

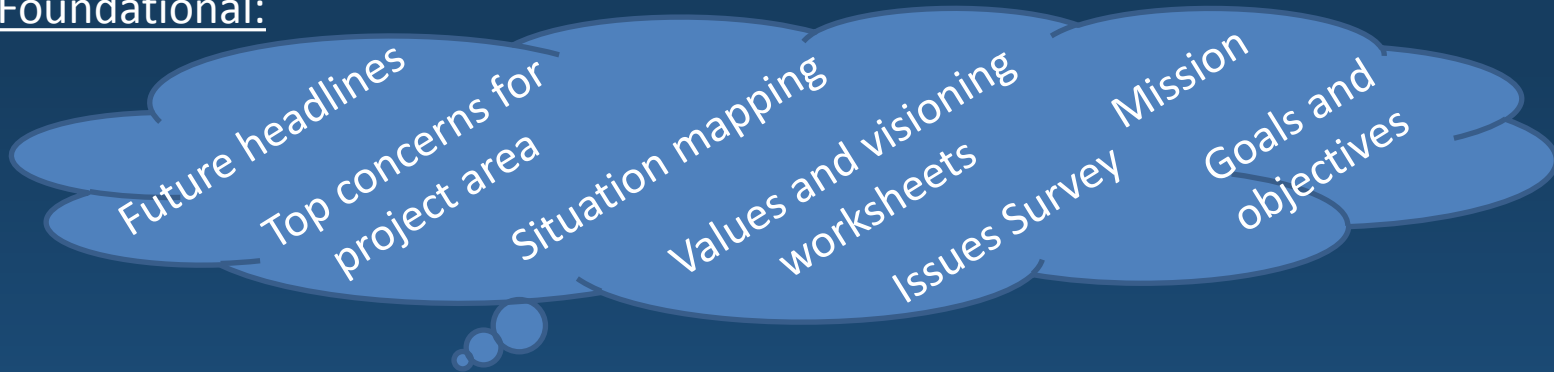
Partnership Steering Committee



Vision Statements to Action

How did we develop these vision statements?

Foundational:



Focus on Developing Vision Statements:

May - 1. Values and visioning worksheets

June - 2. Round table sharing of values and future goals
3. Reviewed material from worksheets, added specifics and missing or contradictory visions in small groups.

August - 4. Staff developed draft statements
5. Leadership volunteer meeting to refine statements and discuss process for developing actions from vision statements

Sept. - 6. Present refined vision statements and Vision to Actions process



Vision Statements for the Partnership for Coastal Watersheds

1. Our community has a rural, small town feel. We are proud of where we live and are protective of the high quality of life we enjoy and maintain here for ourselves and for future generations.
2. We have strong and culturally-diverse social networks and proven methods for resolving disputes as they arise among us. Our periodically updated watershed management plans help resolve these disputes.
3. We have a variety of transportation options.
4. We encourage the development of stable small to medium sized enterprises engaging in a wide variety of sustainable economic activities.
5. Our products, many of which showcase the unique character of the area, its people and culture, are competitive in regional, national and global markets.
6. Our waterfront continues to be a defining economic and social center for us. It thrives with its emphasis on providing access to traditional and innovative ocean-based enterprises and coastal recreation.
7. We continue to find ways to produce much of our energy locally.
8. We have a diverse and engaged workforce.
9. We have a strong understanding of the cultural history of the area and the natural environment that our social and economic systems depend upon. We continue to learn about these things from our local institutions and from each other.
10. We continue to track changes in our natural and social systems and have planned how to determine which changes are unacceptable and how to address them.
11. Our watershed conditions meet or exceed environmental standards and are able to adapt to chronic and catastrophic change.
12. We understand our watersheds need to include a diversity of land uses that allow for working landscapes, fully functioning natural processes and critical habitat for people, plants and wild animals. This understanding is reflected in strong but fair land use and development policies.

