

Coos Estuary Inventory Project

Key Project Development Components, Example Uses, & Data Validity

Key Components of the Coos Estuary Inventory Project	Purpose	Who's Responsible	Proposed Completion Date
1. Formation of Coos Estuary Inventory Project Subcommittee	The Coos Estuary Inventory Project Subcommittee guides decisions about what the Coos Estuary Inventory Project is, who is involved and what their roles are, and the content of the inventory documents and web elements.	Subcommittee members (as of July 1, 2013): OR International Port of Coos Bay/David Koch, Elise Hamner; Coos County Planning Office/Jill Rolfe; City of Coos Bay/Rodger Craddock, Eric Day; City of North Bend/Terrence O'Connor (invited); Stuntzner Engineering/Chris Hood; SCDC, Airport Board/Jon Barton; Coquille Indian Tribe/Don Ivy (retired); Department of Land Conservation and Development/Matt Spangler; Coos Watershed Assn./Jon Souder; SSNERR/Craig Cornu, Jenni Schmitt (project staff/facilitators)	Ongoing (additional members to be added per subcommittee recommendations)
2. Articulation of the project boundaries	Defines the geographic scope of the Coos Estuary Inventory Project.	Draft project boundaries proposed by project staff/facilitators, reviewed by subcommittee, and finalized by project staff/facilitators with subcommittee-approved changes.	Proposed July 2013; To be finalized September 2013
3. Planning for inventory content and format	Defines the scope of the Coos Estuary Inventory Project content and how the inventory will be accessed by users.	Draft project content and format proposed by project staff/facilitators, reviewed by subcommittee, and finalized by project staff/facilitators with subcommittee-approved changes.	Proposed July 2013; To be finalized September 2013
4. Environmental Data Acquisition, Writing and GIS Mapping	Environmental data acquisition (compiling data from various relevant sources), data summarization (writing), and GIS mapping are the activities that form the environmental attributes portion Coos estuary inventory document and web elements.	Data acquisition, summarizing and GIS mapping will be undertaken by project staff/facilitators, and periodically reviewed by the project subcommittee and finalized with subcommittee-approved changes.	Initial draft: Spring 2014 Final draft: Winter 2014
5. Socio-Economic Data Acquisition, Writing and GIS Mapping	Socio-economic data acquisition (compiling data sets from others), data summarization (writing), and GIS mapping (as needed) are the activities that form the socio-economic attributes portion Coos estuary inventory document and web elements.	Data acquisition, summarizing and GIS mapping (as needed) will be undertaken by CoosWA staff (Souder) and associated contractors, and periodically reviewed by project staff/facilitators and the project subcommittee and finalized with subcommittee-approved changes.	Initial draft: Spring 2014 Final draft: Winter 2014
6. Format document and web components with easy accessibility of information and readability in mind	Inventory information will be formatted to make the information readily accessible to a variety of potential users with various data needs.	Inventory will be formatted as proposed by project staff/facilitators, reviewed by subcommittee, and finalized by project staff/facilitators with subcommittee-approved changes.	Initial draft: Spring 2014 Final draft: Winter 2014
7. Project Outreach	The inventory is intended to be a publically accessible document which will only be useful to those who know about it and understand what it is. Project outreach activities will spread the word about the Coos Estuary Inventory Project.	Project staff/facilitators and subcommittee members.	Ongoing

