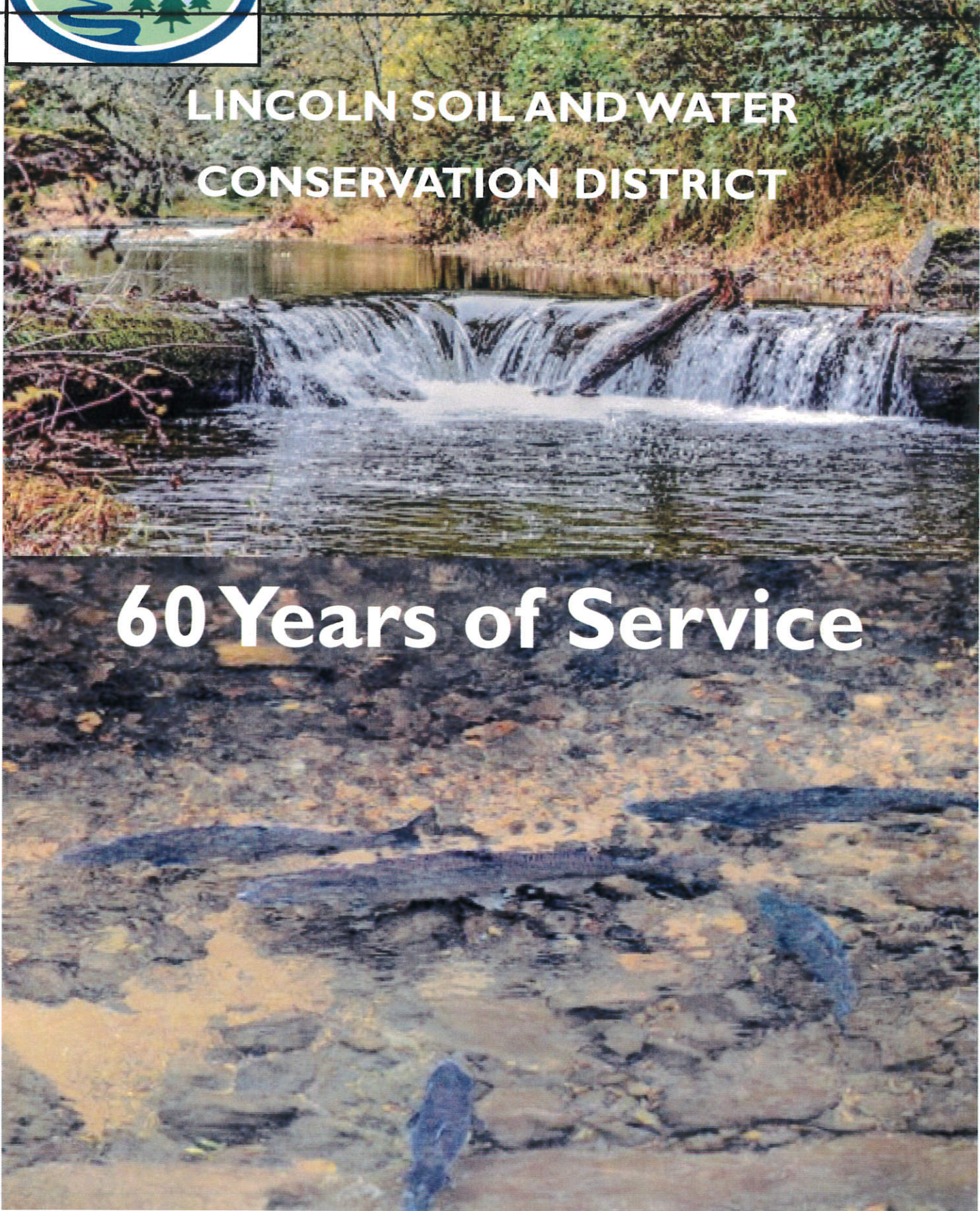




2014-2015 ANNUAL REPORT

LINCOLN SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

60 Years of Service



2014-2015 BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF

ZONE 1



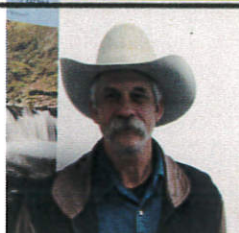
Jim Stafford
Chair through
December 2014
Director
13 Years

