OSU EXTENSION SERVICE

Landowner Engagement

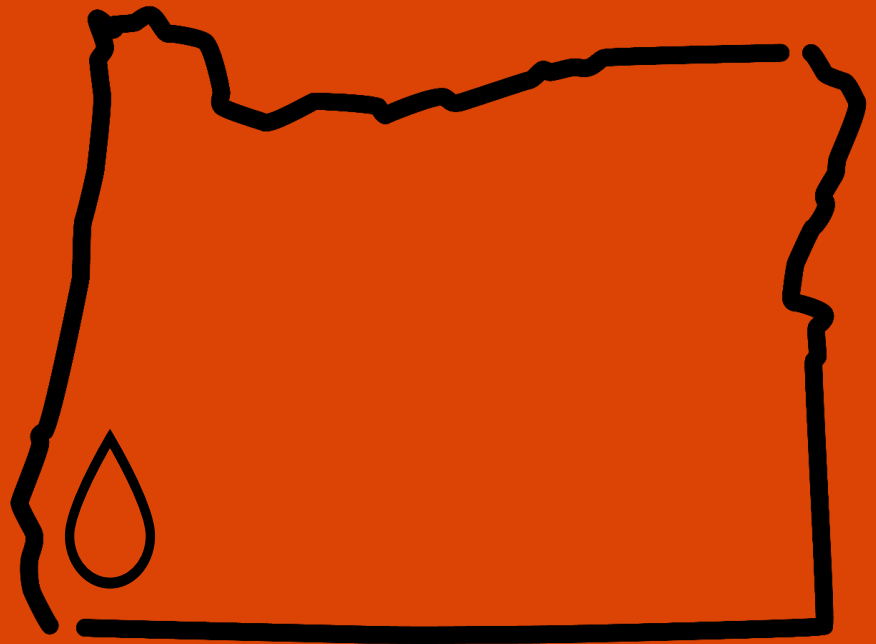
For Drinking Water Protection

Oregon State University

HELLO!

Miranda Gray
Water Resources Extension Educator
Coos/Curry Counties

OSU Extension provides information and expertise to help meet local challenges.



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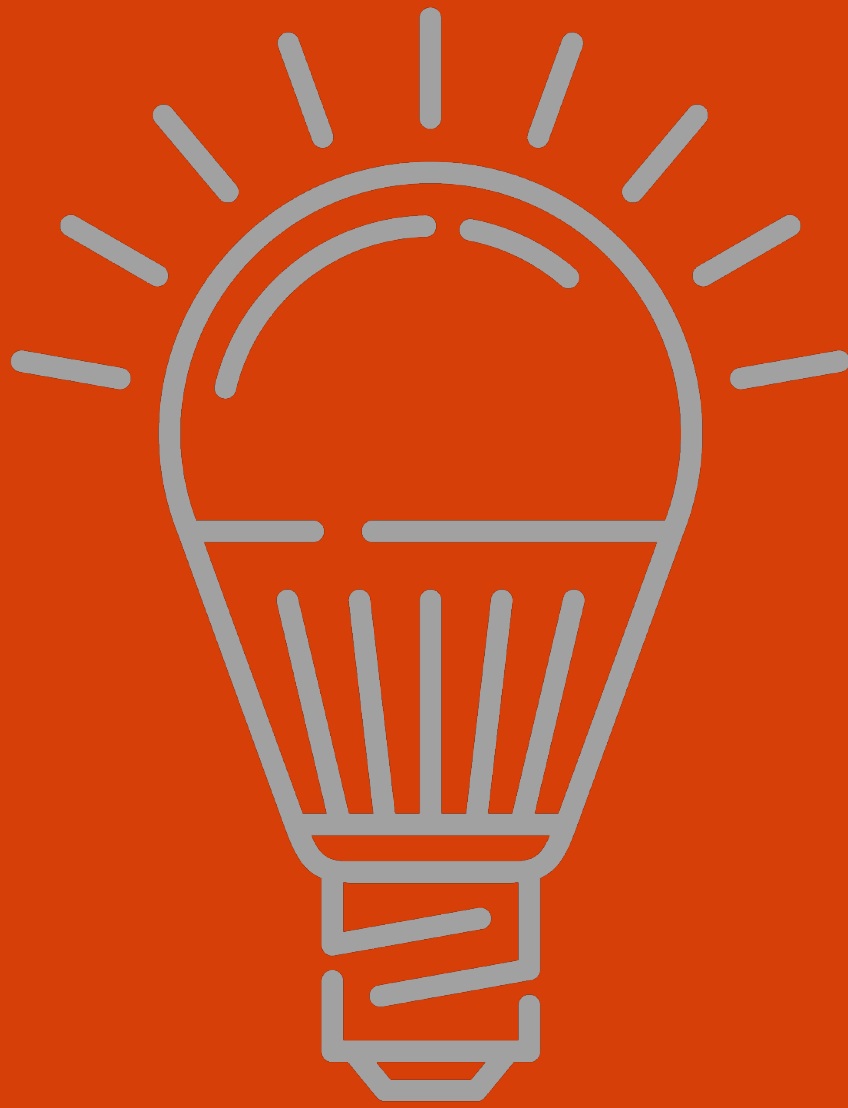
Engagement Strategies in Source Watersheds

