



Annual Report

July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

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.

Mountain/Indian Creek Culverts

This project is located at five sites on Badger Creek, Indian Creek, and Mountain Creek. All five culverts were undersized and/or poorly designed and presented velocity and/or jump barriers to all life stages of native Redband trout and steelhead. Four of the culverts were replaced: two with bridges and two with bottomless pipe arch culverts. The landowner agreed to completely remove the fifth culvert since access will be possible with the improved crossing structure downstream. With the improvements made on these culverts, almost seven miles of quality habitat was opened up. Partners included Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, the landowner, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, and the Wheeler SWCD.

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

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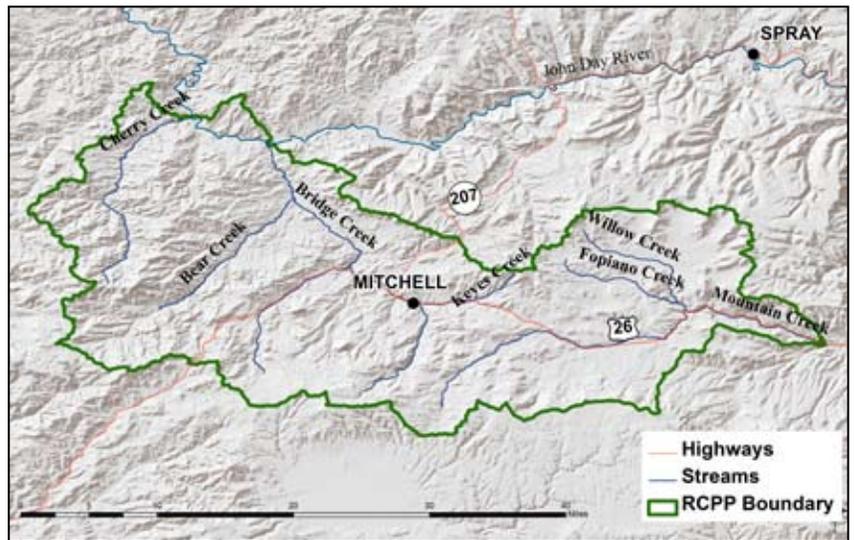
Thanks to our Partners

This Annual Report of the Wheeler Soil and Water Conservation District (WSWCD) reflects activities that occurred during the fiscal year - from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. In the 2014-2015 fiscal year, the Wheeler SWCD completed ten projects, monitored 17 previously completed projects and managed another 38 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

On January 15, 2015, the Wheeler Soil and Water Conservation District and Natural Resources Conservation Service were informed of their successful RCPP (Regional Conservation Partnership Program) grant proposal, the “North Slope Ochoco Holistic Restoration Project”. This will put into action conservation work in three local watersheds: Mountain Creek, Bridge Creek, and Cherry Creek, all located in south Wheeler County.



The RCPP grant is a matching grant, which means it was contingent upon other funding sources coming together with Wheeler SWCD in partnership. Conservation Specialist and Project Manager Herb Winters, Wheeler SWCD, commented, “It is important to note that NRCS is funding a portion of this project. The RCPP funds were awarded because Wheeler SWCD and our partners were able to show the capacity to leverage an additional \$7 million dollars to pair with the \$4.1 million. This means that over the next five years we are hoping to implement approximately \$11 million dollars of conservation work within the project area.”

Partnership is required at the landowner level as well. NRCS, Wheeler SWCD and the landowner will all work in concert to implement these project components, and will be joined by other relevant agencies and other possible funders. In truth, partnership and cooperation is the name of the game, and is critical to its success.

Landowners within the project boundaries do not get ‘paid extra’ to participate – if their land is involved with the projects, they receive a reimbursement for work that they do, a cost-share. Not all work provides for the same cost-share; it is allocated according to a pre-determined cost-share allowance schedule. Additionally, the work performed must be done to NRCS specifications, and the landowner agrees to allow agency oversight over time and into the future – monitoring of project work, installation, completion and –later- maintenance.

