



Wheeler Soil & Water Conservation District

Annual Report

July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016

Focus Area Accomplishments

Wheeler Soil & Water Conservation District has identified the Mountain Creek watershed in southeast Wheeler County as a Focus Area under the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Under this designation, the District is concentrating restoration and tracking efforts in this area. These projects were completed within the Mountain Creek watershed between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016.

Mountain Creek Water Quality

This project is located in the southeastern corner of Wheeler County, along Mountain Creek, an important steelhead spawning and rearing stream. Several years ago the Wheeler SWCD did an extensive stream survey on Mountain Creek to determine the location and severity of limiting factors to steelhead. This analysis helped identify this reach of Mountain Creek as a priority to improve shading and reduce severe erosion. Those limiting factors along this 7,000' reach of Mountain Creek, known as the bull pasture, have been exacerbated by historic grazing. This landowner, with the help of the local state and federal agencies, has done major work to fence off and move Mountain Creek back into its historic meadow channel. Along with restoring and protecting Mountain Creek in the bull pasture, the landowner would also like to move most



Natural regeneration of riparian species



New winter feeding area



Bank terracing and riparian planting

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Thanks to our Partners

This Annual Report of the Wheeler Soil and Water Conservation District (WSWCD) reflects activities that occurred during the fiscal year - from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. In the 2015-2016 fiscal year, the Wheeler SWCD completed twelve projects, monitored 16 previously completed projects and managed another 32 projects in various stages of completion. The successful implementation of projects would not be possible without the SWCD's partners. Cash or in-kind contributions were made by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) in partnership with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon State Weed Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Mid-John Day - Bridge Creek Watershed Council, Bank of Eastern Oregon, Wheeler County Schools and, of course, the cooperating landowners.



NRCS- Resource Conservation Partnership Program Grant Update

The North Slope Ochoco Holistic Restoration Project is a comprehensive conservation project that will improve water quantity and quality, restore fish and wildlife habitat, improve forest and rangeland health, and sustain agricultural productivity in Wheeler County. Experts will use innovative Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to address priority natural resource concerns in a ridge-top to ridge-top manner. The project relies on the longstanding, collaborative program by the Wheeler SWCD that focuses on improving and protecting natural resources to benefit agricultural producers, fish and wildlife, and the local community.

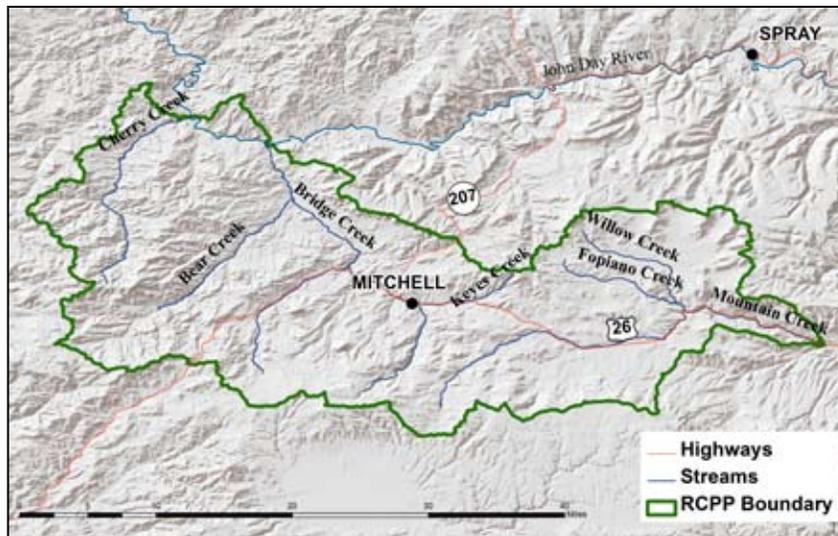
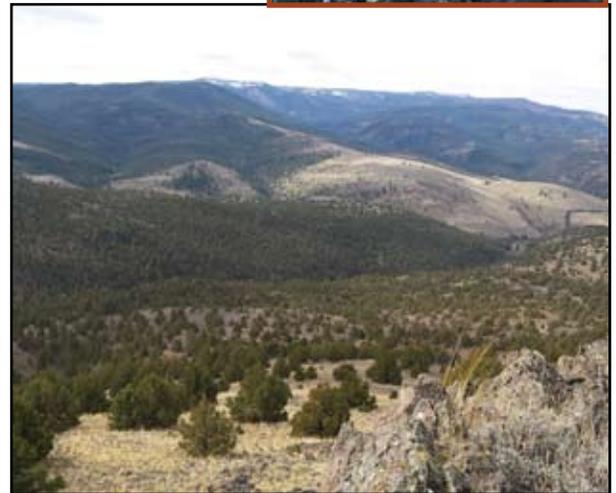
The Wheeler Soil and Water Conservation District and Natural Resources Conservation Service continue to implement the North Slope Ochoco Holistic Restoration Project with two years of the five year project ended. To date 20 contracts have been approved by NRCS with a total obligation of over \$1,010,000 in project implementation costshare.

