LINCOLN SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

www.lincolnswcd.org
Info@lincolnswcd.org
Fax: (541)265-9351

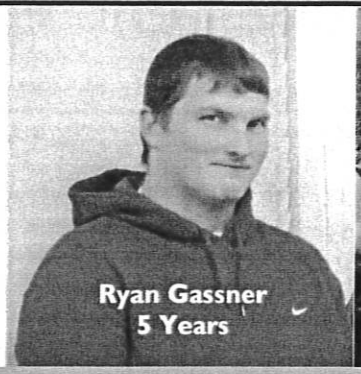
2015-2016 Annual Report
61 Years of Service

23 North Coast Highway
Newport, Oregon 97365
(541)265-2631

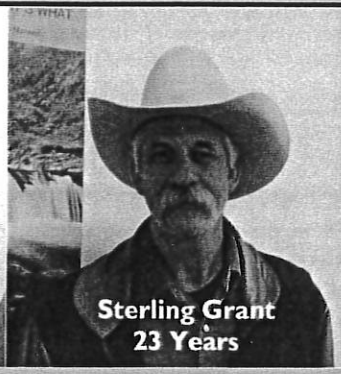
2015-2016 BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF

VACANT

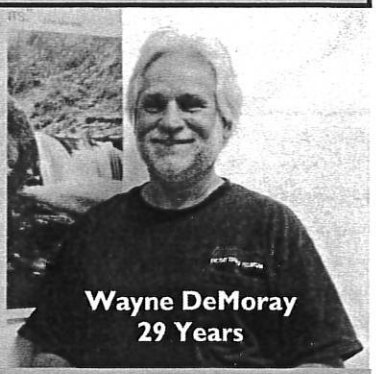
ZONE 1



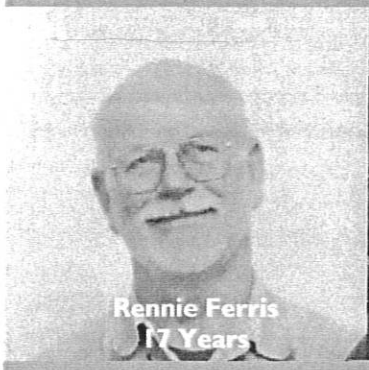
ZONE 2



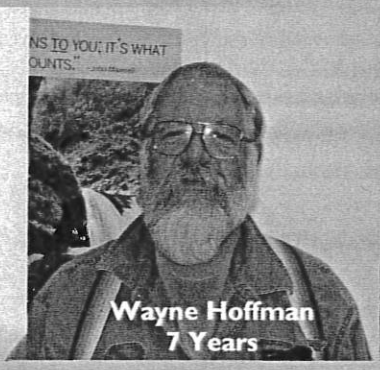
ZONE 3 — Chair



ZONE 4 — Treasurer



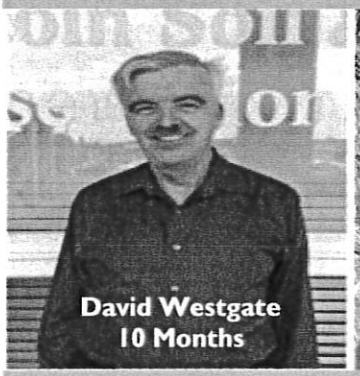
ZONE 5



At-Large 1 — Vice Chair

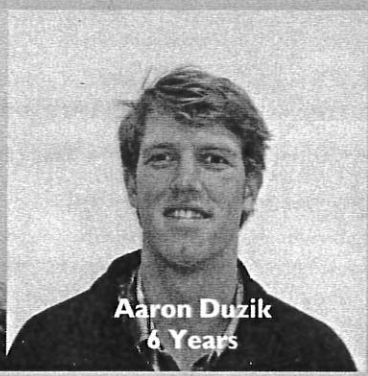
At-Large 2 — Secretary

Associate Director

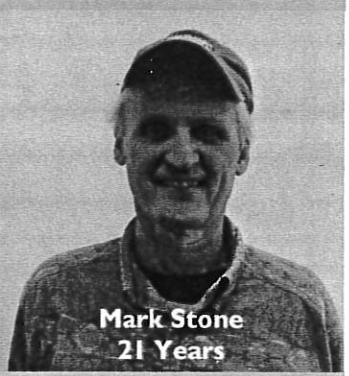


District Manager

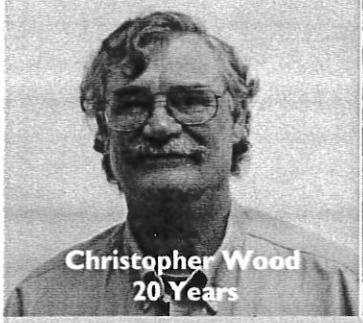
Watershed Tech



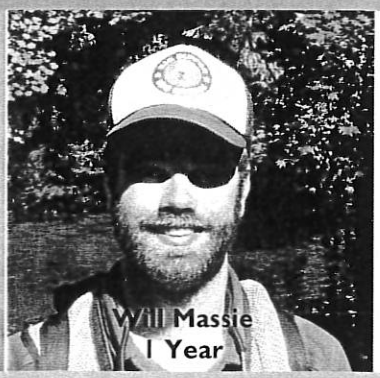
Invasive Species



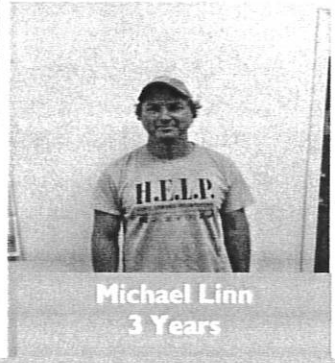
Bio Surveyor



Bio Surveyor



Bio Surveyor



Invasive Species

The Board of Directors meets the second Thursday
of every the month. These meetings are open to the public and begin at 7:00 PM at the District Office.

2015-2016 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

All Funds
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
End of Fiscal Year June 30, 2016

Revenues:		Expenditures:	
Grant Income	$338,723	Personal Services	$258,892
Administrative Receipts	$38,908	Other	$3,431
Rent Proceeds	$8,904	Administration Expenses	$38,908
Expense Reimbursements	$23,050	Office Rent	$28,800
Plant Sale Income	$1,533	Grant Project Costs	$22,383
