance, information, and education for Coos County farmers, ranchers, and woodlot owners to implement sound resource management and conservation practice.

The Coos-Coquille Agriculture Water Quality Management Plan (AgWQMP) was developed in 1998 for the 1993 directives of Senate Bill 1010. The document consists of an education component and a set of rules addressing measures that safe guard water quality, the beneficial uses of water resources, and provide best management practices for water quality concerns. The plan also includes the basins of Ten Mile Lakes, Four Mile Creek and Two Mile Creek as well as The Camas Valley and Lower Umpqua areas in Douglas County. Two public hearings were held in Coos County in the fall of 2001; and after a period of public comment and review the Coos-Coquille AgWQMP was adopted by the Board of Agriculture in March of 2002. The Coos SWCD provides support to the Local Advisory Committee (LAC), which meets every two years for a review of the WQMP and associated rules.

Coos SWCD Mission Statement

Coos SWCD helps landowners and managers plan and apply conservation practices that conserve water, maintain soil health and productivity, enhance wildlife habitat, and improve watershed function. SWCD serves as a central hub by helping landowners and land managers access available technical, financial, and educational resources from local, state, federal, and other sources in their efforts to implement good conservation management, comply with environmental regulations and endangered species act requirements, and encourage good land stewardship.

Function of Coos Soil & Water Conservation District

The function of the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District is to make technical, financial, and educational resources available to local landowners and to assist in any way so they achieve their conservation goals. The Coos Soil and Water Conservation District building is located at 379 North Adams Street in Coquille, Oregon. Office hours are 8am to 4:30pm, Monday through Friday. Stop by to talk with our staff about financial assistance, farming practices, water quality, herbicides, or any agricultural needs that you may have. Our staff is available to all citizens, landowners, and any professionals in the natural resource field. We are a non-regulatory agency, able to assist landowners with financial and/or technical assistance throughout Coos County. We also coordinate with other agencies to provide assistance and education to landowners so they are able to receive the most up to date options available to implement good conservation management, comply with environmental regulations and endangered species act requirements, and be good land stewards. Stop by or call us at 541.396.6879 to set up an appointment to discuss your needs.



COOS SWCD

Coos SWCD Board Members & Staff 2019-2020

Zone 1

Adela Villers
61456 Lower Mattson Road
Coos Bay, OR 97420
541.290.9650

Zone 2

Dan Pierce
Secretary
85091 North Bank Ln
Coquille, OR 97423
541.347.5110

Zone 3

Charlie Waterman
Vice-Chairman
87518 Davis Creek Lane
Bandon, OR 97411
541.347.3453

Zone 5

Vacant

Associate Directors

Sharon Waterman

Zone 4

Michael Clary
53478 Old Broadbent Road
Myrtle Point, OR 97458
510.610.3007

Member at Large, Position #1

Ernie Newton
Treasurer
1631 Bothwick Street
Myrtle Point, OR 97458
541.572.2589

Member at Large, Position #2

Mark Villers
Chairman
61456 Lower Mattson Road
Coos Bay, OR 97420
541.290.9650

Registered Agent

Charlie Waterman

District Manager

Caley Sowers
379 North Adams Street
541.396.6879

Watershed Technical Specialist

Brian Lovejoy
379 North Adams Street
541.396.6879

Office Manager

Modena Thomas
379 North Adams Street
541.396.6879

Director Emeritus

Gordon Ross
Joe Cortez
Ken Messerle
Dan Varoujean

Coos SWCD Board Members



Pictured left to right: **Michael Clary** ~ Zone 4; **Dan Pierce** ~ Secretary, Zone 2, Local Rancher; **Charlie Waterman** ~ Vice Chairman, Zone 3, County Planning Commission, Coos Forest Protective Association; **Adela Villers** ~ Zone 1, Veterinarian; **Mark Villers** ~ Chairman, Member at Large #2, owner of Blue Ridge Timber Co.; **Ernie Newton** ~ Treasurer, Member at Large #1, (Retired) City of Myrtle Point Water Treatment Plant Operator and Past President of Coquille Watershed Association

Coos Soil & Water Conservation District Office

Our staff at Coos Soil & Water Conservation District consists of Caley Sowers, District Manager, Brian Lovejoy, Watershed Technical Specialist, and Modena Thomas, Office Manager. Our office is opened Monday through Friday 8:30am to 4:30pm or by appointment.