The contracted conservation elements in the North Slope Ochoco Holistic Restoration Project include:

- 22,560 feet of irrigation efficiency and improvement
- 1,716 acres juniper removal
- 495 acres of forest stand improvement
- 16 spring developments

The Wheeler Soil and Water Conservation District has spent the last two years seeking match funding for the project and has successfully secured over \$1,640,000 in non-federal funds. These funds are from several different partners including the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Boards, The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, The Western Juniper Alliance, Oregon State University, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The projects associated with these funds are fish passage improvements, fish habitat restorations, juniper removal, weed control, and spring developments.

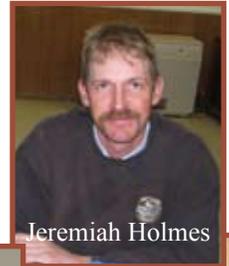
Three signups have been completed with a fourth currently open. The deadline for the fourth signup is February 17th. For more information, contact Herb Winters/Chase Schultz, Wheeler SWCD at 541-468-2990, or Damon Brosnan, NRCS at 541-384-2671, ext 107.



From Top: Spring development site in Cherry Creek, juniper removal site in Bridge Creek, and juniper removal site in Bear Creek

The District's Board of Directors

At the January 2016 Wheeler SWCD Board meeting, Jeremiah Holmes was re-elected as Chairman of the Wheeler Soil & Water Conservation District. Jeremiah and his family have lived in the Spray area for eight and a half years.

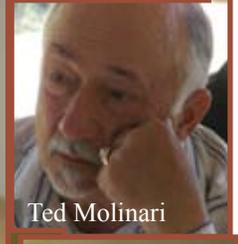


Jeremiah Holmes

Wayne Lindquist was re-elected to the position of Vice-Chairman. Wayne grew up in South Dakota and moved to Wheeler County in 1995. He and his wife Peggy raise purebred Angus, purebred Charolais cattle and hay.



Herb Jones



Ted Molinari

Matt Williams is the District's Secretary-Treasurer. He grew up in Twickenham, where he still lives and ranches today. Matt has served on the SWCD Board for 29 years.

Ted Molinari and his wife have lived outside of Fossil for the past 25 years. Ted has served on the SWCD board for 19 years.

Herb Jones has ranched east of Mitchell for 17 years. Herb has served on the Board for eight years.

Jim Bob Collins ranches east of Mitchell and joined the Wheeler SWCD Board of Directors in 2011. Jim Bob's family has a long history with the Wheeler SWCD with his father and two uncles serving on the Board in the past.



Jim Bob Collins



Wayne Lindquist



Matt Williams

The District appreciates the service and dedication of the current Directors. Thank you for your service!