1. Understand who are the key partners
2. Make contact and build relationships
3. Find and focus on mutual benefits
4. Use specific projects as opportunities to collaborate

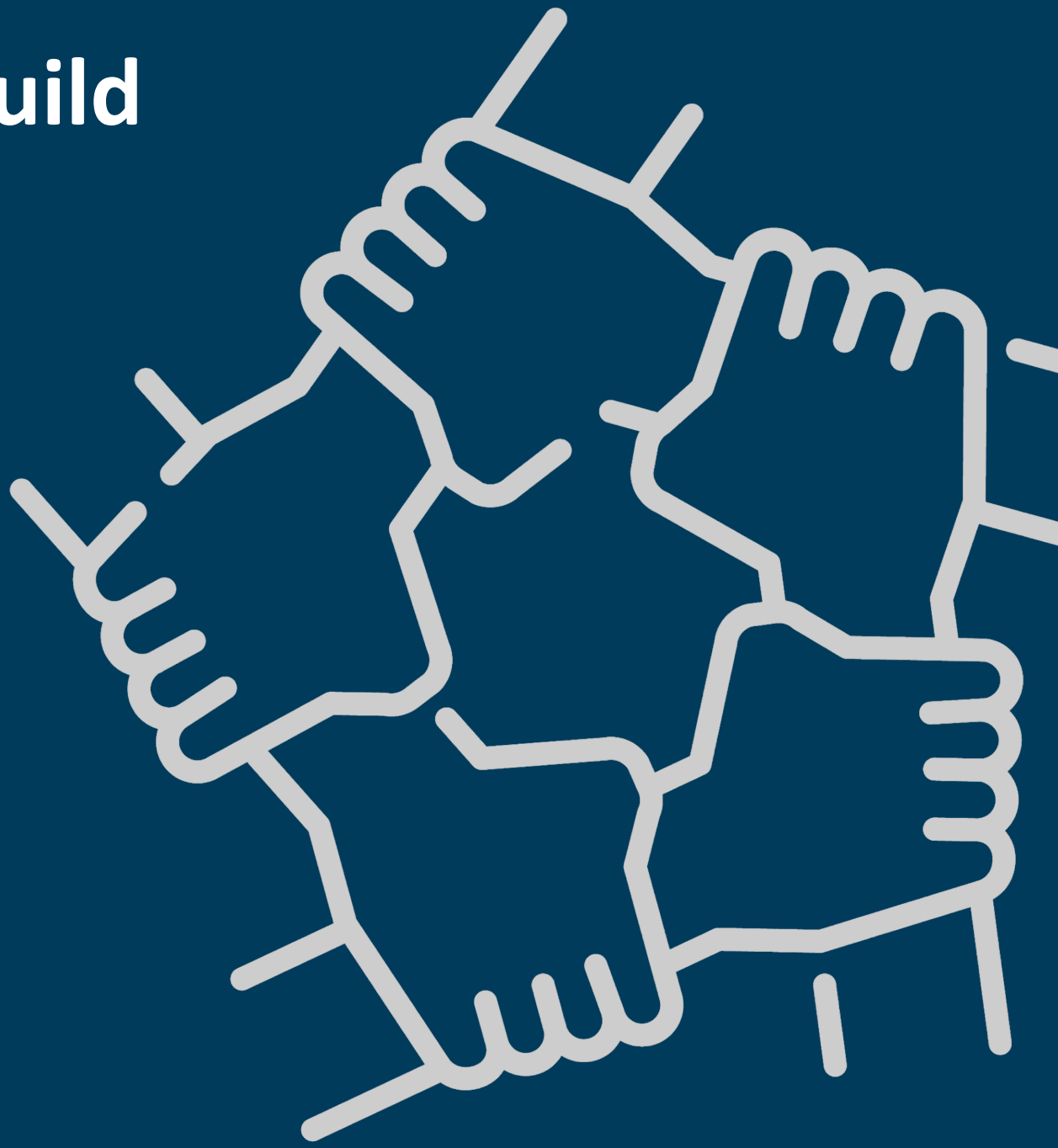
1. Understand who are the key partners in your Drinking Water Source Area

- Use free online tools to explore the watershed and identify ownerships
- Identify key individuals and potential partners