Coos SWCD welcomes our newest member to the team!

Watershed Technical Specialist

Brian Lovejoy



My name is Brian Lovejoy and I am from Chicago, IL. I am a distance runner, movie watcher, and D&D enthusiast! I received my B.A. in Environmental Studies and Geography from Augustana College in Rock Island, IL and my M.S. in Natural Resources Management from Western Illinois University. I like outdoor activities like fishing, hiking, and camping, but also enjoy reading and board games with friends. I will be moving about 1700 miles from home because I feel that working as a member of this team is a fantastic opportunity to help manage the environment sustainably with a great group of devoted people. I look forward to meeting and getting to know all of you!

**Coos SWCD 2018-2019 Financial Report of Expenses:
ODA Scope of Work and District Operations Funds**

			July 1, 2018 - July 31, 2019					
	SOW Estimated Budget	District Operation (DO) Estimated Budget	5 th Quarter SOW & DO	6 th Quarter SOW	7 th Quarter SOW	8 th Quarter SOW	DO Actual Expenses FY 2018-2019	Total Expenses to Date
	2017-2019	2017-2019	July 1 - Sept. 30 2018	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31 2018	Jan. 1 - Mar 31 2019	April 1 - July 31 2019	July 1 2018 - July 31, 2019	(updated quarterly)
Original Contract	\$54,942.00	\$23,546.00						\$78,488.00
Payment Request			\$35,084.33	\$13,735.50	\$13,735.50	\$13,735.50		\$76,290.83
Beginning Balance			\$56,433.16	\$53,839.29	\$55,570.42	\$61,088.67		
Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	\$43,450.00	\$8,750.00	\$12,437.12	\$11,011.87	\$7,296.66	\$14,514.84	\$6,500.46	\$51,760.95
Contracted Services	\$3,250.00	\$3,250.00	\$2,108.48	\$750.00	\$650.00	\$750.00	\$3,440.00	\$7,698.48
Materials & Supplies	\$4,242.00	\$500.00	\$38.14	\$77.99	\$89.17	\$287.80	\$2,096.96	\$2,590.06
Travel	\$2,700.00	\$350.00	\$1,745.63	\$164.51	\$181.42	\$641.20	\$320.28	\$3,053.04
Equipment	\$1,300.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Operating Capacity (DO) funds		\$9,696.00					\$11,188.30	\$11,188.30
Total Expenses	\$54,942.00	\$23,546.00	\$16,329.37	\$12,004.37	\$8,217.25	\$16,193.84	\$23,546.00	\$76,290.83
Remaining Balance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,103.79	\$41,834.92	\$47,353.17	\$44,894.83	\$0.00	\$0.00

The above table demonstrates our Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Scope of Work and District Operations Capacity Grants estimated budget and actual expenses reported for each quarter. Scope of Work (SOW) funds are used to fund technical assistance to landowners, promote water quality workshops, conduct water quality monitoring, and develop grant proposals for additional funding to implement projects. District Operations (DO) grant funds are primarily used for Coos SWCD operating costs such as office rent, utilities, book-keeping, insurance, and satisfying certain legal requirements each year.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, we project our annual operating costs for the year into our more detailed annual budget (see next page). Notice that the Annual Budget incorporates additional funding sources beyond our core capacity grant funding, including our District's general fund and any other grants which we may have been awarded.