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Summarized Vision Statements and Actions

12. Diversity of land uses and In-Tact Natural Processes Watersheds include a diversity of working landscapes

- Watersheds' natural processes are fully functioning
- Watershed include critical habitat for people, plants and wild animals
- Strong but fair land use and development policies

Issues	Performance Measures and Status	Actions
Variety of "working" land uses in the project area	Stable ratios of the various working" land uses in the project area according to Coos County Zoning Ordinance. Status: Probably Okay	<i>PCW directs CoosWA, SSNERR or other local entity (Coos RiverKeepers?) to monitor land use rezone applications and alert PCW members to any potential changes (?)</i>
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Eelgrass bed distribution, area and density	Stable levels of eelgrass percent cover and density Status: Probably Okay	<i>PCW directs SSNERR and other local entities to continue eelgrass monitoring in South Slough and work with partners to expand monitoring to the lower bay.</i>
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Vision Statements —————▶ Actions in **5** easy steps

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Vision Statements → Actions in 5 easy steps

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1. Identify Key Phrases
2. Define Key Phrases- Vision Statement Elements
3. Identify measurable Performance Measures
4. Perform “How Are We Doing?” analyses
5. Identify Actions to address any room for improvement

STEP 1: ID Key Phrases

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- A. Watersheds include a diversity of working landscapes;
- B. Watersheds' natural processes are fully functioning;
- C. Watershed include critical habitat for people, plants and wild animals;
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STEP 2: Define Key Phrases- Vision Elements

- A. **Watersheds include a diversity of working landscapes**
 - Variety of “working” land uses in the project area

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 - Affordable lifestyles- can afford to live near where you work
 - Elk, deer bear and cougar populations

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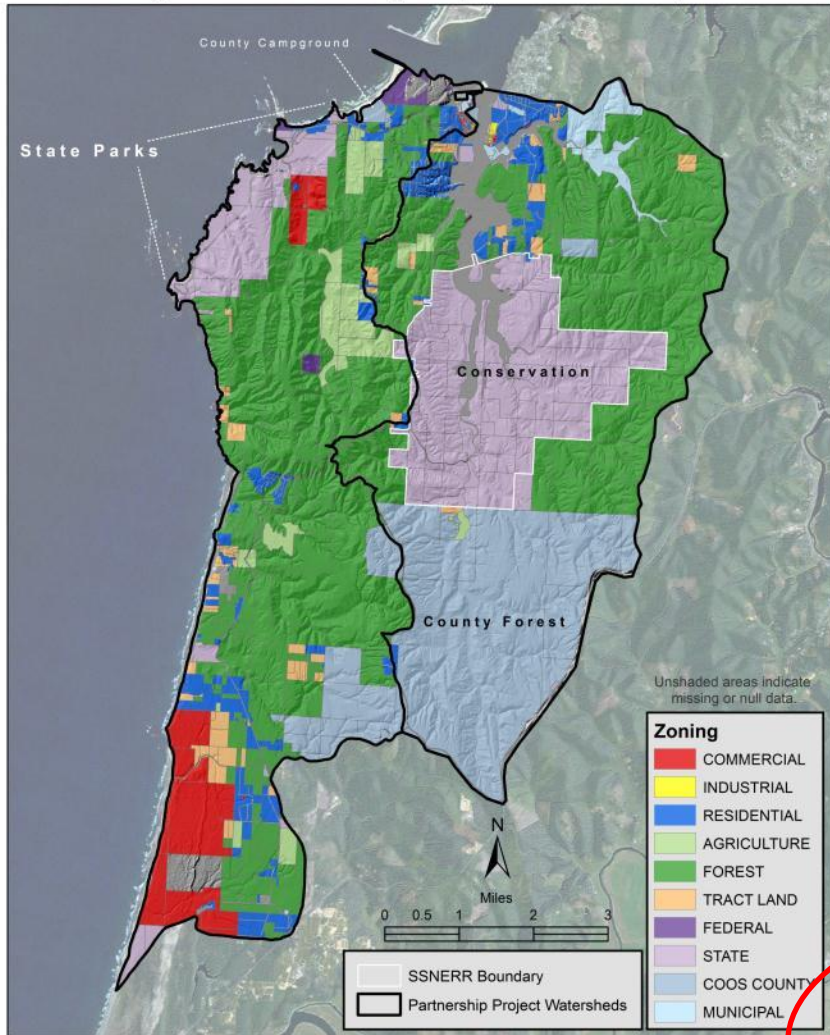
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Stable ratios of the various “working” land uses in the project area according to Coos County Zoning Ordinance.