ZONE 2



Ryan Gassner
Director
4 Years

ZONE 3



Sterling Grant
Chair—Vice Chair
Director
22 Years

ZONE 4



Wayne DeMoray
Treasurer
Director
28 Years

ZONE 5



Rennie Ferris
Director
16 Years

At-Large 1



Wayne Hoffman
Secretary
Director
6 Years

At-Large 2



Mark Saelens
Director
5 Years

Associate Director



Terrie Grant
Associate
Director
6 Years

District Manager



Tanya
Graham
District
Manager

Watershed Tech



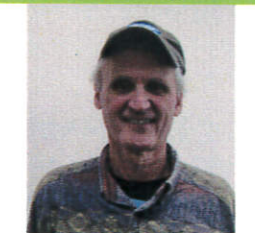
Melissa Newman
Watershed Tech
6 Months

Invasive Species



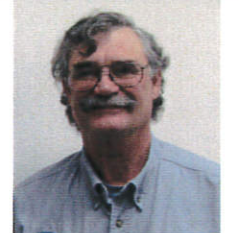
Aron Duzik
Invasive Species
Program Manager
5 Years

BioSurveyor



Mark Stone
Bio Surveyor
20 Years

Bio Surveyor



Christopher Wood
Bio Surveyor
19 Years

Water Tech



Una Monaghan
Water Tech
2 Years

Admin Assistant



Abigail DeYoung
Assistant
3 years

Watershed Tech



Josh Lambert
Watershed Tech
7 Years

2014 - 2015 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

All Funds Statement of Revenues and Expenditures As of June 30, 2015

Revenues:

Grant Income	\$410,723.00
Administrative Receipts	\$30,199.00
Rent Proceeds	\$12,900.00
Contract Income	\$24,597.00
Plant Sale Income	\$3,817.00
Other Receipts	\$3,029.00
Line of Credit	15,000.00

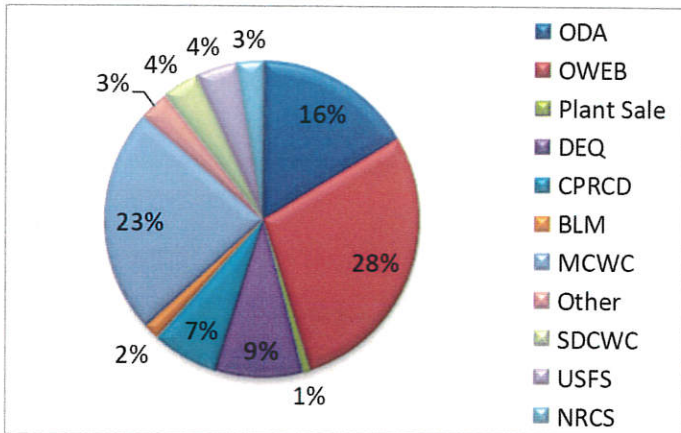
Total Revenues	\$500,265.00
Fund Balance as of 7-1-14	\$25,942.00

Expenditures:

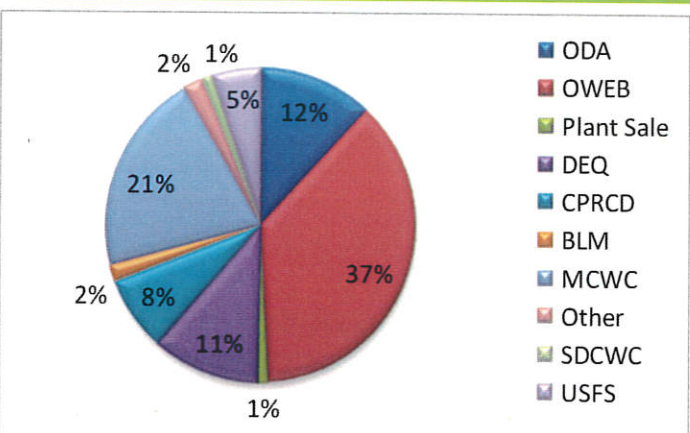
Personal Services	\$289,146.00
Material and Supplies	\$52,113.00
Administration Expenses	\$30,199.00
Office Rent	\$32,735.00
Contract Services	\$71,899.00
Utilities and Telephone	\$4,812.00
Travel and Conferences	\$26,901.00
Office Expenses	\$13,338.00
Interest Expenses	1,143.00

Total Expenditures	\$522,286.00
Fund Balance as of 6-30-15	\$3,921.00

Revenues by Funding Source



Expenditures by Funding Source



ODA—Oregon Department of Agriculture
OWEB—Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
DEQ—Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
CPRCD—Cascade Pacific Resource Cons Development
BLM—Bureau of Land Management

MCWC—MidCoast Watersheds Council
SDCWC—Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council
USFS—United States Forest Service
NRCS—USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Lincoln SWCD was established by statute under the administrative oversight of the Natural Resources Division of the Department of Agriculture. The District is a subdivision of state government. The District is exempt from Oregon state budget laws because it is organized under ORS chapter 568 as a soil and water conservation district that does not levy an ad valorem tax. The Board of Directors prepares a cash basis budget for managerial purposes. The District is a municipal corporation exempt from federal and state income taxes.