Coos SWCD Annual Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2019-2020

Funds	Total
Beginning Balance	\$ 49,483.13
Income	
ODA/SOW Capacity Grants	\$ 82,895.30
Other Grants	\$ 229,282.98
Grant Administrative Income	\$ 19,382.32
Miscellaneous Income	\$ 520.00
Interest	\$ 550.00
Total Income	\$ 332,630.60
Income & Beginning Balance	\$ 382,113.73
Expenses	
District Manager Payroll	\$ 42,999.80
Administrative Asst. Payroll	\$ 16,733.00
Temp Watershed Tech Payroll	\$ 39,583.00
Contracted Services	\$ 8,350.00
Advertising/Legal Notices	\$ 418.50
Annual Meeting/Report	\$ 800.00
Audit	\$ -
Awards	\$ 775.00
Bank Fees	\$ 350.00
Insurance	\$ 2,000.00
Postage	\$ 1,200.00
Power	\$ 800.00
Rent	\$ 6,030.00
Telephone/Internet	\$ 1,800.00
Vehicle Maintenance/Fuel	\$ 1,000.00
Website Maintenance	\$ 627.00
Travel & Mileage	\$ 4,694.00
Training	\$ 1,500.00
Supplies & Materials	\$ 2,850.00
Production	\$ 1,500.00
Equipment	\$ 2,500.00
Project Expenses	\$ 151,734.61
2 Year Status Monitoring	\$ 400.00
Administration Costs/Fees	\$ 17,232.71
Total Expenses	\$ 305,877.62
Ending Balance	\$ 76,236.11

Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds pose serious threats to the Southern Coastal economy and ecosystem. Noxious weeds are nonnative plants that have been legally designated as major pests because they cause economic loss or harm the environment. Most noxious weeds prefer disturbed and heavily used areas. Timberlands, roadways and agriculture lands are highly susceptible to noxious weed infestations. Once established, noxious weeds are extremely difficult to control without the use of herbicides. Early detection of priority noxious weeds is critical to our local economy and needs to be addressed within the entire district. In 2018, with funding from the Oregon State Weed Board and in partnership with the Coos County Noxious Weed Control District Advisory Board, a new project to reduce the spread of noxious weeds was launched.

The Coos County Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Strike Team brings community awareness of the County's listed noxious weeds, shares expertise on identification, maps local infestations, and takes active control measures to reduce the impact of noxious weeds in our area.

For more information or to report noxious weeds, contact the Coquille Watershed Noxious Weed Program Manager-Goldie Warncke at (541)396-2541 or by email at gwarncke@coquillewatershed.org

Coos County 2019 Listed Noxious Weeds



Knotweeds aggressively take over stream banks, gravel bars and floodplains.



Ingestion of milk thistle by grazing animals causes nitrate poisoning which can be lethal.



Gorse is highly flammable, volatile noxious weed that poses an imminent threat of catastrophic fires.



Yellow Flag Iris is poisonous and toxic to most livestock.



Blackberry is common throughout the County and can be found along roadsides, in woodlands, pastures, riparian areas, ditches, and fencerows.



Old Man's beard is an aggressive climbing vine that can climb over and smother native vegetation, including whole groves of mature trees.



Creeping buttercup, the entire plant is toxic (sap, flowers, seeds, leaves) but the greatest concentration is in the yellow flowers.



English/Atlantic ivy is a fast growing vine that swallows trees and is prone to falling during drastic weather patterns.

**South Coast
Cooperative Weed
Management Area**

Together We Achieve More!

The Mission of the South Coast CWMA is to reduce the negative impact of invasive plant species on the economy, environment, and human health by collaborating with the community through education, information exchange, and coordinating regional efforts for control. Our members recognize that invasive plants and noxious weeds adversely affect native plant and animal communities, reduce water quality, impair forest and agricultural productivity, and subsequently negatively affect the economy.