FA, continued

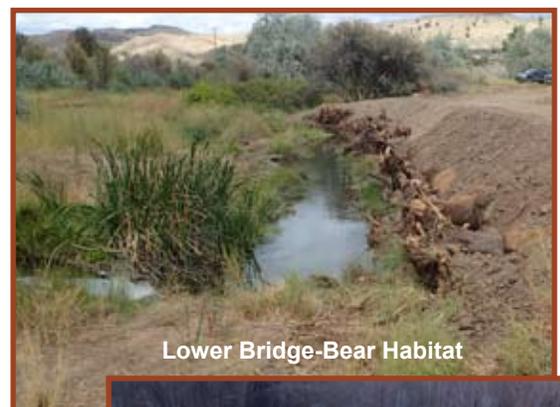
of his winter feeding operation off the meadow to reduce potential manure sources to the newly created channel. The elected solution was to build winter feeding pens across the highway from Mountain Creek in an upland location where concentrated livestock will have minimal impact on the environment. The bull pasture reach underwent stream bank bio-engineering to help the degraded channel recover. This portion of Mountain Creek was also inundated with riparian plantings with the enrollment in the CREP program. This is the last section of Mountain Creek on this landowner's property to be enrolled in CREP. A side benefit of this project is the effectiveness monitoring from another restoration project with monitoring sites both up and downstream of this project that measures temperature and flow. Partners include the landowner, OWEB, and USFWS.

Lower Bridge-Bear Habitat #3

The project is located on Bridge Creek at the confluence of Bridge Creek and Bear Creek. Bridge Creek is located within the Lower Mainstem John Day River and according to ODFW is one of the largest steelhead producing sub-basins within this region.

This project involved the combination of two separate proposals (Bridge-Bear Habitat #3 and Bridge-Bear Habitat #4). The original proposals involved a large amount of in-stream habitat work that would have engaged several historic meanders on Bridge and Bear Creeks throughout the project area. The project was modified so no channel re-alignment work was conducted. The in-stream elements were limited to 32 vertical post structures. The posts were cross drilled and willow whips were placed through the posts prior to driving them into the ground. Other habitat work consisted of placing 195 rootwads in the floodplain on both streams and placing 10,000 willow cuttings in trenches.

In the downstream portions of the project a ford crossing was replaced with a bridge. Three areas of bank stabilization were installed in order to protect the integrity of the newly installed bridge and to protect the associated roadway.



Lower Bridge-Bear Habitat



Lower Bridge-Bear Habitat

Continued on page 10

Wheeler SWCD's Staff & Partners

Wheeler SWCD staff members cover a variety of tasks to keep the district running and to serve our constituents.

Judy Potter serves the Wheeler Soil & Water Conservation District as the District Manager, overseeing all operational, personnel and fiscal components of the District.



Judy

Gabe Williams continues to contract with the District to design and implement the complex in-stream and irrigation projects.



Gabe

Herb Winters is the Conservation Specialist, working with landowners to navigate the Farm Service Agency Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. He is also the project manager for the engineered projects and the RCPP program.



Herb & Damon

Cy Miller is the Wheeler SWCD Weed Technician. Cy is assisting landowners

by conducting weed inventories, developing maps, administering a weed control cost-share program and leading the invasive species education and outreach program.

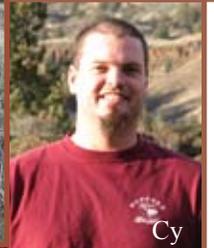
Debra Bunch is the Watershed Technician for the Wheeler SWCD. Debbi serves as coordinator for the Mid-John Day-Bridge Creek Watershed Council, as well as writing grants, project management, monitoring, managing the OWEB small grant program in Wheeler County and serving as the lead for the education and outreach program.



Debbi & Joan



Chase



Cy

staff with a variety of 'business of the District' tasks.

Chase Schultz joined the Wheeler SWCD staff in April 2014. As the Field Technician, he assists Herb with the RCPP Grant and the CREP program.

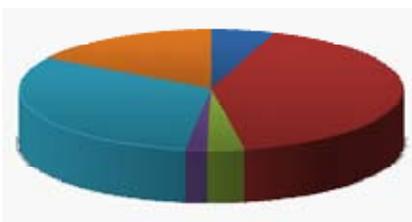
Damon Brosnan is the NRCS District Conservationist for Wheeler and Gilliam Counties. He coordinates all of the USDA programs for Wheeler County landowners.