The project boundaries are Mountain Creek, Bridge Creek and Cherry Creek watersheds. These were not picked arbitrarily, they were selected because a variety of local agencies have identified them as having high priority conservation improvements needed, and also because many landowners in these watersheds have a proven track record of conservation work. It’s a fairly simple equation- Project work that regionally and nationally has been identified to be high on the list of priorities, plus motivated landowners who have shown they can successfully perform within the numerous regulatory guidelines, and are willing to delve into even more complex project work. It’s an equation for success, and as such should breed other and more diverse project funding in a broader area of Wheeler County as time goes on.

“Wheeler County deserves this grant, and deserved to have this funding allocated,” says Damon Brosnan, NRCS District Conservationist.

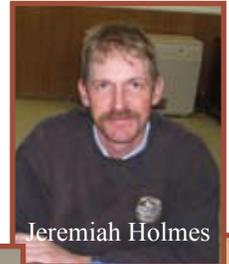


Clockwise from left: Spring development site in Cherry Creek, juniper removal site in Bridge Creek, and juniper removal site in Bear Creek

Continued on page 3

The District's Board of Directors

At the January 2015 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 seven and a half years.



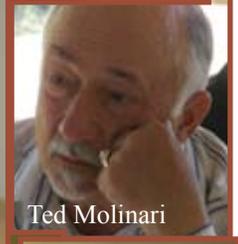
Jeremiah Holmes

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

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 28 years.



Ted Molinari

Ted Molinari and his wife have lived outside of Fossil for the past 24 years. Ted has served on the SWCD board for 18 years.

Herb Jones has ranched east of Mitchell for 16 years. Herb has served on the Board for seven 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!



RCP, continued

“The funding has to be focused in limited areas because it would cost many, many millions of dollars to do these types of projects countywide, and that’s not feasible in one step. We had to start somewhere, and it’s my hope and my plan that we continue to seek grants to further this work in other areas of Wheeler County.”

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

- Irrigation efficiency and improvement
- Western juniper removal
- Pre-commercial thinning
- Other important elements: spring developments, fish passage and habitat restoration, fencing, brush management and range restoration

Landowners will be solely responsible to hire any additional workers or contractors that might be needed to implement project work. Brosnan said, “We believe it will create extra jobs in the area due to the sheer volume of work that will be conducted.”

He added that the NRCS and Wheeler SWCD will be providing guidance as to the regulations and work specifications, but that it is completely up to the landowners and land-managers to hire and monitor any workers, equipment operators or contractors involved. “We’re concerned the work is done in a timely manner, completed correctly to specifications, and within the contract guidelines. But hiring workers to complete the project is entirely up to landowners,” says Brosnan.

The first round of signups were completed in June of 2015 and four contracts were awarded. The second signup ended in November and the applications are currently being ranked for contracts. Multiple signup periods will be available during the five year project timeframe.

Project work began this summer for the North Slope Ochoco RCP with Wheeler SWCD, NRCS, landowners, and our partners completing over \$500,000 worth of restoration projects. These efforts included instream fish passage/habitat, spring developments, fencing, range restoration, irrigation efficiency, and western juniper projects.

For more information, contact Herb Winters/Chase Schultz, Wheeler SWCD at 541-468-2990, or Damon Brosnan, NRCS at 541-384-2671, ext 107.



Wheeler SWCD's Staff & Partners

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



Judy

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

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.



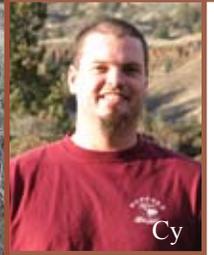
Herb & Damon

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

and minutes, quarterly and annual reports provided to the Oregon Dept of Agriculture (ODA), Biennial Review and LMA oversight, and assists the District Manager and staff with a variety of 'business of the District' tasks.



Chase



Cy

Chase Schultz joined the Wheeler SWCD

staff in April. 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, 2014 ~ June 30, 2015

Revenues



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

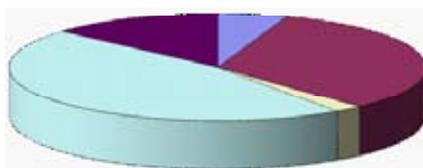
Beginning balance July 1, 2014..... \$599,745

REVENUES:

Oregon Dept of Ag Grants..... \$76,176
 OWEB Grants..... \$380,461
 USFWS/USFS/BLM Contracts \$9,500
 BPA Contracts \$657,242
 Other/Misc Income \$55,130
TOTAL REVENUES..... \$1,178,509