About Us

The South Coast CWMA members are dedicated to invasive species management. Our members include professional weed managers representing many government agencies, private and commercial applicators, non-governmental organizations, and concerned citizens. For more information on the **South Coast CWMA** contact Goldie Warncke South Coast CWMA Coordinator gwarcke@coquillewatershed.org



Noxious Weed Highlight—Knotweed

What is knotweed? Knotweeds are native to Central and Eastern Asia, but were brought to the U.S as ornamentals. There are several varieties of invasive knotweed in Oregon. Himalayan, Japanese, Bohemian, and Giant knotweeds are all found in Coos County. These fast growing bamboo-like plants are capable of reaching 15 to 20 feet tall. Once established the plant's massive underground creeping rhizomes are VERY difficult to destroy.

Why is knotweed a problem? Knotweeds aggressively take over stream banks, gravel bars, and floodplains. Replacing available areas for native vegetation to grow. Researchers have found chemicals within knotweed leaf litter inhibits growth of other plants near knotweed infestations. Knotweed natural winter dieback creates expanses of river bank exposed to erosion from winter/spring storm events.

Where is knotweed in the Coquille watershed? Knotweed is currently known in the North Fork, Middle Fork, lower South Fork, and the main stem of the Coquille River, in Coos County, OR. Japanese Knotweed is common but Giant Knotweed is the dominant species.

How can you control knotweed? Research has consistently shown that only systemic herbicides are cost effective at controlling or greatly reducing knotweed. If treating with herbicides please check the label and use only aquatic and mammal safe herbicides near water. Methods, such as cutting and mowing, can spread fragments or trigger the plant's defenses to grow thicker and wider. This makes the situation worse!

Countless landowners have contacted us about their struggles battling knotweed for years, only to learn that mowing has created more problems. Digging up knotweed roots, can spread the plant elsewhere when transported in fill dirt. Broken vegetative stems that are often transported via river water can create new populations as well. The good news is that with the cooperation of everyone, we can control the spread and eliminate the threat of invasive knotweeds from our County!



Knotweed at Sturdivant Park before treatment



Knotweed after herbicide treatment in February 2019

Coos County Fair 2019

Coos SWCD is involved with outreach and educational events throughout the year. Our most recent was in the Clarno Building during the Coos County Fair. We were joined by other agencies within our community, whom we partner with throughout the year to provide landowners with more options to increase the use of their land. Agencies took turns in providing a fun and educational demonstration or activity to all who visited us. Special activities, such as, knot tying techniques, and button making were offered to children each day during the fair.

The fair was a success, we were able to speak with approximately 250 people during our days there informing landowners how we can help them with improving their lands and what funding options are available. We



passed out pamphlets with everything from information about knotweed to funding that landowners. Overall, it was a successful event and we look forward to working with all of the landowners we met over the week in the future.

Grants Available for Landowner's Projects

Landowners looking for financial help with agricultural projects that have a direct benefit to watershed health can apply for up to \$15,000 in financial assistance. Projects must have a direct benefit on improving in-stream process & function, fish passage, wetland & riparian process & function, road impact reduction, water quality, or irrigation efficiency.

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) Small Grant Program provides up to \$15,000 in Oregon Lottery funds for individual projects that help restore watershed elements such as creeks, rivers or wetlands. Local conservation partners such as Coos Soil & Water Conservation District or a Watershed Council or Tribe may write and submit an application for review on behalf of a landowner(s). The review process usually takes less than 60 days and successful applicants have up to two years to complete the funded project.



Collapsing culvert replaced with concrete slab bridge at a livestock crossing



Riparian fencing to exclude livestock from streams and protect riparian vegetation.