Other Receipts	$578	Contract Services	$34,765
		Utilities and Telephone	$5,011
		Mileage, Travel & Conf	$24,370
		Office/Audit Expenses	$12,069
		Interest Expenses	$922
Total Revenues	$411,696	**Total Expenditures**	$429,551
Fund Balance as of 7-1-15	$54,248	**Fund Balance as of 6-30-16**	$36,393

Revenues by Funding Source

OWEB	$160,474	39%
Other Sources	$77,140	17%
ODA	$50,900	12%
USFS	$44,797	12%
DEQ	$25,059	6%
MCWC	$22,724	6%
CPRCD	$20,593	5%
NRCS	$10,009	3%

Expenditures by Funding Source

OWEB	$151,709	35%
Other Sources	$117.096	27%
USFS	$53,783	13%
ODA	$48,747	11%
MCWC	$21,251	6%
CPRCD	$18,885	4%
DEQ	$16,143	4%

ODA—Oregon Department of Agriculture
OWEB—Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
DEQ—Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
CPRCD—Cascade Pacific Resource Cons Development
MCWC—MidCoast Watersheds Council
USFS—United States Forest Service
NRCS—USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

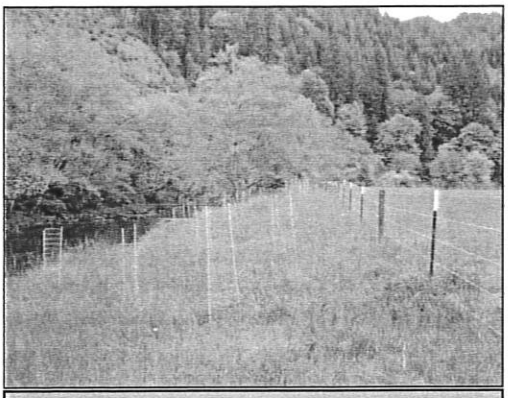
Lincoln SWCD was established by statute under the administrative oversight of the Natural Resources Division of the Department of Agriculture. The District is a subdivision of state government. The District is exempt from Oregon state budget laws because it is organized under ORS chapter 568 as a soil 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

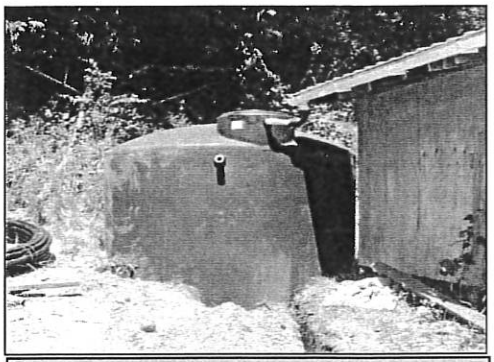
The Water Quality Program provides landowners with a local source of technical and financial assistance for implementing the best approaches to protecting water and soil resources on farm, rural, and urban areas while maintaining productive lands.