STEP 4: “How Are We Doing?” Analyses

A. Watersheds include a diversity of working landscapes

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- How Are We Doing?:

Zoning within Partnership Project Watersheds, 2010



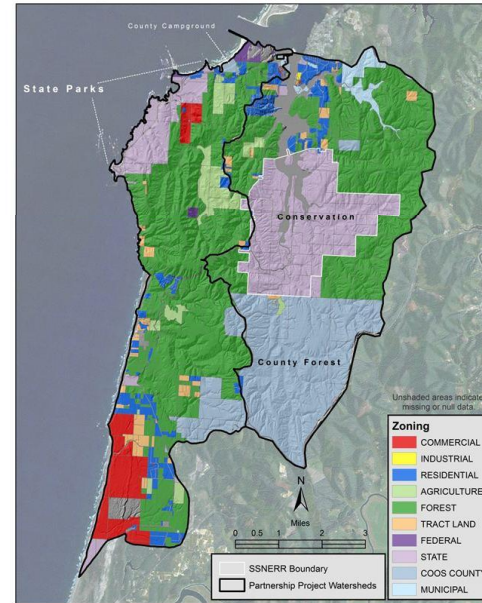
Zoning within Partnership Project Watersheds



Issue Summary: Zoning categorizations and tax lot boundaries drive land use and development in the present, and future.

Why do we care: Zoning boundaries indicate the current extent possible for different forms of development. By analyzing how different zones are geographically located and grouped, we can visualize maximum build-out scenarios in our community.

Zoning within Partnership Project Watersheds, 2010



Zoning Map of Project Watersheds, 2010

What's Happening?

The coastal watersheds region is primarily fragmented into large, single-owner or single-purpose zones.

The top three zoned categories, in land area, are Industrial forest (18651 acres), County forest and parks (14504 acres), and State-owned parks and reserves (6077 acres) (see Table 1 for more detailed information). Residential and commercial zones are centered on northern and southern nodes. The small fishing town of Charleston attracts the majority of residential and commercial acreage to the north while the area near Bandon Dunes Golf Resort is surrounded by the southern group of residents and commercial enterprises. A handful of larger ranching and farming operations are located in the Coastal watershed, primarily off of Seven Devils Road and Cape Henry Highway. Industrial zoning is very limited, located only where fish canning operations are headquartered in Charleston.

Zoning	Total Area (Acres)	Average Area of Plots (Acres)	Number of Plots	Percent of Total Watershed Area
FOREST	18651.20	51.95	359	39.76%
COOS COUNTY	14503.55	402.88	36	30.91%
STATE	6077.36	49.81	122	12.95%
COMMERCIAL	2595.53	24.47	97	5.06%
RESIDENTIAL	2097.76	1.28	1633	4.47%
FARM	1239.96	36.47	34	2.64%
TRACT LAND	1005.50	12.73	79	2.14%
MUNICIPAL	519.89	12.17	42	1.09%
MISC.	221.11	17.01	13	0.47%
FEDERAL	170.64	11.38	15	0.36%
UNKNOWN	53.71	2.24	24	0.11%
INDUSTRIAL	18.99	0.83	23	0.04%

Total Area of Project Area (acres)	47146.19
Average Area of Zoned Plots (acres)	51.93
Total Number of Zoned Plots in Project Area	2478

Table 1. Acreage by Zone Categorization in the Coastal

Zoning	Total Area (Acres)	Average Area of Plots (Acres)	Number of Plots	Percent of Total Watershed Area
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Stable ratios of the various “working” land uses in the project area according to Coos County Zoning Ordinance.
- How Are We Doing?:
The project area includes 10 land use zones. Of those, 8 or 9 would be considered “working” land uses. **Probably Okay?**