Wheeler SWCD Financial Statement

July 1, 2015 ~ June 30, 2016

Revenues



- ODA Grants
- OWEB Grants
- USFWS/USFS/BLM Contracts
- USDA NRCS
- BPA Grants
- Other/Misc Income

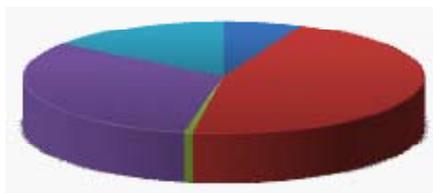
Beginning balance July 1, 2015..... \$372,344

REVENUES:

Oregon Dept of Ag Grants..... \$106,596
 OWEB Grants..... \$819,485
 USFWS/USFS/BLM Contracts \$60,705
 USDA NRCS..... \$34,551
 BPA Contracts \$617,893
 Other/Misc Income \$320,779
TOTAL REVENUES..... \$1,960,009

Expenses

- ODA Grants
- OWEB Grants
- USFWS/USFS/BLM Contract
- BPA Grants
- District Operating Costs



EXPENSES:

ODA Grants \$106,596
 OWEB Grants..... \$764,388
 USFWS/USFS/BLM Contracts \$11,577
 BPA Contracts \$528,137
 District Operating Costs..... \$249,691
TOTAL EXPENSES..... \$1,660,389

Ending balance June 30, 2016..... \$671,964

Greater Wheeler County Area Accomplishments (Non-Focus Area)

While Mountain Creek is the Wheeler Soil and Water Conservation District's Focus Area, the neighboring watersheds of Bridge Creek, Bear Creek and Cherry Creek have been the additional recipients of the North Slope Ochoco Holistic Restoration project grant from NRCS. The district and watershed council also work in other areas of the county as opportunities arise. The following are projects that were completed in Wheeler County, outside of the Mountain Creek Focus Area in the district's 2015-2016 fiscal year.

Headwaters of Bridge Creek Juniper Removal

This project addressed multiple objectives; water quality, water quantity, and invasive species. Upland brush management and range seeding practices were used to treat 840 acre of uplands,



Headwaters of Bridge Creek Juniper Removal



Headwaters of Bridge Creek Juniper Removal



Rowe Creek Springs



Rowe Creek Springs

restoring the land to natural conditions. These practices addressed water quality, water quantity, and invasive species objectives by removing invasive juniper in the uplands. This eliminated an invasive threat and increased water quality by removing higher sediment loads caused by juniper encroachment. In a 25-year storm event sediment loads on western juniper sites are estimated at -1,600 pounds per acre. Healthy grasslands produce -400 pounds of sediment per acre in 25-year storm events [Deboodt et. al 1993]. This suggests that approximately 1,008,000 pounds of sediment will no longer enter Bridge Creek. Removing the juniper increased water quantity by eliminating the juniper's absorption of the limited soil moisture available and by preventing canopy interception of a large amount of annual precipitation. For every 1% of juniper canopy cover 1% of the precipitation is intercepted. Analysis of the project site suggests that by treating the 840

acres the projects has reintroduced approximately 52,000,000 gallons back into the Headwaters of Bridge Creek annually.

Rowe Creek Springs

This multiple site project is located in the Rowe Creek basin in Wheeler County. Known for the abundance of undeveloped springs and upland water, Rowe Creek continues to be over utilized as a source for watering livestock. Studies have shown that slope and distance to water have a strong effect on livestock distribution. Wheeler SWCD has taken an inventory of 85 springs within the Rowe Creek Watershed and the resulting analysis has determined which locations will produce the maximum conservation benefit. Eight sites were selected as the highest priority to alleviate the most pressure

from riparian areas. NRCS and multiple landowners in this basin are actively involved in restoration and conservation activities including but not limited to juniper removal and invasive weed removal. This project compliments existing and ongoing activities for maximum impact. Partners on this project include five landowners, OWEB and NRCS.