Agricultural Water Quality —Technical Assistance



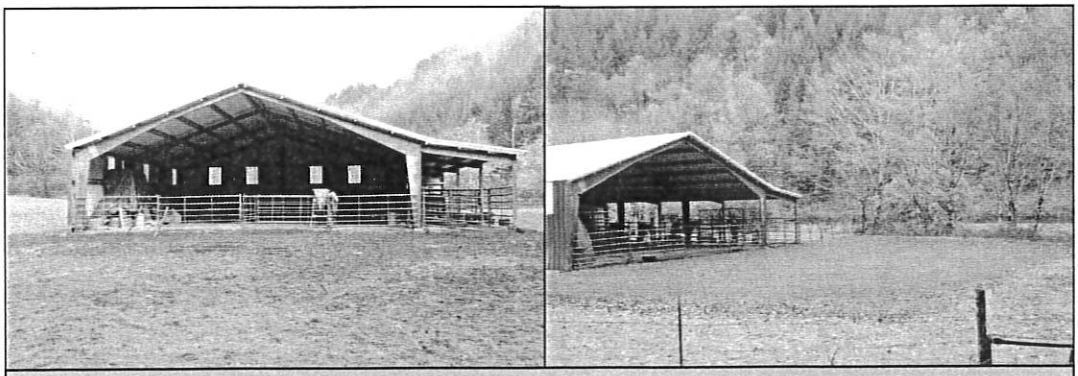
Exclusion fencing installed and riparian areas planted along pasture (Lower Big Elk) for future shade and woody debris inputs to the aquatic system

Between July 2015 and June 2016, Lincoln SWCD's Watershed Technical Specialist provided 53 landowners with technical recommendations, conservation plans, project development, funding acquisition (grants), and project implementation management for farm and ranch related water quality and natural resource problems. Lincoln SWCD's Specialist completed 24 on-site visits related to technical assistance, project design, management, and monitoring of 6 agricultural water quality projects throughout Lincoln County. These projects resulted in protection of 25 stream miles of agriculture land. 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.



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

Lincoln SWCD Watershed Technical Specialist could not have completed these projects without the support and hard work from our participating landowners and agricultural operators, the technical support from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the financial support from Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.



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 run off into creek.

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 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 2016

WATER QUALITY PROGRAM

staff organized the Environmental Film Series, which was a series of 3 meetings showing a film relating to different types of conservation efforts and speakers talking about local programs.

Water Quality Monitoring

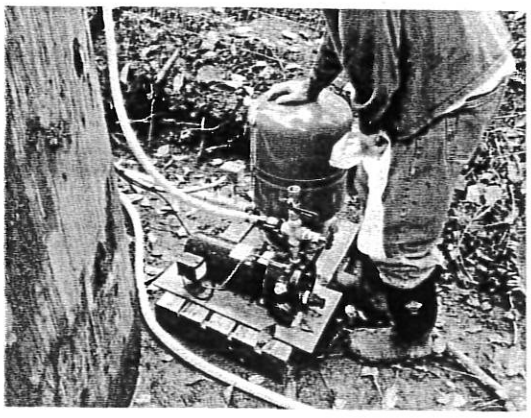
Lincoln SWCD is working with local city agencies and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in the Siletz Yaquina basin to protect and improve the quality of drinking water. The cities of Toledo, Newport, and Siletz have public community surface water systems with primary water intakes located 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 developing 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.

In June of 2016, funding was established through the Oregon Health Authority to protect source water in the DWSA. This funding allows LSWCD to continue monitoring turbidity levels, specifically during episodic rain events when landscape sediment is mobilized, and for the implementation of projects which address bank erosion and sediment sources. This funding also allows LSWCD to take part in the recently kicked-off Mid Coast Water Planning Partnership to help our local communities plan for current and future water needs.