*An outside accounting firm performs an official audit review of all District funds. The final approved audit report is available at the Lincoln SWCD Office.

WATER QUALITY PROGRAM

The Water Quality Program provides landowners with a local source of technical and financial assistance for implementing the best approaches to protecting water and soil resources on farm, rural, and urban areas while maintaining productive lands.

Agricultural Water Quality — Technical Assistance

Between July 2014 and June 2015, Lincoln SWCD's Watershed Technical Specialist provided 17 landowners with technical recommendations, conservation plan and project development, funding acquisition (grants), and project implementation management for farm and ranch related



Exclusion fencing installed and riparian areas planted along pasture (Lower Big Elk) for future shade and woody debris inputs to the aquatic system

water quality and natural resource problems. Lincoln SWCD's Specialist completed 48 on-site visits related to technical assistance, project design and management, and monitoring of 10 agricultural water quality projects throughout Lincoln County. These projects resulted in 9,659 feet of riparian exclusion fencing for livestock, 5,500 square feet of livestock heavy use protection, 9 off-stream livestock water developments, and 20.8 acres of trees and



Roof rainwater collection (via roof gutters connected to 3,000 gallon collection tank and gravity fed pipeline to stock waterers) provides alternative off-stream water source for livestock

shrubs planted along 4.0 miles of riparian zone. These best management practices applied on private farms and ranches throughout Lincoln County help to protect water quality in our local watersheds and conserve soil resources on our productive lands and along sensitive wetland and aquatic habitat.

Lincoln SWCD Watershed Technical Specialist could not have completed these projects without the support and hard work from our partici-



Before/After photos: 5000 square feet of grading, fabric and rock added as protection to muddy heavy use area on ranch adjacent to Big Elk Creek. Reduces sediment and bacteria to creek.

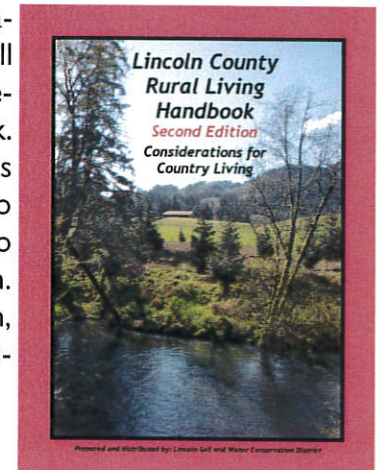
pating landowners and agricultural operators, the technical support from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the financial support from Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Agriculture and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.

Outreach and Events

Lincoln SWCD's Watershed Technical Specialist organizes and implements multiple education and resource events, often of special interest to urban residents. These events promote various types of conservation and

WATER QUALITY PROGRAM

informs citizens about global challenges that can be addressed locally. The Native Plant Sale (winter) is an example of an annual event that has become well established and well attended for many years now. In 2015 Lincoln SWCD released the second edition of the free Lincoln County Rural Living Handbook. The handbook provides landowners with an easy way of identifying subjects they need to address in using their land, as well as providing easy access to sources of information on issues ranging from construction and engineering to business practices, animal care and management, and government regulation. The handbook was updated with support from the Plum Creek Foundation, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Agriculture, Oregon State University Extension, and multiple local business sponsorships.



Water Quality Monitoring

Our landowner outreach efforts strive to provide current and applicable information as well as the rationale underlying best practices geared to protect and improve water quality along streams and rivers. Some of this information includes data collected by Lincoln SWCD via our Water Quality Monitoring Program. On a monthly basis, Lincoln SWCD collects and locally analyses water samples from 23 locations throughout the Siletz, Yaquina, Big Elk, Beaver Cr, Alsea and Five Rivers watersheds. The goal is to measure and compare over time baseline water quality parameters like turbidity, pH, water temperature, dissolved oxygen and evidence of harmful bacteria (E. coli) whose values along many Lincoln County streams do not meet safe levels