Expenses

- ODA Grants
- OWEB Grants
- USFWS/USFS Contracts
- BPA Grants
- District Operating Costs



EXPENSES:

ODA Grants \$76,176
 OWEB Grants..... \$460,188
 USFWS/USFS/BLM Contracts \$30,500
 BPA Contracts \$649,855
 District Operating Costs..... \$189,191
TOTAL EXPENSES..... \$1,405,910

Ending balance June 30, 2014..... \$372,344

Greater Wheeler County Area Accomplishments (Non-Focus Area)

Lower Bridge Creek - Bear Creek Habitat Water Quality Phase #2

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 watersheds within this region. The John Day Subbasin Plan also lists the Bridge Creek Watershed as a Level I priority for restoration. This project focuses on the area of the confluence of Bridge Creek and Bear Creek, both highly productive steelhead streams in the Lower John Day Basin.

The lower portion of the Bridge Creek Watershed is primarily in BLM or National Parks Service ownership and is part of

troughs. This will greatly reduce the cattle presence in the riparian corridor minimizing their detrimental effects.

Phase #2 of this project had three distinct elements. 1. Construction of an off-stream watering system. This system consisted of installing 8,800 ft. of 2" PVC pipe and eight (8) Ritchie CT-6 watering troughs. Concrete pads were constructed for each of the troughs. The water for this system was provided by an existing well. 2. Removal of Russian olive from the project area. This was accomplished by using a combination of girdling, chemical application, and manual removal. When knapweed was encountered it was eradicated or sprayed. There were two rounds of treatment for this phase of the project, one in 2013 and one in 2014. Several follow



Lower Bridge-Bear #2 Trough



Lower Bridge-Bear #2 Riparian Fence



Lower Bridge-Bear #2 Russian Olive Treatment



Lower Bridge-Bear #2 Planting

NOAA's Intensively Monitored Watershed (IMW) program. The BLM and National Parks Service has been conducting riparian restoration work on Bridge Creek for over a decade and the improvements to the watershed conditions have been remarkable. There has also been a significant effort made on the part of the two federal agencies to control invasive species, particularly Russian olive. Due to efforts by BLM and NOAA, the only large presence of Russian olive in the lower Bridge Creek watershed is located on the reach being addressed through the various phases of this project. The eradication will take several years and significant follow up work to ensure the entire area is devoid of Russian olive. After this time the native vegetation will be allowed to flourish. There is a large cattle presence within the project area. The landowner has agreed to install an exclusion fence for the majority of the riparian corridor in exchange for installing a stock water system consisting of eight watering

ups will be necessary to ensure that the species is completely eradicated. The third element of this project involved the construction of 3,720 feet of heavy duty fence around the east side of the upper portion of Bridge Creek. The fence was tied into the existing fence where needed. Two water gaps were provided for the landowner.

Thomas Juniper Removal

The Thomas Juniper Removal project cut and piled 59 acres of western juniper in the Haystack Creek watershed northeast of Spray. A Northwest Youth Conservation Corps crew was contracted by the landowner to complete the work.

A reduction in farming practices had allowed an increase in

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Wheeler Soil & Water Conservation District