In August 2016, LSWCD applied for DEQ 319 funds which may be utilized; as match to additional State and Federal funds, for watershed assessment, outreach, and implementation of projects which reduce non-point source temperature, sediment and turbidity loads on agricultural and rural properties. The funding was approved for a monitoring and assessment project in the Siletz Watershed, 2017; this component of the grant includes a dissolved oxygen study to be designed within the technical working group convened by DEQ to determine and implement total maximum daily limits (TMDLs) for temperature and dissolved oxygen in the MidCoast Basin. Another component of the grant allows LSCWD to mobilize the TTS instruments to other parts of the watershed and thereby expanding the scope of the water quality monitoring in the Siletz-Yaquina Basin.

Left: Clean Gravel to provide clear drainage and improve water quality.

Right: Pump used to provide off stream water source.



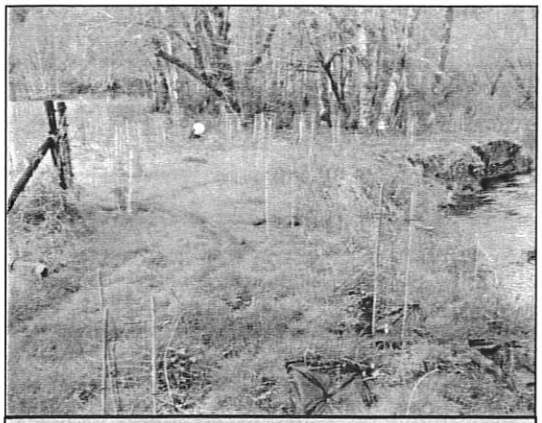
HABITAT RESTORATION PROGRAM

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 (Alsea) 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 and 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 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. In 2016 Lincoln SWCD staff worked on plant establishment and tree/shrub activities that will continue over the next two years.

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

In 2016 Lincoln SWCD began work on a restoration project in the Little Rock Creek sub watershed.



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

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.

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PROGRAM

Program Goals

The Invasive Species Control Program (ISCP) coordinates available State and Federal resources to address the highest priorities for eradication of 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 :

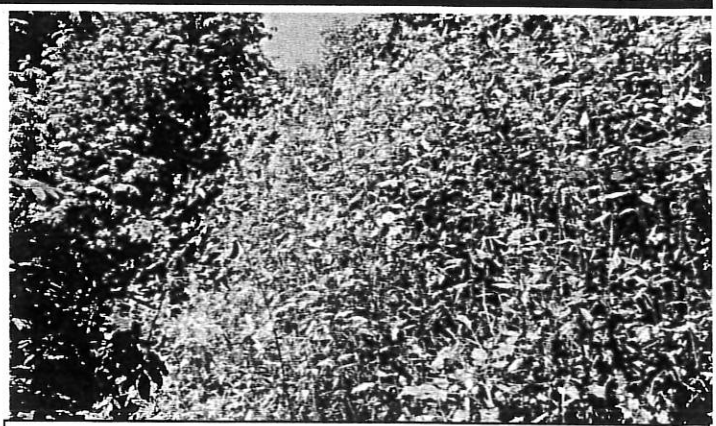
Policeman's Helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*)

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 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 2016 field season the ISCP treated 2.8 net acres of policeman's helmet over 10 stream miles on just Schooner Creek and the 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 controlled 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



Policeman's helmet can form dense patches up to 12 feet tall 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 2015 the ISCP treated as many sites possible with our crew of 3. We covered over 150 miles of stream to survey and treat 317 different knotweed sites, 86 of these sites were found to have no regrowth. The total amount of knotweed treated in 2015 was about 3/4 net acre, which was a 79% reduction of affected area from the same sites in 2014.

Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)

In 2014 the ISCP started targeting yellow flag iris (YFI) for control in high quality habitat areas and wetlands. In 2016 we treated select areas in Beaver Creek, Schooner Creek, Bear Creek (Salmon Basin), the Logan Creek Wetland (at Road's End), and in the estuaries of the Yaquina and Alsea Rivers.

In 2015 Logan Creek received it's first treatment, we are happy to report that after measuring the remaining YFI in 2016 we were able to achieve an 80% reduction of area infested. We hope that these types of results will stay true for the 42 sites and 0.4 net acres that we treated in 2016.

Logan Creek iris patch before treatment (spring 2014).

The same patch of iris in Logan Creek after treatment (fall 2016).