Four-bay manure storage and composting facility installed at a local horse boarding operation

City of Myrtle Point Drinking Source Water Protection Plan

The City of Myrtle Point is home to just over 2500 people, all of whom rely on the surface water from both the North Fork and East Fork of the Coquille River watersheds for their public water system. The North and East Fork watersheds are comprised of a combination of lands owned by the BLM, private timber corporations, residential / non-industrial timberland, agricultural, and Coquille Tribal Forest. This expansive multitude of land uses may have long and short-term effects on the water quality of Myrtle Point’s drinking water. The proposed protection plan involves Coos SWCD working in correspondence with Oregon State University's (OSU) Institute for Natural Resources (INR) to assess areas of concern, water quality and quantity information, contaminant sources and land use, and to take inventory of regulations compliance. This project will also evaluate the effects of active forest management on drinking source water quality as supplemental research.

Randolph Slough Riparian Enhancement Project

This project funded 1020 ft. total of woven wire fencing, in order to completely exclude livestock from the riparian area of Randolph Slough. Along with exclusion fencing, a riparian planting plan was implemented for approximately 0.8 acres near the fenced pasture, plus an additional narrow strip of bank extending about 60 yards upstream of the pasture, between the county road and Randolph Slough.

These actions were designed to enhance the riparian habitat on Randolph Slough by eventually producing some degree of stream shade for the channel. We know from ongoing stream-temperature monitoring that water in Randolph Slough regularly reaches lethal temperatures for juvenile salmonids during the summer months. Construction of riparian fencing and planting at Randolph Slough will also help provide important habitat cover for small mammals, birds and fish. Establishment of a riparian area through planting will improve important ecological functions such as flood control, ground-water storage, and enhancements to water quality and erosion control. Excluding livestock from the riparian area will help to protect water quality and stream-bank integrity.



BEFORE



AFTER

Coos-Coquille Comprehensive Tidegate Outreach and Engagement Project

Through the OWEB-funded Tidegate Stakeholder Engagement Project, The Coos SWCD and Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations are teaming up to form a non-regulatory, “full-service” resource to help landowners navigate the challenges of replacing and maintaining tidegates. This is the first time all three of our organizations have worked together on a project of this scale, so we are putting a major emphasis on relationship-building, team meetings, communication trainings, and frequent check-ins on project goals and progress, especially during the first year, to ensure success over the multi-year project period.



Tidegates – what are they and how do they function?

Tide gates are structures that control the flow of water during high and low tides, and many are located throughout the lowlands of the Coquille and Coos Basins. Tidegates close during the period of high tide to protect farms, structures, and roads from inundation. When the tides recede, the gates open to allow for drainage.

Tidegates are critical elements of drainage infrastructure that have been used in Coos County for over 100 years. Historical tidal wetlands and floodplains were diked and tidegated to develop the pastures and infrastructure that we have today. As of 2019, existing inventories in both basins estimate that Coos County has 274 tide gates servicing over 18,000 acres of both public and private lands.

Tidegates have supported agricultural operations and families in Coos County for decades. However, older-style top-hinge tidegates have caused impacts to public resources including salmon, Pacific lamprey, waterfowl, and water quality. Specifically, tidegates restrict juvenile coho salmon access to critical floodplain rearing habitat during their winter outmigration to the ocean. These habitats are rich in food sources and provide slow moving refuge during high flow events.

Over time, tidegates degrade and fail, requiring replacement. Replacement of tidegates can be challenging and expensive as fish passage regulations require upgraded infrastructure that meets the needs of public resources while maintaining the use and productivity of the site. Failing tide gates and associated drainage issues reduce the productivity of the land for ranchers *and* for fish and wildlife.

Tidegates contribute to a thriving coastal economy that includes the diverse industries of agriculture, commercial and recreational fishing, tourism, and forestry. Despite the challenges, it is possible to replace a tidegate with new ‘fish-friendly’ designs that meet regulatory requirements while sustaining and improving our local agricultural economy and maintaining our natural resource-based industries.

Vincent Fish Passage Project

The primary focus of this project was replacement of a perched 48" culvert located at stream mile 3.4 of South Twomile Creek. The road over this segment of stream serves as the primary route for livestock movements into the hill pasture lands upstream of that location. Livestock are dispersed into the upper South Two-mile lands using this route and gathered as well.