STEP 5: ID Actions to address room for improvement

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STEP 3: Define Performance Measures

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B. Watersheds' natural processes are fully functioning

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C. Watersheds include critical habitat for people, plants and wild animals

- Same as above +
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D. Strong but fair land use and development policies

- County zoning ordinance enforced
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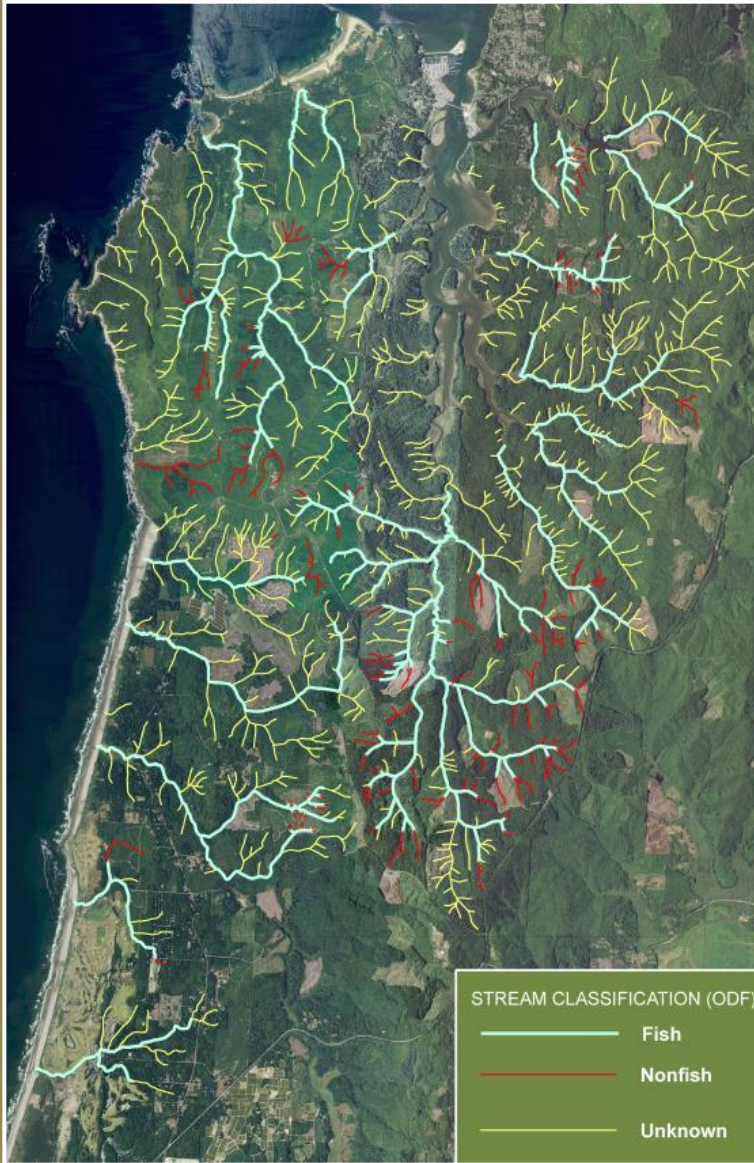
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Fish Presence



Issue Summary: There are slightly over 250 miles of stream in the South Slough and Coastal Frontal Watersheds, of which 72 miles are known to have fish (and 29 miles known not to have fish). The status is known in about 40% of the streams.

Why do we care: Whether fish are present in streams contributes to our understanding the health of stream systems and influences a variety of land use practices. For example, the width of required stream buffer areas during logging operations is determined by the presence or absence of fish in the stream. Fish presence also affects sizing of road culverts, helps set priorities for restoration projects, and helps determine the types of project effectiveness monitoring to be conducted.