Dove Meadows Strategic Protection

This project consisted of suite of actions designed to improve the riparian conditions at the base of Dove Meadows which is located on an unnamed tributary to Thompson Creek in the Bridge Creek Watershed near Mitchell, OR. Prior to this

Continued on page 8

Wheeler Soil & Water Conservation District

2015-2016 Key Accomplishments

By the Numbers



32
Vertical post
structures
installed

74,208
Feet of Riparian Fencing



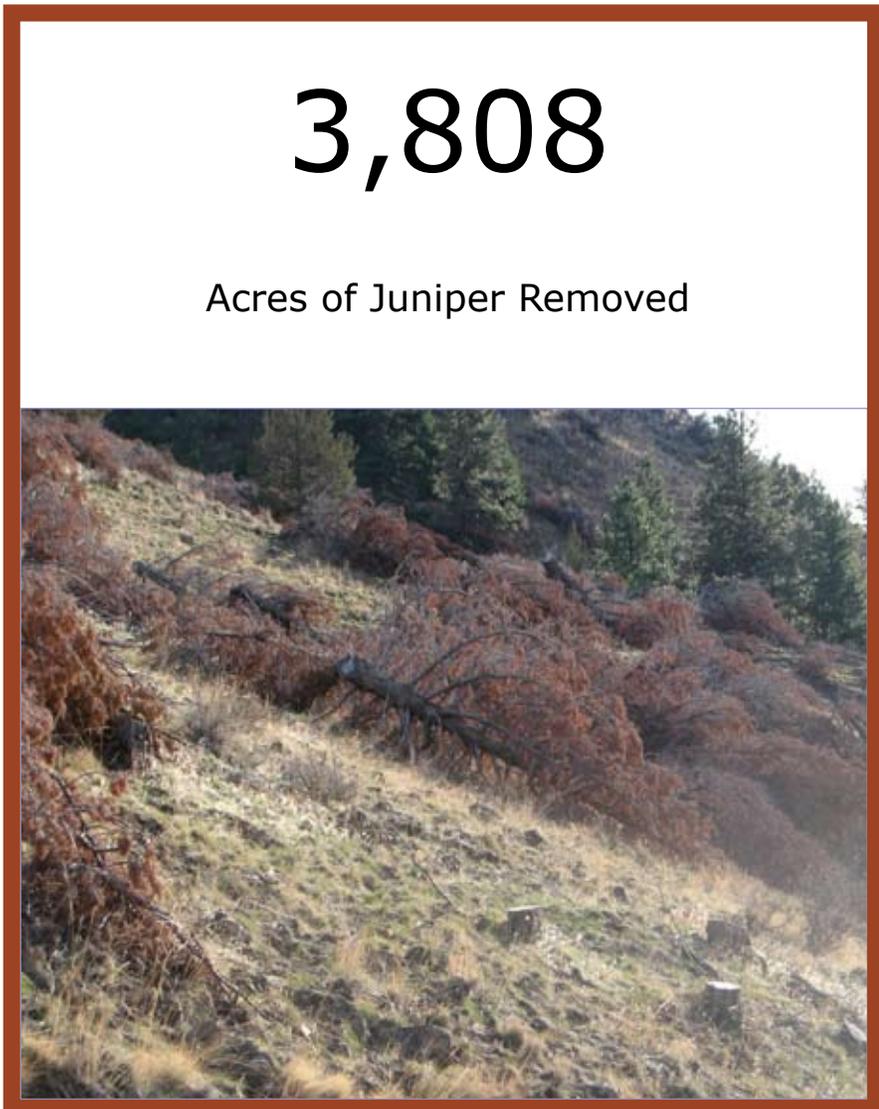
146/100,000

Acres of
Leafy Spurge
treated/acres surveyed for
weeds



20

Number of Troughs
installed



Non-FA, continued

project livestock had open access to (and were negatively impacting) the riparian area which consisted of several springs. A spring box and pipeline system was installed which routed water into three troughs away from the creek which serve to alleviate cattle pressure within the riparian area. Sixty aspen trees were planted and caged within this riparian area, and a ten acre portion was fenced in order to eliminate the cattle presence within this zone.

Bear Creek Juniper

This project addressed multiple objectives; Riparian Vegetation, Water Quality, Water Quantity, and Invasive Species. Upland brush management and range seeding practices were used to treat 2,340 acres of uplands, restoring the land to natural conditions. These practices addressed water quality, water quantity, and invasive species objectives by removing invasive juniper in the uplands. This eliminated an invasive threat and increased water quality by removing higher sediment loads caused by juniper encroachment.