The Active Channel Width of the stream for this reach averaged 8.7ft. Though the culvert was functional, the landowner, Mitch. Vincent, was concerned with fish passage through the culvert as it was undersized by ~2.5x, had a slope >6%, and an outfall onto boulders without a jump pool. South Twomile Creek is considered fish bearing through the reach where the perched culvert is located. There is 1.35 miles of cutthroat habitat upstream of the perched culvert and 1.5 miles of coho habitat. The perched condition of the culvert resulted in complete blockage of anadromous and resident migratory fish movements up and through this segment of stream. OWEB small grant funds facilitated replacement of the pipe with an engineered active channel spanning bridge to enhance fish passage to the upper reaches of south Twomile Creek.

BEFORE



AFTER



2019 Outstanding Stewardship Recognition:



Mitch Vincent

Each year, the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District chooses one outstanding cooperator to receive particular recognition at the Coos SWCD Annual Meeting as our “Cooperator of the Year.” This year the award goes to Mitchell Vincent of Vincent Family Ranches, LLC, for his work with the District on the OWEB Small Grant-funded project “Vincent Fish Passage Improvement” (see previous page for more project details).

The Vincent family ranch is located on Two-mile and South Two-mile Creeks south of Bandon. Operations on the ranch include primarily sheep grazing and timber management. The Vincent’s are very progressive in their land management; including actions such as planting turnips for forage to increase sheep productivity and leaving wider timber buffers when harvesting than required by Oregon State Forestry regulations.

The primary issue was a perched 48” culvert located at stream mile 3.4 on South Two-mile Creek. Though the culvert was functional, the landowner, Mitch Vincent, was concerned with fish passage through the culvert as it was undersized by ~2.5x, had a slope >6%, and an outfall onto boulders without a jump pool. The road over this segment of stream serves as the primary route for livestock movements into the hill pasture lands upstream of that location. Livestock are dispersed into the upper South Two-mile lands using this route and gathered as well. Additionally, there is a rock pit located near the end of this road network and timber harvest is facilitated by the road.

“What really made this effort outstanding was Mitch’s interest in doing a project that was purely to improve conditions for fish. The culvert, though undersized, was not in danger of collapsing or the road failing. Often when landowners come to us it is because they have a problem that affects their operation and want to fix it in a responsible way. In Mitch’s case, there really was no problem for the agricultural operation and his interest in improving the stream crossing was motivated purely by interest in being a good steward of the land..”

-Caley Sowers, Project Manager

The Oregon Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

The Oregon Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a unique State and Federal cooperative program that provides cost-shares, incentive payments, and an annual rental payment to agricultural operators who choose to restore and protect riparian buffers. This work protects surface water quality in streams, enhances instream habitat, and contributes some of the most valuable wildlife habitat in our region.

The Coos/Curry CREP Technician serves both Coos and Curry Counties from the USDA Service Center in Coquille under a cooperative arrangement between the two SWCDs. From July 2018 through June 2019, the local CREP program reported the following progress items:

- 19 individual landowner meetings
- 16 site visits
- 15 landowners provided with Water Quality protection assistance
- 7 completed plans on 132.8 acres, protecting 8.14 stream miles
- 27 routine status reviews on active contracts.

About two-thirds of local CREP participants choose to re-enroll their contract obligation at the end of their 10- to 15-year obligation. This means we will continue to protect sensitive riparian areas as restoration plantings mature, and attests to the usefulness of the program on local ranches.



Operators in lowland valleys find CREP riparian buffers especially useful to exclude livestock from swampy areas and to improve livestock health/weight gain by providing off-stream watering.



Livestock producers with large hillside pastures find fenced CREP riparian buffers useful to divide pasture units and to minimize livestock straying into valleys.