for aquatic organisms, human exposure and aquaculture (oysters). Often water quality impairments result from certain land-use practices that if implemented in a different way could easily prevent further degradation to water quality. The causes of these sources can be difficult to pinpoint, so we call them nonpoint source pollution. Urban pollution runoff into storm systems, failing septic systems, upland and streambank soil erosion, unmaintained gravel roads, or inappropriate agricultural practices are common human causes of nonpoint pollution in Lincoln County. Knowing where water quality is highly impacted allows local conservation partners to focus outreach/educational and restoration efforts. If you are interested in learning more about your local water quality, email melissa@lincolnswcd.org and request the monthly water quality listserv email or find our data on our recently updated website at www.lincolnswcd.org/water-quality-monitoring.html.

Lincoln SWCD is working with local city agencies and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in the Siletz subbasins to protect and improve the quality of drinking water. The City of Toledo, Newport, and Siletz have public community surface water systems with primary water intakes located in the Siletz River near the town of Siletz, Oregon. The Drinking Water Source Area (DWSA) is relatively large at approximately 205 square miles. These three cities have each experienced issues and have concerns with the quality of source water. These issues are largely associated with levels of turbidity and suspended sediment in the Siletz River and associated operational impacts on the drinking water system. Lincoln SWCD, DEQ, and local municipalities began long term monitoring of the Siletz DWSA winter 2014/2015, using Turbidity Threshold Sampling (TTS) methodology, with deliverables focusing on modeling the relationship between turbidity and total suspended solids (TSS) in the DWSA, providing the infrastructure to allow real time continuous tracking of turbidity for Toledo City Public Works to use for determining harmful loads of TSS at raw water treatment intakes, and for closer analysis of suspended sediment types and their potential sources within the DWSA. The results of TTS will help municipalities better respond to high turbidity levels and aid in develop-

WATER QUALITY PROGRAM

ing an overall approach to source water protection in the Siletz DWSA as well as a long-term approach to water quality improvements in the watershed.

HABITAT RESTORATION PROGRAM

Lincoln SWCD partners with landowners, watershed councils, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) on multiple projects annually whose primary goals are restoring functional habitat within streams and upland areas for use by fish and wildlife.

2015 saw the completion of the Upper Five Rivers habitat restoration project in the upper reaches of the Five Rivers (Alesa) sub-basin. This effort was spearheaded by the MidCoast Watersheds Council and numerous sub-basin landowners. Partners in the project included Lincoln SWCD, U.S. Forest Service, Lane County, United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The partnership implemented a multiple activity, multiple landowner restoration project as a result of a previously implemented and Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) funded



Riparian and wetland planting (in cages) on Lower Crazy Creek- for shade, large wood recruitment, and beaver forage.

Limiting Factors Analysis and Outreach project. Activities involved include: riparian planting on several different properties, placing large wood in-stream structures on three properties and restoring a forage platform (heavy willow planting) for the re-colonization of beavers on multiple sites. OWEB funds were expended on invasive plant control, riparian planting, extended elk meadow habitat, and in-stream Large Woody Debris placement. Lincoln SWCD oversaw the planting of the five different sites in the Five Rivers sub-basin, with a total of 4,165 native trees (mix of conifer and hardwoods) and 7,000 willow stakes distributed among the five sites. Lincoln SWCD will also oversee the initial plant establishment and tree/shrub activities over the next three years.

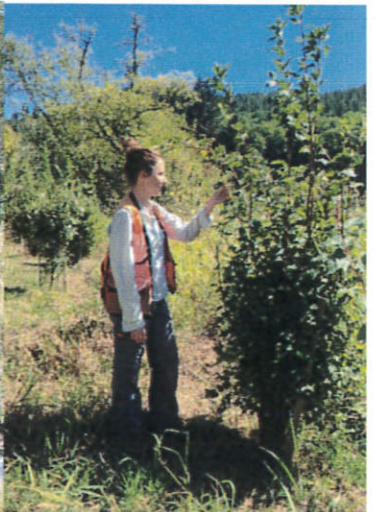


Riparian plantings (in cages) at Fiver Rivers for shade, large wood recruitment, and beaver forage.

In 2015 Lincoln SWCD continued planning for a restoration project in the Little Rock Creek subwatershed, to begin once grant funding has been secured.

On-the-ground conservation and restoration projects directly support and restore resiliency of the watershed services such as clean water, productive soil, and healthy habitats for fish, wildlife, insects and humans alike.

AN AVERAGE WORK DAY.....



INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PROGRAM

Program Goals

The Invasive Species Control Program (ISCP) coordinates available State and Federal resources to address the highest priorities of newly introduced invasive plants including planning to address future introductions. This program develops and carries out control plans, monitors Lincoln County natural resources and provides education and outreach materials for Lincoln County residents. The ISCP works with many partners throughout Lincoln County, the State of Oregon, and abroad to facilitate prevention and successful control of invasive species across many private and public landowners. The ISCP is quickly becoming a county leader in vegetation control for environmentally sensitive areas, although the ISCP provides assistance for any invasive plant species, the program is particularly skilled in responsible control practices for riparian and wetland invasive plants.

Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR)

Early detection and prevention are central tenets of the ISCP's integrated weed management approach. The ISCP works to provide education and outreach to Lincoln County landowners and partners about high priority invasive plants and to carry out early detection (survey and inventory) and rapid response (control and removal) of newly introduced or highly controllable populations of invasive plant species. The ISCP is currently the central contact center for invasive species reporting in Lincoln County. An updated list of targeted weed species and species of concern can be found at the district's website: www.lincolnswcd.org or for a map of the distribution of invasive species throughout Oregon, you can visit: www.weedmapper.oregon.gov

Current Projects :

Policeman's Helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*)

Policeman's helmet is an annual flower that has started to displace native vegetation along the rivers of Lincoln County. It's large stature and dense growth result in direct competition and reduction of native vegetation.

In 2015 the ISCP mounted a county wide control effort for policeman's helmet in all the major river basins. The Siletz, Yaquina, and Yachats River Basins all have minimal infestations and we anticipate eradication from these basins soon. The Schooner Creek, Salmon and Alsea River Basins are heavily affected and will require more work and landowner collaboration for complete control.

During the 2015 field season the ISCP treated 6.1 net acres of policeman's helmet over 10 stream miles on just Schooner Creek and the Alsea and Salmon Rivers. The other major rivers in Lincoln County had less than 0.5 net acres and the infestations are generally localized. Because policeman's helmet can be easily control by mechanical means (e.g. hand pulling or weed whacking), landowner participation will be paramount to successfully controlling this species into the future.



Policeman's helmet is an annual that can easily be controlled by hand pulling or mowing



Left alone, policeman's helmet can form dense patches that out compete native riparian plants

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PROGRAM

Knotweed Control Project (*Fallopia & Polygonum spp.*)

The ISCP has carried out a comprehensive, county-wide knotweed control project since 2009. This project is aimed at controlling, reducing and preventing further spread of highly invasive, nonnative knotweeds throughout the entire county. Knotweeds are perennial shrubs native to Asia that were once a popular ornamental. However, when introduced to wild areas, knotweeds have the capacity to invade and replace our riparian areas with monocultures of unproductive habitat. Due to their large rhizomatous root (i.e. lack of fine root structure) and since they die back during the winter months, knotweeds do not provide as much stream bank stability as native plants and sometimes can increase erosion.

In 2014 the ISCP allowed the majority of knotweed sites to go untreated. Allowing knotweed to have a “rest year” is part of an integrated strategy for long term control and makes the next years treatments more effective. Even though the ISCP hired only one seasonal worker for the 2014 field season, we were able to visit over 135 knotweed sites in the Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, and Yachats Basins and found that only 101 of the sites visited had knotweed present. The total amount of knotweed treated in 2014 was about 1/4 net acre, which was a 56% reduction of affected area from the same sites in 2013.

Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)

In 2014 and 2015 the ISCP started targeting yellow flag iris (YFI) for control in high quality habitat areas and wetlands. We treated select areas in Beaver Creek Natural Area, Devil’s Lake, Schooner Creek, Bear Creek (Salmon Basin), and the Logan Creek Wetland (at Road’s End).

Beaver Creek Natural Area was the only location to receive YFI treatments in the fall of 2014 and the ISCP treated about 1/3 net acre over the last 2 miles of North Beaver Creek. We visited the sites again in the spring of 2015 and found that our treatments from 2014 reduced the affected area by over 80%!

The ISCP is hoping to further expand their control project for YFI in the next couple of years so that we can inventory and eventually control all the YFI within the tidewater areas of all the major river basins in Lincoln County.



Beaver Creek iris patch before treatment (spring 2014).

The same patch of iris in Beaver Creek after treatment (spring 2015).