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PROGRAM

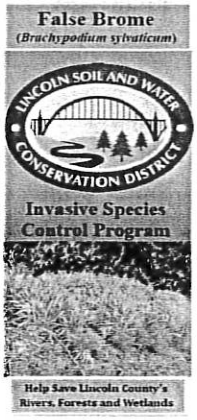
New Invader to Lincoln County

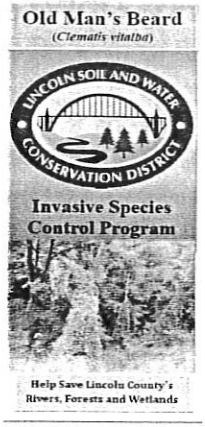
The newest invader to Lincoln County is a small ground cover by the name of lesser celandine *(Ranunculus ficaria)*. This buttercup is a tuber forming perennial that is extremely hard to remove and can dominate certain forest floor environments. Currently there are only 2 escaped infestations in Lincoln County, one in the Otis area and one south of Yachats. Lesser celandine is easy to identify. It's yellow blooms come out between March and April and rarely grow over a foot tall. They grow in dense green clumps and have kidney shaped leaves.

Anyone that thinks they have, or know of a patch of lesser celandine is encouraged to call the ISCP to report the infestation.

Patch of lesser celandine in the Otis community garden.

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 Mid Coast Monitoring Project (MCMP) is a multi phase effort spanning the entire year. These separate phases consist of Aquatic Habitat Inventories (AQI) conducted from June through August. Adult Salmon spawning ground surveys consisting of Spring Chinook 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. Also included is Public and Educational outreach.

AQUATIC HABITAT INVENTORIES

Sites for Aquatic Habitat Inventories were chosen in a cooperative effort with Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) and the Mid Coast Watersheds Council (MCWC). Selected sites were in places with proposed or completed restoration activities, or previous inventories that were out dated and new inventories were in order.

This provides baseline data for long-term monitoring of projects by documenting pre and post project habitat conditions. In addition to collecting AQI data, district staff will also digitize and collate the data in preparation for analysis by ODFW at the Aquatic Inventory Project headquarters in Corvallis Oregon. Both raw data and analyzed data are available in the Lincoln Soil & Water Conservation District (LSWCD) office and from ODFW where it is included in the ODFW statewide Aquatic Inventory Project data base. Also, all AQI data is entered into the Geographic Information System (GIS) data base by ODFW personnel. Digitized copies of the raw data are filed with ODFW and are also at the Lincoln SWCD office.

This fiscal year District AQI work was completed in three Basins, the Yaquina the Alsea and the Siletz. In the Yaquina Basin District staff inventoried Slack Creek which is a tributary of Mill Creek. Mill Creek flows into tide water of the Yaquina River above Toledo and is the source of Toledo's water supply. Mill Creek has the largest Chum Salmon run south of the Kilchis River (Tillamook Bay) and is the second largest run in the State. It is also the Southern most significant run in the Chum distribution of the US West Coast.

Back in the late 1890's a road was built up Slack Creek to a quarry that supplied rock for building the first Yaquina jetties. While building this road a tributary of Slack Creek was crossed by putting around 80 feet of rock fill across the tributary stream bed thus creating a culvert less crossing with no upstream passage for fish. This tributary had a huge population of Chum Salmon. This part of the run was lost. The Mid Coast Watersheds Council was interested in assessing the possibility of restoring the Chum Salmon to the stream by breeching the rock fill to open the stream channel up and give fish access to the habitat above. The Council requested district staff to AQI Slack Creek to see if it was feasible to reopen the tributary and to assess the habitat in Slack Creek above the tributary in question.

The next Inventory was done on Cougar Cr. in the Alsea Basin. Cougar Cr. flows into Five Rivers which is a tributary of the Alsea River. This AQI was also done at the request of the Mid Coast Watersheds Council. A culvert under Buck Creek road was failing. The MCWC was in the process of writing a grant to replace the culvert with a bridge. The Council asked district staff if they could do the inventory as a pre project inventory for the culvert replacement and also find out the amount of and condition of Coho habitat above the bridge site.

The third stream district staff inventoried was Long Prairie Cr. in the Siletz Basin. A large restoration project for Long Prairie had been planned by ODFW in Newport and since they were sort of shorthanded for AQI personnel they asked if District staff could help out by conducting the inventory for them. The District was more than happy to partner with them for the project.