For information about the Oregon Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, call Barbara Grant at the NRCS office located in the USDA Service Center in Coquille: 541-824-8092, or stop by the office at 382 North Central Boulevard.

Technical & Financial Resources for Landowners

Coos Soil & Water Conservation District

Caley Sowers ~ District Manager
379 North Adams Street
Coquille, OR 97423
541.396.6879

USDA ~ Natural Resource Conservation Service

Dave Ferguson ~ District Conservationist
382 North Central Blvd, Coquille, OR 97423
541.824.8091

Curry County Soil & Water Conservation District

94181 4th Street
Gold Beach, OR 97444
541.247.2755

Oregon Department of Agriculture - Natural Resource Division

635 Capital Street NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
503.986.4700

Oregon State University Extension Service

Cassie Bouska ~ Extension Agriculture
631 Alder Street
Myrtle Point, or 97458
541.572.5263

Coos Watershed Association

Haley Lutz ~ Executive Director
186 N 8th Street
Coos Bay, OR 97420
541.888.5922

Coquille Watershed Association

Melaney Dunne ~ Executive Director
309 North Central Blvd.
Coquille, OR 97423
541.396.2541

Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership

Mike Mader ~ Director
PO Box L
Lakeside, OR 97449
541.759.2414

Oregon Department of Forestry

63612 5th Road
Coos Bay, OR 97420
541.267.4136

Coos County Water Resources Department

District 19 Water Master
290 North Central Street
Coquille, OR 97423
541.396.1905

USDA ~ Farm Service Agency

Bret Harris ~ County Executive Director
376 N Central Blvd
Coquille, OR 97423
541.396.2841 ext. 100

Coos/Curry CREP Tech

Barbara Grant
541.396.4323 ext . 106

Bureau of Land Management

1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, OR 97459
541.756.0100

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Bryan Duggan ~ Basin Specialist
381 North 2nd Street
Coos Bay, OR 97420
541.269.2721 ext. 234

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Don Yon ~ Coastal Zone Management
811 SW 6th Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
503.229.5994

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

63538 Boat Basin Road
PO Box 5003
Charleston, OR 97420
541.888.5515

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

Mark Grenbemer
221 West Stewart Avenue - Suite 201
Salem, OR 97501-3647
541.776.6010 ext. 231

Coos County Planning Department

Jill Rolfe ~ Planner
225 North Adams Street
Coquille, OR 97423
541.396.3121 ext. 210

A BIG THANK YOU
TO ALL OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCE
&
COMMUNITY PARTNERS!

FEDERAL

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA)

USDA, US Forest Service (USFS)

USDOJ, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

USDD, Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

OREGON

Department of Agriculture (ODA)

Special Districts Association of Oregon (SDAO)

Oregon State University Extension Service

Department of Forestry (ODF)

Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Department of State Lands (DSL)

Oregon Association of Conservation Districts (OACD)

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

COOS COUNTY

Board of Commissioners

Planning Commission

County Forester

Drainage District Chairmen

County Weed Advisory Board

County Road Department

TRIBES

Coquille Indian Tribe

Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Siuslaw, and Lower
Umpqua

BASIN

Coquille Watershed Association

Coos Watershed Association

Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership

ACCOUNTANT

Coquille Valley Accounting (CVA)