Data source: Oregon Department of Forestry...
Funding Source: 1995 Coos Watershed Assn. surveys and timber companies

What's happening? We compiled the latest available Oregon Department of Forestry fish presence data for the South Slough and Coastal Frontal stream systems which show that 101 of the 253 miles of streams in these basins have been surveyed (Figure 1, Table 1). Of those surveyed streams, fewer than 30% are non-fish bearing streams while over 70% are known to support fish populations. [What kind of fish?]. Almost the same percentage of streams has been surveyed in the Coastal Frontal watershed (37%) as has been in the South Slough watershed (42%). The data suggest the percentage of fish-bearing streams in the South Slough watershed (29%) is only slightly greater than the percentage of fish bearing streams in the Coastal Frontal watersheds (27%).

Background: Fish presence monitoring identifies whether a particular section of stream has fish present or not, or whether its fish presence status is unknown.

Oregon's Department of Fish and Wildlife defines the distribution of a species of fish by its presence or absence in key habitats throughout a stream, watershed, or basin. Surveys may be designed to assess many things, such as how a species is distributed in a stream or watershed, or the upstream limits of its distribution, or its distribution or preferred habitat at a particular stage in its life history. Surveys of an assemblage of fish species may also reveal the presence of a rare or previously unrecorded species. The objectives of individual surveys may differ, but all are designed to establish the presence or absence of fish at some spatial and temporal scale.

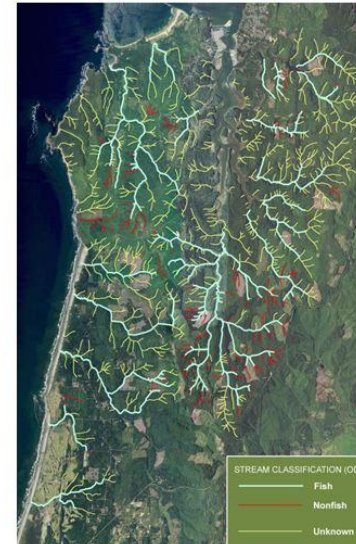


Figure 1. Fish presence in the South Slough and Coastal Frontal watershed stream systems.

Stream Type	Coastal Frontal (miles)	South Slough (miles)
Fish	27.0	45.0
Non-fish	10.2	18.7
Unknown	62.8	88.9
Total	100.0	152.6
Density (mi/basin area)	3.8	5.4

Table 1. Fish presence in the South Slough and Coastal Frontal watershed stream systems.

STEP 4: "How Are We Doing?" Analyses

B. Watersheds' natural processes are fully functioning

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>60% of the streams in the project area are fish-bearing.
- How Are We Doing?:
40% of the stream miles in the project area have been surveyed. Of the surveyed streams, 71% support fish populations and 29% are non-fish bearing streams **Room for Improvement?**

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- Actions:
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Next Steps

Big Questions:

1. What actions are the PCW Steering Committee members group willing to support to help the community work towards its vision?
2. How will the PCW Steering Committee prioritize those actions?
3. How does the PCW Steering Committee foresee bringing this to the vision statements and actions to rest of the PCW community to get their input?

Next Steps

Questions for Today:

1. Do the vision statements work for you? Do they reflect your values? Is there anything in the vision statements you can't live with? What's missing?
2. Do you have any comments about the process we're using to distill actions from the Vision Statements?
3. Is there anyone willing to give us feedback as we complete the process?

Prioritization Table

Sample criteria for prioritizing actions	Score 1-4	Rate leverage	Rate sequence
1. Is there currently a sense of urgency?			
2. Already generated interest and enthusiasm from group or community?			
3. Already being addressed?			
4. Does this item leverage or make other tasks easier?			
5. Achievable with existing resources?			
6. Achievable with easily attained resources?			
7. Would be a visible success?			
8. Utilizes existing strengths and assets of the community?			
9. Addresses a need identified in the watershed assessment / benchmarks?			
10. Addresses future climate issue?			
11. Addresses future land use change issue?			
12. Addresses S-DAT recommendation?			
13. Requires government policy change?			
14. Creates opposition within the community / steering committee?			
15. Requires unattainable resources?			