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PROGRAM

Restoration Project

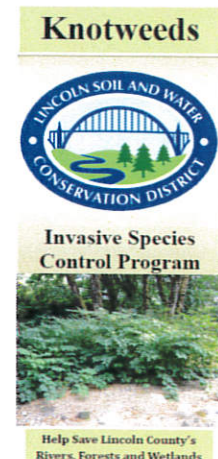
The Invasive Species Control Program not only works to control and eradicate invasive weeds, but it also tries to restore affected areas with native species.

In the winter of 2014/2015 the Program planted 6 gross acres on the lower Yachats River where knotweed had once dominated. Lincoln SWCD's friendly planting crew installed 400 trees, 350 shrubs, and over 1000 willow stakes along the banks of the Yachats River in order to return the areas' affected by knotweed to a more natural landscape.

Not only do these plantings help to keep other weeds from establishing, but they also speed up the recovery of the watershed to a more natural function. Healthy watersheds are vital to a variety of fish and wildlife species and prolonged water quality.



INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PROGRAM OUTREACH AND EDUCATION



The ISCP can answer questions about a particular plant (including identification), control methods, and whatever else you can think of about invasive weed species. Questions pertaining to invasive species, requests for a color brochure on specific high priority species that we are currently focusing on (above), or information about our annual Weed Watcher training, please contact ISCP Program Manager Aaron Duzik at aaron@lincolnswcd.org or at 541-265-2631. To report an invasive species go to www.oregoninvasiveshotline.org. Please check the Lincoln SWCD's website, www.lincolnswcd.org for photos and details of the many projects that the ISCP is carrying out, which includes a comprehensive list of high priority invasive species for Lincoln County.

Report Submitted by: Aaron Duzik

MIDCOAST MONITORING PROGRAM

The District's MidCoast monitoring program (MCMP) has been ongoing for the past 16 years. It is a multi-faceted program consisting of three different phases spanning the entire year. These separate phases consist of Aquatic Habitat Inventories (AQI) conducted from June through August. Adult Spawning Surveys consisting of early component Chinook Spawning float surveys from September to mid October. Coho and Fall Chinook spawning ground surveys from late October to the end of January, and Steelhead/Lamprey Eel surveys from February to the end of May. In addition to surveys, the program also offers Public Outreach and Educational outreach.

AQUATIC HABITAT INVENTORIES

Aquatic Habitat Inventories (AQI) surveys provide baseline data for long-term monitoring of projects and effectiveness monitoring of projects by documenting pre and post project habitat conditions. Sites for AQI were chosen in a cooperative effort with the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) and the Mid-Coast Watersheds Council (MCWC). Selected inventory sites were in locations that have proposed or completed restoration activities. In addition to collecting AQI data, District staff digitize and collate the data in preparation for analysis by ODFW staff at the Aquatic Inventory Project headquarters in Corvallis. Both raw data and analyzed data are available at the Lincoln Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) office and from ODFW where it is included in the ODFW database of the statewide Aquatic Inventory Project. AQI data is also entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS) database. Digitized copies of the raw data are filed with ODFW and are at the Lincoln SWCD office.

This year District staff conducted AQI work in Siletz and Yaquina Basins. In the Siletz Basin, North Creek (tributary of Drift Creek, Siletz) was surveyed. In the Yaquina, Slack Creek and three of its tributaries were surveyed. North Creek was surveyed at the request of the Mid Coast Watershed's Council in cooperation with other partners in anticipation of proposed fish passage improvements under Forest Service Road 1924. Slack Creek is a tributary of Mill Creek (Toledo Municipal Water Source) and is a key Chum salmon spawning stream. District staff started AQI work on Abbey Creek, Yaquina and will complete the survey in 2016.



Una Monaghan collecting AQI data on Abbey Creek



Kip Wood standing in the culvert on North Creek



Aquatic Habitat Surveys—Total Miles Inventoried = 5.40 Miles			
Yaquina Basin:		Siletz Basin:	
Slack Creek	3.0 Miles	North Creek	2.4 Miles

SPAWNING GROUND SURVEYS

Early Component Chinook Float Surveys

The Early Component Chinook Surveys on the Alsea and Siletz Rivers start in the last week of August. In the Alsea River, District staff floated four different reaches that total approximately 20 miles. And in the Siletz River, staff covered three reaches totaling approximately 20 miles. These surveys are done every seven to ten days.

The Siletz survey is in cooperation with ODFW's Coastal Chinook Research and Monitoring Project. The aim of this project is to establish run size and population trends for Siletz Chinook in regards to the US-Canada fishery treaty negotiations.