2014-2015 Key Accomplishments By the Numbers

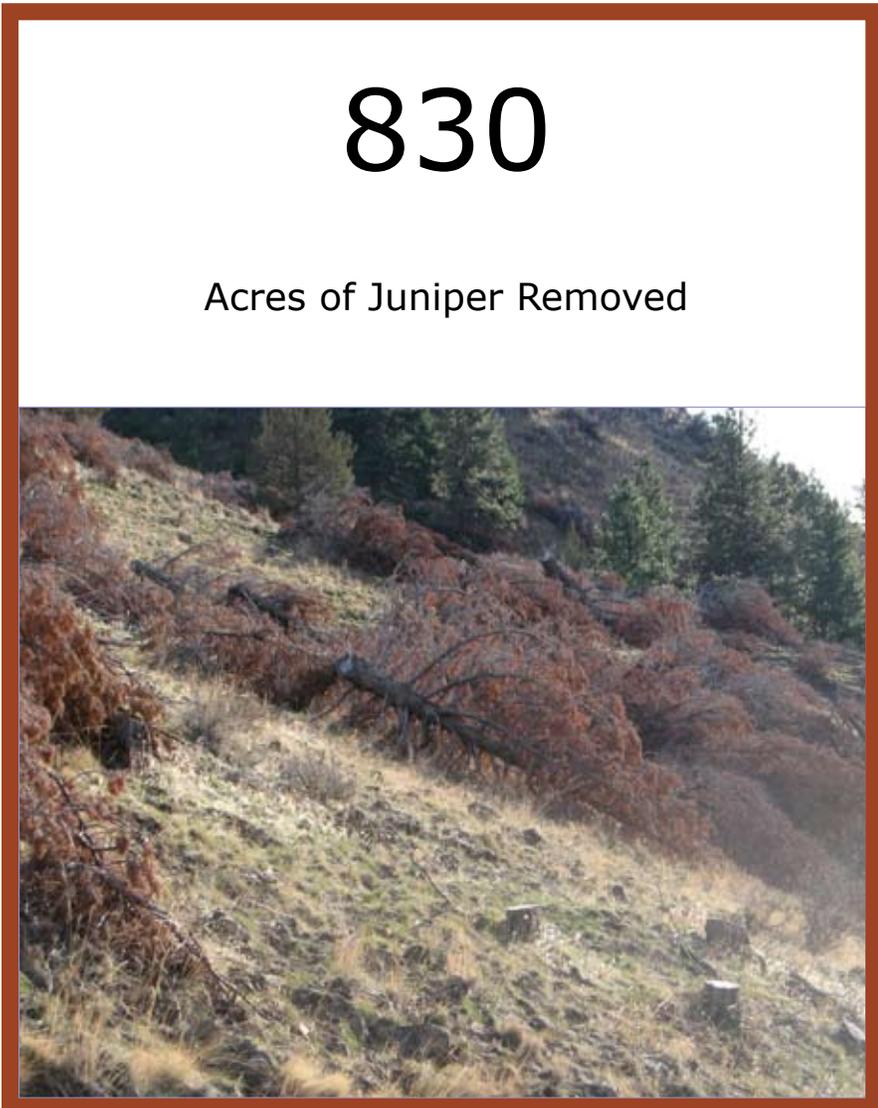


112,910
Feet of Riparian Fencing



624/53
Acres of
Yellow Starthistle and
Leafy Spurge
treated





Non-FA, continued

Phase I Juniper in previously open areas. The site identified by this proposal is generally southeast facing and has a moderate understory of perennial grass. The shrub community is limited on the site, with mostly rabbitbrush present.

The project addressed western juniper in the Haystack Creek watershed. This project will complement the 43 acre Haystack Creek Juniper Removal project that is being implemented lower in the watershed. The Haystack Creek watershed was the site of a 1,000 acre wildfire in 2014 which eliminated a number of acres on neighboring property. Haystack Creek is a tributary to the John Day River in the Lower John Day/Kahler Creek hydrologic unit. The Mid John Day-Bridge Creek Watershed Council and NRCS have targeted the HUC for a large scale upland improvement project. The project is expected to address 800-1000 acres of western juniper, deteriorating agricultural fields, spring developments, noxious weeds and cross fencing.

Donnelly Basin Juniper Removal

This project removed 52 acres of western juniper and treated 26 acres of medusahead rye. The majority of the ground has a good perennial grass understory that did not need additional seeding. The removal of juniper will improve infiltration of precipitation and reduce runoff and erosion. This site is within 1/4 mile of the previous Donnelly project which removed 27 acres of juniper and constructed 2100 feet of cross fence.

Western juniper has greatly encroached on Donnelly Creek basin, a small tributary to the John Day River. The juniper had diminished the presence of the shrub community and impacted the bunchgrass. The steeper hillsides retained a good bunchgrass understory, but the flatter portions of the site were being invaded by medusahead rye. The high cover of juniper also reduced infiltration of precipitation, decreasing water available to the stream through the soil profile.