Aquatic Habitat Inventory Sites

Slack Creek----------3.0 miles
Cougar Creek----------2.2 miles
Long Prairie Creek----------6.5 miles

SPAWNING GROUND SURVEYS

Spring Chinook Float Surveys

The Spring Chinook Surveys on the Alsea and Siletz rivers start in the last week of August. In the Alsea River, District staff floats four different reaches that total about 20 miles. In the Siletz River, staff covers three reaches that total approximately 20 miles. These surveys are done every seven to ten days. The Siletz surveys are a continuation of early Chinook data that we have collected for the past 20 years. Chinook surveys continue on until mid October. At this time District staff switches over to Coho surveys and ODFW crews take over the Siletz drifts.

On the Siletz surveys District staff coordinated with Stan van de Wetering of the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians for DNA collection of tissue samples from lower river Chinook. Chinook numbers on the Siletz for 2015 seemed to be above average. On the Alsea River preliminary results of the float surveys indicated the Spring Chinook run to be down a bit but still good numbers.

Coho, Chum Salmon & Fall Chinook Surveys

Coho Spawn Surveys are next, starting at the end of October and lasting thru January. These surveys are ODFW Random (computer generated), Supplemental (surveys done on special request) 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 of December. The Chum run in Bear Creek in 2015 was way higher than in 2014 and was the second highest since 1999 with a total count of 270 fish.

In 2015 the District staff conducted Coho surveys on 23 survey sites totaling about 18.7 miles. These were in the Yaquina, Siletz, Alsea, Yachats, Big Creek and Beaver Creek basins. Coho abundance in the Mid Coast area was 22,654. Coast wide there were 57,103 fish for the estimated Coho abundance for the Oregon Coast ESU. This is the lowest total since 1998.

The results of 2015 Fall Chinook surveys in the Siletz River was an observed escapement of 6,367 adult spawners, in the Alsea River 32,527, and for the Yaquina 6,367

SPAWNING GROUND SURVEYS

Steelhead Spawning Surveys

The District staff started steelhead surveys at the beginning of February and surveyed until the end of May. These surveys are conducted every 10 to 14 days. With Steelhead the red (a fishes' nest) count is more important than the actual number of fish seen. 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 redds 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.

In 2016 District staff surveyed 22 stream reaches covering 26.62 miles in 5 different basins.
The number of Steelhead redds observed in the Mid Coast in 2016 was 25,524. The average for the Mid Coast in 2016 was just a bit higher than 15,000.
Lamprey Eels are also surveyed while surveying Steelhead. Lamprey Eels usually start running about the middle of April and continue to the end of May. The Yachats River Basin had the highest lamprey numbers in surveys conducted by the District.

Public and Educational 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 District staff to engage landowners in discussions about salmon habitat issues. This kind of interaction sometimes results in future habitat enhancement opportunities.

The District staff gets landowner contact information by looking up property tax lots on ARC View in the GIS system. The landowner is personally contacted by phone by one of the surveyors. At that time District staff obtains verbal permission for access from the landowner and logs the time and date that permission was granted. If there are many landowners on one side of the survey and one owner on the other, (possibly a timber company), staff will try to get all the smaller landowners possible and the one larger landowner, then the entire survey is covered on one side or the other. If one landowner owns both sides of the stream then District staff must get permission to go thru, or else go around that segment so as not to trespass. On the Random surveys ODFW sometimes makes the property owner contacts for the District.

When landowners are contacted, they are informed that any information gathered while conducting a survey on their land is part of the public record. District staff also ask if the landowner would like copies of the data or the results of any analysis of surveys that have been conducted.

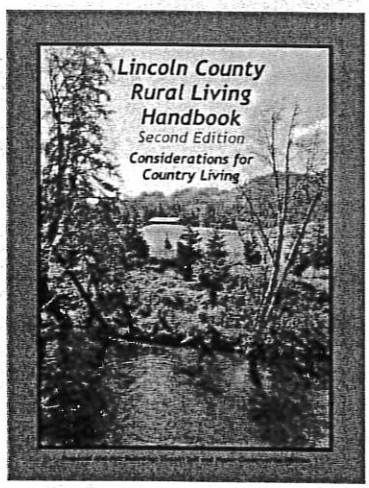
Public outreach continues to be an important part of this project. District staff partner's with agencies, Watershed Basin Planning Groups and local schools, doing watershed presentations and demonstrating watershed function with the stream table provided by the Lincoln SWCD.