John Fandel

Seth Fandel

PORTS

Port of Bandon

Port of Coquille

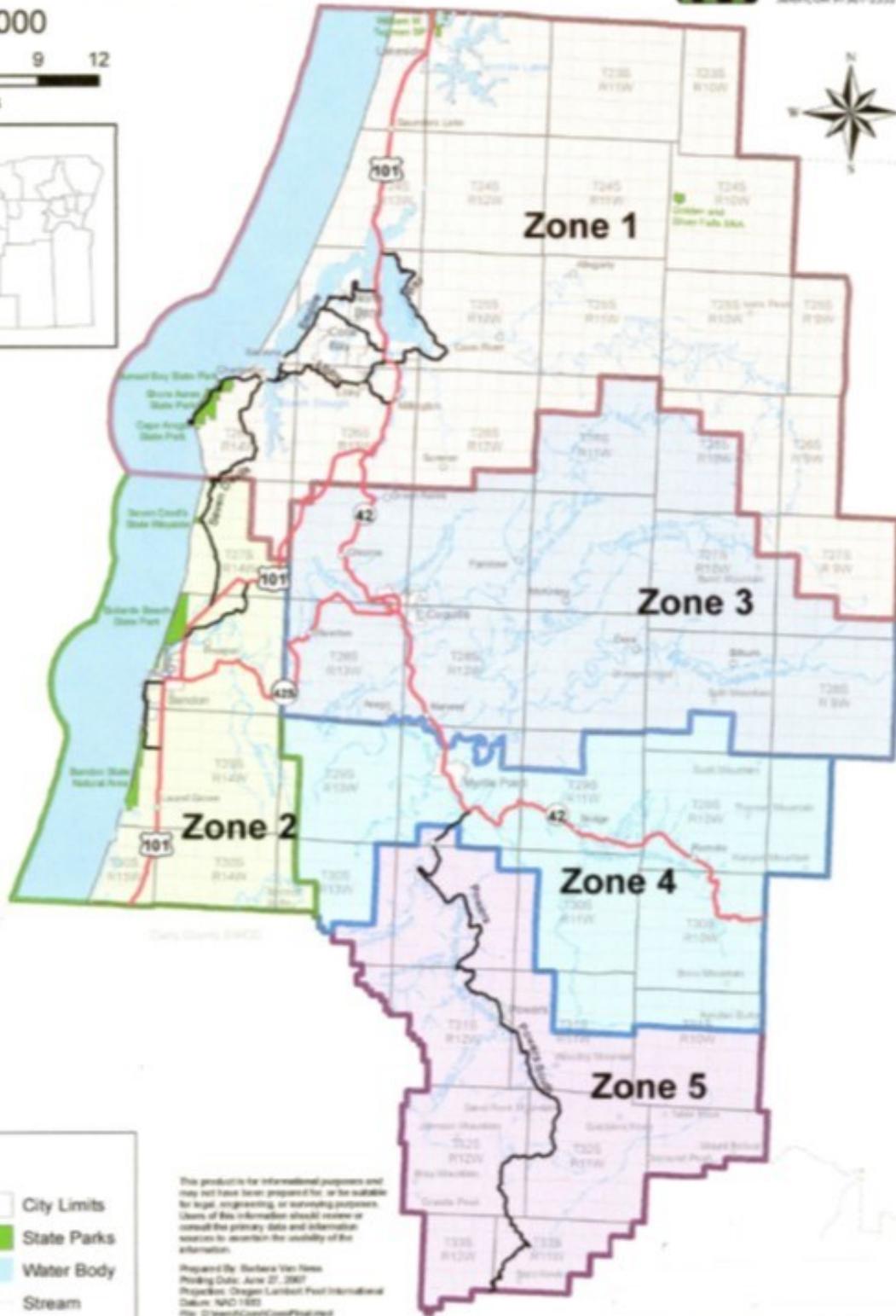
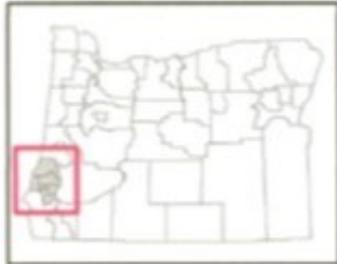
Port of Coos Bay

Coos Soil and Water Conservation District



Oregon
 Department
 of Agriculture
 635 Capitol St. NE
 Salem, OR 97301-2532

1:450,000



Legend

- City
- City Limits
- State Parks
- Major Road
- Water Body
- Major Hwy
- Stream
- Summit

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