Chinook surveys continue until the last week of October. At this time District staff switch over to Coho surveys and ODFW crews take over the Siletz drifts.

District staff also coordinates with the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians assisting with their *DNA collection of tissue samples* from Siletz Basin Chinook.



Mark taking a
scale sample
←

Will surveying
Drift Creek Siletz
→



Coho, Chum Salmon & Fall Chinook Surveys

Coho Spawn Surveys are next, starting at the end of October and lasting until the end of January. These surveys are ODFW Random (computer generated), Supplemental (surveys done on special request from partners) and Standard surveys (surveys that have been done on the same stream reach for many years). These surveys are generated by the Oregon Adult Salmonid Inventory and Sampling Project (OASIS) in Corvallis, Oregon. These are walking surveys and usually are about one mile long. Any Fall Chinook that are encountered during these surveys are also counted. Scale samples and length measurements are taken on every tenth dead Coho that is found.

Chum Salmon are surveyed on Bear Creek in the Siletz Basin. This survey starts in late October and continues until about the first week of December. The 2014 Chum survey in Bear Creek was lower than the 2013 survey. In 2013 peak count was 225 fish. In 2014 peak count was 31.

In 2014 District staff conducted Coho surveys on 15 survey sites totaling about 13 miles. These were in the Yaquina, Siletz, Alsea, Yachats and Beaver Creek basins.

SPAWNING GROUND SURVEYS

Coho, Chum Salmon & Fall Chinook Surveys Cont.

Estimated Coast wide Coho stock abundance for the Oregon Coast ESU in 2014 is 332,453. The results of 2014 Fall Chinook surveys in the Siletz River was an estimated escapement of 8,655 adults. Estimated populations of Chinook in the Alsea River came in at 21,988 with Chinook escapements for the Yaquina at 8,876.