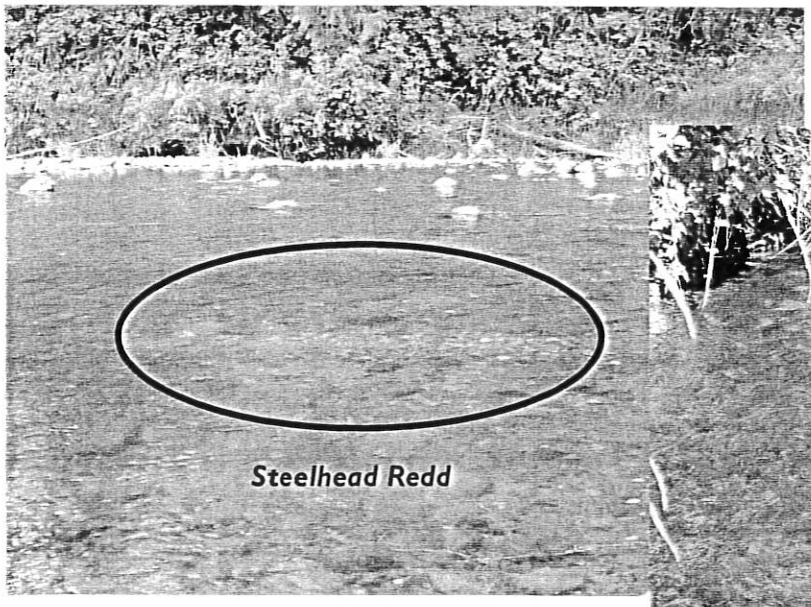
PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

District staff frequently uses their field knowledge to provide information and locations of stream sites to Lincoln SWCD and Mid Coast Watersheds Council staff. We also make our library of collected data available to all agencies, researchers and any other interested parties. The data is compiled in binders and organized so as to be readily accessible to anyone who might need it. Occasionally, calls come into the Lincoln SWCD office from property owners about situations of concern on their property or other issues in the watershed. District staff fields these calls and tries to answer questions or connect people with the individuals or agency that can best assist them with their needs. District staff takes advantage of every opportunity to talk with property owners and others in the watershed about salmon habitat, restoration and other watershed issues. From requests for permission for access for survey work, to visits with folks met during surveys, the District staff provides an opportunity to answer questions and promote the importance of watershed restoration. The District invites people to participate in the Watershed Council process, and gives them information on who to contact for further information on restoration projects for their own property.

RURAL LIVING HANDBOOK

In 2015 Lincoln SWCD released the second edition of the Free Lincoln County Rural Living Handbook. This book can provide Lincoln County residents with an easy way of identifying subjects of interest in their area. Copies are available by contacting the district office.

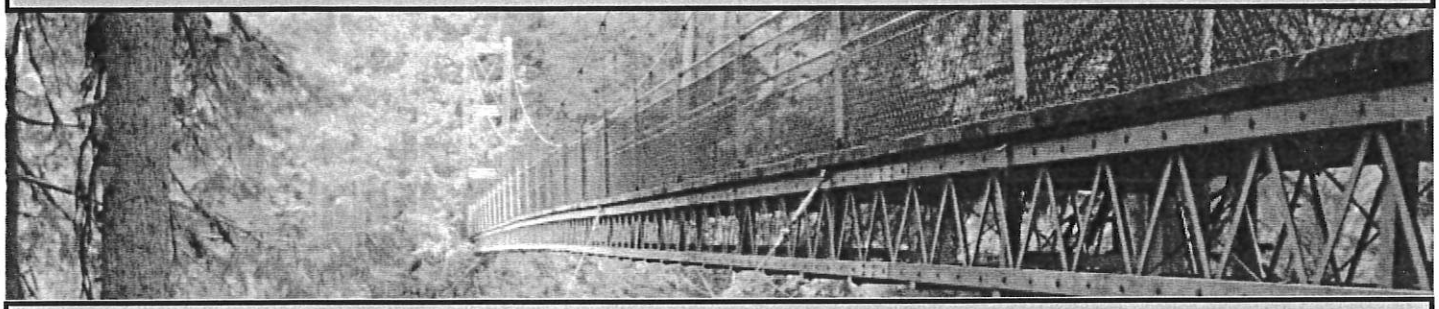




Report Submitted by: Mark Stone and Kip Wood

61 YEARS OF DIRECTORS AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS—THANK YOU!

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



DISTRICT PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION

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