2. Make Contact and Build Relationships

- Schedule recurring meetings or site visits
- Join a local watershed council or other existing collaborative
- Request to be on agency contact lists
- Send out annual mailers/bill stuffers
- Host/participate in workshops



Case Study: Oceanside

Communities served: Oceanside
Lead Partners: Oceanside Water District, Stimson Lumber Company and Green Cow Corporation
Population served: 650
Source watersheds: Short Creek
Source water area size: 1,304 acres
Land ownership: 99.9% private industrial timberland; Stimson Lumber Company and Green Crow Corporation

Case Study: Myrtle Point

Communities served: Myrtle Point
Lead Partners: Coquille Watershed Association, Coos SWCD
Population served: 2,715
Source watersheds: North Fork Coquille River Subbasin
Source water area size: 12,735 acres
Land ownership: 45% federal (BLM); 35% Private Industrial Forest; 13% Private Rural Residential; 6% Agricultural; 1% Tribal

Project Goal

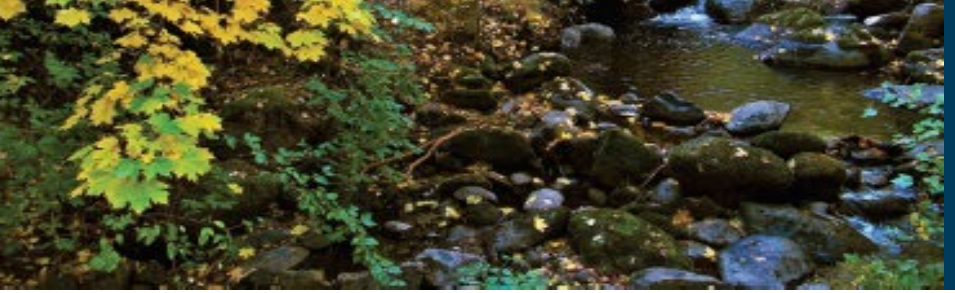
Establish and strengthen community relationships in the North Fork subbasin to assist in the strategic planning of future projects for watershed and community resilience.

Project Objectives

1. Hire a facilitator with communication and consensus building experience to:
    - develop an outreach plan
    - create outreach materials for specific events
    - assist in staff communications training
    - collect social data
    - conduct reporting
2. Outreach
    - community listening sessions
    - polls/needs assessments with the public, organizations, and agencies
    - site visits at completed and/or “in-progress” project sites
    - quarterly public presentations with guest speakers to inform on subjects like; the history of the Coquille River, drinking water quality, soil health, small woodland owner resources, changes to the Private Forest Accord, Coquille Watershed Coho SAP, CoosSWCD Strategic Implementation Areas, etc.
    - Community based science: field-based bacteria monitoring workshops with CoosSWCD
    - large mediated stakeholder meetings
3. Expand current monitoring and restoration programs using newly acquired knowledge and relationships
4. Reporting and information sharing

3. Find and focus on overlapping interests

- Reduce treatment costs for community systems *and* improve land/water management
- Conserve water for community systems *and* lower costs for the consumers
- Increase drinking water *and* forest resilience to wildfire



Case Study: Ashland

Communities served: Ashland
Lead Partners: USFS, City of Ashland, TNC, Lomakatsi
Population served: 21,505
Source watersheds: Ashland Creek, Rogue River subbasin
Source water area size: 180,884 acres
Land ownership: 98% federal (Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest); 2% local government

Ashland MSA
City of Sandy MOU

4. Use specific projects as opportunities to engage

- Monitoring/Assessment
- Restoration
- Outreach/Education

Case Study: Langlois

Communities served: Langlois, OR
Lead Partners: Curry SWCD, South Coast Watershed Council
Population served: 232
Source watersheds: Floras Creek
Source water area size: 39,050 acres
Land ownership: 50% Private (Rural Non-Industrial); 38% Private Industrial Forest; 8% BLM

Restoration Projects to Improve Drinking Water Quality:

- In-stream wood and boulder structures to collect sediment
- Riparian enhancement to filter agricultural run-off, reduce stream temperatures, & reduce erosion
  - Noxious weeds treatment and control
  - Seeding and planting native vegetation
- Livestock exclusion fencing and off-channel watering facilities
- Wetland restoration
- Process-based structural solution to riverbank erosion (i.e., willow planting and willow structures)
- Road improvements

*Monitoring Programs also measure water quality (e.g. stream temperature and dissolved oxygen) to assess how restoration projects can or are improving water quality. Furthermore, monitoring programs perform road surveys to identify areas of sediment entering water ways and then work with landowners to address these areas.

Miranda Gray
Water Resources Extension Educator
Miranda.gray@oregonstate.edu
541-247-6672

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