In a 25-year storm event sediment loads on western juniper sites are estimated at ~1,600 pounds per acre. Healthy grasslands produce ~400 pounds of sediment per acre in 25-year storm events [Deboodt et. al 1993]. This suggest that approximately 2,808,000 pounds of sediment will no longer enter Bridge Creek. Removing the juniper increased water quantity by eliminating the juniper's absorption of the limited soil moisture available and by preventing canopy interception of a large amount of annual precipitation. For every 1% of juniper canopy cover, 1% of the precipitation is intercepted. Analysis of the project site suggests that by treating the 2,340 acres the project has reintroduced approximately 145,000,000 gallons back into the Bear Creek annually.

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program's (CREP) suite of conservation practices was used to restore the riparian vegetation on Spring Gulch and Pass Gulch. Both are direct tributaries to Bear Creek. These practices addressed riparian vegetation and water quality objectives by planting a diverse riparian plant community and eventually (5-10 years) this community will provide shading to address water quality (temperature).

The juniper treatment areas were selected using NRCS juniper priority criteria and were treated using NRCS standard protocols. No mechanical equipment was used to pile the juniper on a slope over 30% to reduce disturbance. The piles were burned during the winter while the ground is frozen to minimize soil damage. Range seeding was applied by NRCS specification on disturbed and burned ground.

This project was designed using NRCS specifications for Riparian Forest Buffers. All riparian work will be to NRCS specifications. 40 trees/shrubs were planted every 100 stream feet. These trees/shrubs were to be no younger than two years old. Each tree/shrub is protected by a 5 ft cage.



Non-FA, continued

Keyes Creek Cross Fence

Lack of cross fencing in the east third of the property allowed livestock to congregate in bottom areas that had been planted with intermediate wheatgrass and crested wheatgrass. This heavy use allowed for overgrazing which hindered the ability of the vegetation to slow runoff and retain soil moisture on the sites. This allowed for excessive sediment flowing into Keyes Creek. Keyes Creek is an important tributary to Bridge Creek, a high priority stream in the watershed.

4250 feet of cross fence was constructed to better manage grazing on this property. The flows from this property impact Keyes Creek which is an important tributary to Bridge Creek, a high priority stream. The Keyes Creek watershed is now a focus of the Wheeler SWCD for juniper removal.

Leafy Spurge Removal & EDRR

The Oregon State Weed Board funded two grants to treat 146 acres of leafy spurge along the John Day River and to survey ground in Wheeler County. The Weed technician monitored 40 subwatersheds (covering approximately 100,000 acres) within Wheeler County for new infestations of weeds. This monitoring was done by foot, ATV, and vehicular roadside monitoring. One newly established Russian knapweed site was discovered in the Parrish Creek watershed, and was eradicated by the landowner. Education and outreach activities included: educated individual landowners on identification of weeds, and the importance of prevention. Prevention activities included: identified and removed 1 Yellow starthistle plant from the Girds Cr. subwatershed where the species did not previously exist. The plant was near the middle of the watershed, this action prevented establishment of Yellow starthistle, protecting over 22,000 acres.



Riparian Buffers in Wheeler County

Through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), landowners or land managers can lease their riparian property for contract periods of 10 to 15 years and receive cost-share funding to make improvements such as tree and shrub plantings, fencing and off channel water developments.

A required component of the program is excluding livestock or any type of use for the life of the contract. Landowners are also responsible for fence maintenance and keeping weeds to a minimum within the buffer area.

The program is funded and managed by the USDA Farm Services Agency office in Condon and is facilitated by the Wheeler Soil & Water Conservation District's Conservation Specialist. Responsibilities include helping landowners navigate the program paperwork, assessing the property to see if it qualifies and writing the conservation plan.

This year 9.3 miles and 373.53 acres were enrolled in the program in Wheeler County. Since CREP began in Oregon, over 95 miles and 1,802 acres of riparian exclusion buffers have been enrolled in Wheeler County.

For more information regarding the CREP program, contact Herb Winters, WSWCD Conservation Specialist, at 541/468-2990.



Focus Area, continued

Mountain/Indian Creek Culverts

The project replaced two existing culverts on Mountain and Badger Creeks with 16 ft wide x 30 ft long bridges (inside span 23-25 ft). Two existing culverts on Indian Creek were replaced with 15 ft wide x 30 ft long bottomless arch culverts. The upper culvert on Indian Creek was removed and the site was regraded. Construction assistance on the Indian Creek culvert sites was kindly provided by the ODFW screen shop in John Day. The landowner provided equipment and labor for the installation of the two bridges.