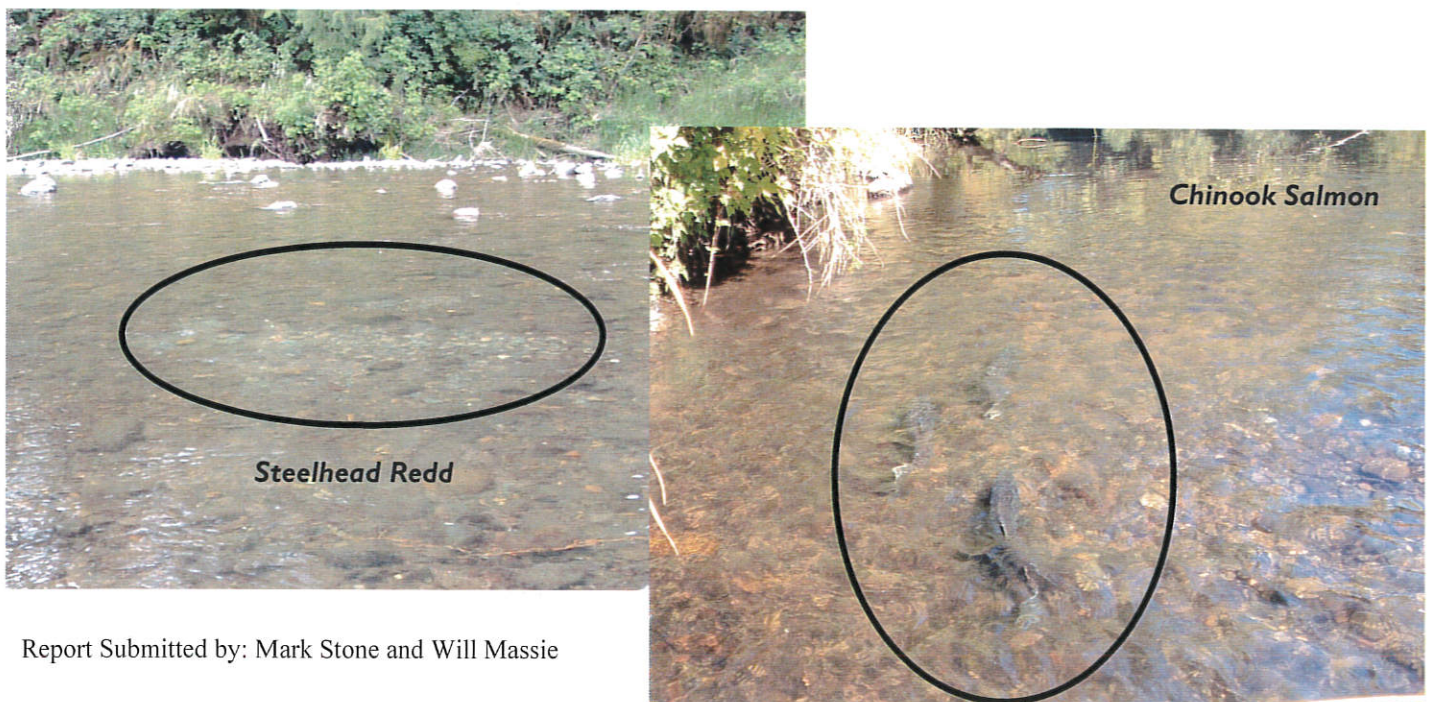
Steelhead Spawning Surveys

The District staff started steelhead surveys at the beginning of February and surveyed until the end of May. The surveys were conducted every 10 to 14 days. With these surveys a redd (a fishes nest) count is more important than the actual number of fish observed. Steelhead do not die after spawning and tend to leave the spawning grounds shortly after spawning has occurred. As a result not many Steelhead are seen during the course of the spawning season. In order to get a population estimate, redd counts are used in determining the number of adult steelhead. To prevent counting a redd twice, a brightly colored rock is placed in the observed redd and left there until the redd is completely healed in and no longer visible. The rock is then removed from the healed redd.

This year District staff surveyed 18 stream reaches covering 22 miles in 6 different basins. These were a mix of random and standard surveys. The total number of Steelhead redds observed by all surveyors in the Mid-Coast Basin during this season was 15,443.

Public Outreach

Before conducting any surveys, an extensive search is performed to contact and obtain permission from any landowners whose land District staff might cross during the completion of a survey. These permission request contacts offer an opportunity for staff to engage landowners in discussions about salmon habitat issues. This type of interaction can often lead to future habitat enhancement opportunities.



Report Submitted by: Mark Stone and Will Massie

60 YEARS OF DIRECTORS AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS—THANK YOU!

Arden Howard	James Kent	Mark Saelens	Robert vanCreveld
Bella Ross	Jeff Jackets	MB Noble	Rufus Cate
Bob Deskins	Jerry Kosydar	Mel Rigdon	Russ Glascock
Bob Nichol	Jim Dunlap	Ned Lentz	Ryan Gassner
Brown Wakefield	Jim Holt	Norma McMillin	Shirley Zeek
Calvert Jones	Jim Stafford	OS Knox	Sterling Grant
David Compton	Jodie Skeels	Paul Gerber	Terry Keady
Don Kessi	Joe Steenkolk	Phillis Hawkins	Tim Miller
Don Shaffer	John Wit	Quinn Murk	Tony Pearson
Elmer Patterson	Ken O'Dell	Ray McDuffee	Wayne DeMoray
Gene Cooper	Ken Zeek	Rennie Ferris	Wayne Hoffman
Hap Ayers	Kenneth O'Dell	Rick Priest	Wiley Gibson
HJ Kasner	Lester Hall	Rob Jacobsen	Willow Kennedy
Irvin Hobart	Lloyd Hansler	Robert Gribble	



DISTRICT PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION

Alsea Watershed Council	OR Conservation Employees Association Network
Alsea Stewardship Group	Oregon Department of Agriculture
Benton Soil and Water Conservation District	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Bio-Surveys, LLC	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bureau of Land Management	Oregon Department of Human Services
Cascade Pacific RC&D	Oregon Department of State Lands
City of Lincoln City	Oregon League of Conservation Voters
City of Newport	OSU Extension
City of Siletz	OSU Sea Grant
City of Toledo	Oregon State Parks and Recreation
City of Yachats	Oregon State Weed Board
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Dahl Disposal Inc.	Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council
Devils Lake Water Improvement District	Siletz Charitable Community Foundation
Eddyville Charter High School	Siletz Watershed Council
Hatfield Marine Science Center	Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District
Lincoln County Commissioners	Siuslaw Watershed Council
Lincoln County Public Works	Starker Forest Incorporated
Lincoln County Solid Waste	Surfrider Foundation
Marys River Watershed Council	USDA—Natural Resources Conservation Service
MidCoast Watersheds Council	USFS—Siuslaw National Forest
Mid Coast Cooperative Weed Management Area	Wetlands Conservancy
Plum Creek Foundation	Western Invasives Network
Oregon Association of Conservation Districts	Yaquina Watershed Council
Oregon Coast Aquarium	