Example Uses

of the Coos Estuary Inventory Project	Example Users	Examples of Who Benefits	Inventory Characteristics to Support this Use
Update and revision of the outdated environmental and socioeconomic inventory that supports the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan (CBEMP), providing a critical first step to the county's revision of the plan and future zoning ordinances at no cost to the county.	Coos County Planning Department, Department of Land Conservation and Development. Coos Bay and North Bend city planners may also use the inventory to update their city zoning ordinances.	Coos County- will not have to fund the entire inventory required to update the CBEMP; revision of the CBEMP could resolve ambiguities in the current plan that can confound both development and conservation efforts.	Scientifically sound data analyses and data summaries, informative to both the lay-person and specialists; Coos estuary-specific environmental status and trends information, inventory website (online access to summarized data with interactive maps and links to raw data)
"First Stop" data source for permit applicants (e.g., fill/removal permits, documents associated with NEPA process...etc.)	Development interests, environmental consultants, tidal wetland mitigation and restoration practitioners, small/rural landowners, county and city planners, permit reviewers (ODFW, ODSL, ODEQ, tribes...etc.)	Individuals and entities that develop or review permit applications associated with activities in and around the Coos estuary; organizations that pay consultants to track down or collect relevant project data.	Centralized, readily accessible, periodically updated, informative to both the lay-person and specialists, Coos estuary-specific environmental and socio-economic status and trends information, inventory website (online access to summarized data with interactive maps and links to raw data)
Baseline data for scientists seeking to conduct research that addresses local, regional, or larger scale issues	Publicly and privately funded researchers needing background data about the Coos estuary to facilitate various environmental, economic, and social research projects and proposals (e.g., native oyster restoration researchers, fisheries scientists, climate change scientists, economic and social science researchers).	Public at large and local decision makers benefit from improved understanding of environmental and socio-economic processes on the coast. For example, the Dungeness crab fishery is a sustainable fishery- Coos estuary status and trends information in the inventory gives researchers valuable context for research investigating how to keep that fishery sustainable; community benefits by facilitating this work in our area, attracting research funding much like Newport's vibrant research community which has attracted some significant research-oriented investment in the local economy.	Centralized, readily accessible, periodically updated, informative to specialists, Coos estuary-specific environmental status and trends information, Coos estuary and environs-specific socioeconomic summary, interactive maps, scientifically sound data analyses, inventory website (online access to summarized data with interactive maps and links to raw data)
Data resource for businesses and municipalities that operate within the Coos estuary	Commercial oyster growers (bacteria status and trends), Coos Bay pilots (real-time water level information at the McCullough Bridge), cities of Coos Bay and North Bend (predictive modeling for sewage outfall planning), OR International Port of Coos Bay (ready access to environmental and socio-economic data), other entities who may need data for grant proposals.	Businesses, municipalities and local decision makers; the community at large who benefits from successful businesses and well-planned municipal infrastructure	Centralized, readily accessible, periodically updated, informative to non-specialists, Coos estuary-specific environmental status and trends information, Coos estuary specific socioeconomic summary, inventory website (online access to summarized data with interactive maps and links to raw data)
Data resource for manufacturing and commercial business looking to invest in our community	External manufacturing and commercial business interests (direct inventory data users), Chamber of Commerce (inventory data users for promotional purposes), etc...For example, businesses would benefit from knowing about the status and trends of local demographics, workforce availability and training, wage expectations...etc.	Community in general benefits from additional investment in our local economy, local businesses and job-seekers, in particular.	Centralized, readily accessible, periodically updated, informative to non-specialists, Coos estuary specific environmental status and trends information, Coos estuary specific socioeconomic summary, inventory website (online access to summarized data with interactive maps and links to raw data)
Characterization of the baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions needed to develop vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans that would help the community understand and prepare for the local effects of climate change	PCW steering committee, CoosWA, SSNERR and others who would likely be involved in developing a climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans for the Coos estuary.	Local decision makers and community benefits from knowing the ways in which the Coos estuary and associated shorelands may or may not be vulnerable to climate-related changes and how likely it is that those changes will happen; when/where anticipated changes could take place and what the community can do to minimize and/or prepare for those changes.	Centralized, readily accessible, periodically updated, informative to both the lay-person and specialists, Coos estuary-specific environmental and socio-economic status and trends information, inventory website (online access to summarized data with interactive maps and links to raw data)
Baseline environmental and socio-economic information for future SDAT-like community visioning efforts	Community organizations/leaders who would be involved in bringing the community together again to undertake an SDAT-like community vision focused on the next 20-25 years.	Local decision makers and community benefit from having a roadmap for the future.	Centralized, readily accessible, periodically updated, informative to non-specialists, Coos estuary specific environmental status and trends information, Coos estuary specific socioeconomic summary, inventory website (online access to summarized data with interactive maps and links to raw data)

Data Validity

for the Coos Estuary Inventory Project

Raw, analyzed and interpreted data presented in the status and trends portion of the inventory (including document and web materials) will be compiled from many different monitoring and research projects and programs. The report will include discussion of the limitations of the data and identified data gaps. The data used in the inventory will only be those collected and analyzed following transparent, repeatable methods. This means the data collection and analysis methods will have been thoroughly documented and reported either in the inventory materials themselves or within the reports, technical manuscripts, and websites from which inventory data were compiled. The purpose of methods transparency and repeatability is to allow anyone to judge the validity of the monitoring or research results, and have the information to challenge those results if deemed necessary.

In the inventory, citations for all data sources will be included. The bibliography will mainly comprise agency reports, peer reviewed literature, project and program websites, and graduate theses. Quality standards for each of these types are described below. Variations from these three formats (i.e. personal communications, anecdotal evidence, etc.) will be explicitly documented as such in the inventory text.

Agency Report - Agencies generally have a Sampling and Analysis Plan, Field Sampling Plan, or Quality Assurance Project Plan for project studies. These are documents that carefully define objectives of the study, methodology (measurement processes and data acquisition), quality assurance procedures and quality control specifications.

Peer reviewed literature- Published technical and academic manuscripts are reviewed by other scientists in a process designed to maintain quality standards and to prevent unwarranted claims, undue influence, or personal bias to gain credence by appearing in published scientific literature.

Graduate Thesis – These research reports are essentially a variation of peer reviewed literature. Quality standards are approved by both academic and non-academic graduate advisory committee members.

Spatial Data- Mapped data are downloaded from various websites and routinely include metadata, which is "data about the "data". This information helps users judge the suitability and quality of the spatial data for their needs. Metadata includes: source, methods used to create the data, accuracy, errors in data, use limitations, completeness, collection dates, data creator's contact information...etc.