The upper section of Mountain Creek is a highly productive system providing cool water refugia with consistent cool flows

In addition to the enhancement work, the landowner has enrolled the property into CREP. Partners on this project include Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Wheeler SWCD, CTWS and ODFW.

Heavy cattle presence had stripped the area of riparian vegetation. The extended lack of riparian vegetation also deprived the stream system of large woody debris recruitment. The cattle presence has caused the channelization and confinement of Badger Creek. This has caused the disconnection from historic meanders, lack of pool habitat, and an overall lack of channel complexity. The resulting reduction of soil cohesion has led to channel downcutting in many areas. The downcutting has reduced the elevation of the



throughout the year. It provides some of the best spawning and rearing habitat within the watershed. It is essential to have full fish movement within this section to fully utilize the habitat and resources present. Each of the pre-existing crossings consisted of a culvert that did not meet ODFW fish passage requirements and presented varying degrees of passage difficulty to fish in the system.

Badger Creek Habitat #2

This project is located on Badger Creek, a tributary to Mountain Creek in southeastern Wheeler County. Badger Creek is a highly productive steelhead habitat, providing cool-water refugia for steelhead spawning and rearing. Historic use of livestock grazing has resulted in eroding vertical banks, reduced channel complexity and a lack of riparian vegetation. This project increased habitat complexity and erosional inputs on over 1/2 mile of Badger Creek by using a combination of bio-engineering techniques including constructed riffles, rootwad revetment, wood placement and riparian plantings.

stream effectively cutting it off from the historic floodplain.

Eroded banks have been re-enforced using bio-engineering methods (numerous throughout the reach) reducing the sediment load currently being dumped into Badger Creek. The exclusion (16.7 acres) and plantings (2,000 trees and shrubs) implemented through CREP have provided immediate herbaceous cover, further reducing erosion. The constructed riffles (25) have raised the current water table allowing greater access to the historic floodplain (1,150 ft of side channel). Complex habitat structures (45) have been installed throughout the length of the project (log jams and rootwads).

Mountain Creek Restoration Phase #4

Mountain Creek is a tributary of Rock Creek which is a tributary of the John Day River. The project location is 12 miles east of the city of Mitchell along Highway 26 in Wheeler County. Mountain Creek Restoration Phase #4 is the

Continued on page 11

Focus Area, continued

final phase of a large-scale restoration reintroduction project.

Due to flooding in the 1950's, Mountain Creek was forced into a bypass channel that routes all flow along the north side of the meadow. The bypass channel offers little to no habitat quality. The landowners have agreed to allow for the return of Mountain Creek to the historic channel as long as assurances are made that their infrastructure will not be flooded. This requires that the bypass channel be used as a "safety valve" to carry excess flows.

Phase #4 of the Mountain Creek Restoration project involved the active in-stream habitat restoration of 0.25 miles of historic channel. Bioengineering techniques such as large woody debris placement were used. Additionally, bank pullbacks were performed in order for the historic channel to accommodate the high flows. A structure was placed at the diversion point to divert water from the bypass channel into the historic channel. This structure allows excess flow to be directed down the bypass channel during high flow events, but during normal operation the entirety of the flow is directed down the historic channel.

Additional elements of this project include the replacement of a ford crossing with a bridge just upstream of the structure and the installation of a four trough off-stream watering system.

Mountain Creek Tributary Reach Evaluation

The Mid-C Recovery Plan lists the major limiting factors for the Mountain Creek Watershed as the following: 1) degraded floodplain and channel structure, 2) altered sediment routing, 3) water quality (temp), 4) altered hydrology, and 5) impaired fish passage.

The John Day Subbasin Plan identifies the Mountain Creek Watershed as having a high restoration benefit with the attributes for restoration including Channel Stability, Habitat Diversity, Sediment Load, Temperature, and Key Habitat Quality. The OWEB Basin Priorities list Habitat Fragmentation/Connectivity, Loss of Shade/Cover and



Mountain Creek Restoration #4



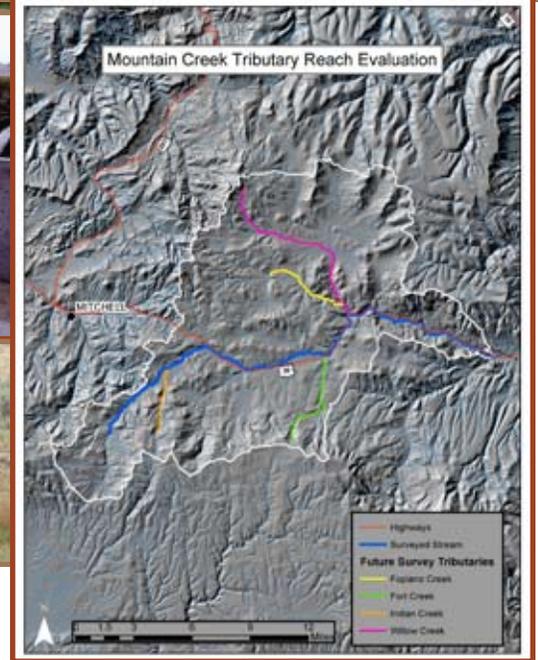
Mountain Creek Restoration #4



Mountain Creek Restoration #4



Mountain Creek Restoration #4



Altered Habitat Structure as all High Impact for riparian/floodplain habitats within the Mountain Creek Watershed. For aquatic/channel habitats within Mountain Creek Watershed, Habitat Fragmentation/Connectivity/Fish Passage, Altered Habitat Complexity, Altered Thermal Regime, Limited In-Channel Wood, Floodplain Connection, and Instream Flow are all listed as High Impact.

All of these limiting factors will more easily be addressed to some extent by the geodatabase and assessment work proposed in this project.

This technical assistance project performed 18.4 miles of on-the-ground stream habitat inventory on four steelhead tributaries to the Mountain Creek system, adding to an existing geodatabase of 33 miles of survey work done on Mountain Creek and Badger Creek in 2011. Protocols came from the Intermediate Survey Level of ODFW's Surveying Oregon's Streams "A Snapshot in Time" training manual. All of this information will be used to provide a roadmap for Wheeler SWCD to more efficiently focus restoration dollars within the Mountain Creek watershed to achieve Mid-C Recovery goals.

◆◆◆

MISSION STATEMENT

To maximize economic and environmental watershed values for Wheeler County residents by developing, conserving and protecting water, soil, plant structures and other natural resources.

~ Improve the health of the watersheds through holistic measures that enhance water quality and quantity, soil health and conservation for beneficial uses

- Promote implementation of the Mid-John Day Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plan.
- Promote and implement USDA Programs.
- Assist and promote watershed council activity.
- Seek funding for projects.
- Provide technical assistance to the public.
- Set strategic priority work areas.
- Implement District projects.
- Initiate major offensive against invasive species.
- Form or maintain partnerships with federal, state and local agencies and tribes.
- Promote relevant research and monitoring.
- Conduct watershed assessments/action plans/conservation planning.

~ Provide education and outreach to the public

- Produce newsletters and annual report.
- Organize tours and workshops for students, landowners and land managers.
- Participate in community activities.
- Partner with local schools to further natural resource educational opportunities.
- Develop funding source for public education activities.
- Provide AgWQMAP fact sheets and information for distribution.

~ Manage the business of the district in an efficient and effective manner

- Encourage staff and director development by attending workshops, conventions and training sessions.
- Meet state filing requirements for budget, audit and reports.
- Hold monthly board meetings and December annual meeting.
- Seek secure funding by exploring creative and productive ways to finance district operations and fund employee positions.
- Develop operational policies and procedures.

BOARD MEMBERS

Jeremiah Holmes,
Chair

Wayne Lindquist,
Vice-Chair

Matt Williams,
Sec. Treasurer

Ted Molinari

Herb Jones

James Robert Collins

Zone 2, Vacant

ASSOCIATE BOARD MEMBERS

Amy Derby

Rusty Rutherford

Non-Profit
US Postage
PAID
Permit #8
Fossil, OR

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