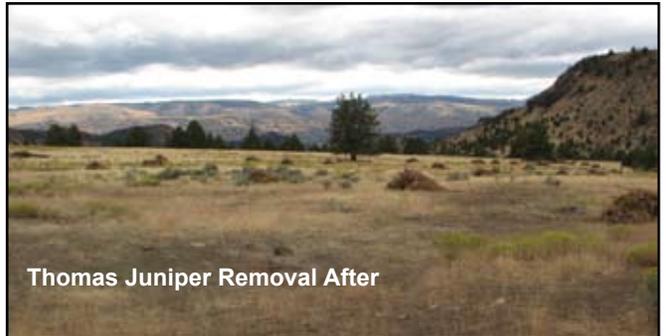
The majority of the juniper removal is on north facing slope along the main stream channel. The weed treatment on the site includes the flatter areas of the basin and will be seeded at a later date. Additional juniper removal work is being completed on neighboring properties. Donnelly Creek is a small tributary to the John Day River near Service Creek.

Maxwell Juniper Removal

The Maxwell Ranch Upland Improvement project removed 419 acres of western juniper, treated 128 acres of noxious weeds and seeded 150 acres. The Gable Creek and Thompson Creek watersheds, tributaries to Bridge Creek had a high density of western juniper that affected stream flows, understory vegetation, erosion and spring flows. Removal of the juniper, treatment of the noxious weed infestations and reseeding will allow a more desirable understory that facilitates infiltration of precipitation rather than overland flows that move topsoil to the stream. Increasing noxious weed presence, primarily medusahead, has also contributed to the ecological issues.



Thomas Juniper Removal Before



Thomas Juniper Removal After



Donnelly Basin Juniper Removal Before



Donnelly Basin Juniper Removal After

Erosion and overland flow will be abated by treating those sites and reseeding disturbed and bare ground.

Phase II of this project, funded by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board is still in progress. When completed, it will remove an additional 377 acres of juniper, treat 128 more acres of weeds, reseed 130 acres and develop one spring.

The landowner used a mulching head on an excavator to remove juniper trees on the flatter ground in the project area.

Continued on page 9

Non-FA, continued

Juniper on steep ground was cut with a chainsaw. The landowner will address the slash by jackpot burning over the winter months. The project removed a total of 419 acres of Phase II and III juniper. 128 acres of weed sites were treated with an ATV mounted sprayer or backpack sprayer. Sites along the roads were targeted first to reduce the chance of spreading weed seeds further. 150 acres of herbicide treated sites and bare ground were targeted with broadcast seeding to minimize the chance of erosion and overland flow.

Weed Projects

Through funding from the US Forest Service and the Oregon State Weed Board, Wheeler SWCD was able to treat 1,000 acres of Yellow Starthistle, Houndstongue, Leafy Spurge and other noxious weeds. Those grants also allowed 10 acres of high priority weeds to be surveyed and treated to prevent further spread.



Leafy Spurge Treatment Area



Russian Knapweed Treatment Area



Maxwell Juniper Removal Before



Maxwell Juniper Removal Before



Maxwell Juniper Removal After



Maxwell Juniper Removal After



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 9.2 miles and 305 acres were enrolled in the program in Wheeler County. Since CREP began in Oregon, over 86 miles and 1,429 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

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.

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. All crossings were installed according to engineering specifications.

Badger Creek Habitat #2

The 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. In addition to the enhancement work, the landowner has enrolled the property into CREP. Partners on this project include Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board,



Badger Creek Bridge



Lower Indian Creek Culvert



Badger Creek Habitat Before



Badger Creek Habitat After



Badger Creek Habitat After



Badger Creek Habitat After

the length of the project (log jams and rootwads).

Badger Creek Diversion #2

The project is located on Badger Creek directly below the US Forest Service Boundary. Badger Creek becomes Mountain Creek as it continues towards the John Day River. This is the highest diversion in the Mountain Creek watershed. This diversion was identified as being a barrier during the Mountain Creek Reach Evaluation/Action Plan. The average stream slope within the reach is 1.6% with a slope range of 0.4% to 5.7%. The average stream width is 11 ft with a width range of 7 ft to 15 ft at channel forming flows. The typical channel

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 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

Focus Area, continued

substrate ranges from silt to small cobble.

The diversion was not designed for fish passage when flashboards were in place. There is also a complete lack of significant riparian shading along this reach of Badger Creek. Erosion of the stream banks through the project reach is also a concern.

The project replaced the existing diversion on Badger Creek with a concrete encased steel headgate structure approximately 60 ft upstream of the current diversion location. Additionally, 55 ft of the stream channel was regraded with a stream simulation consisting of large rock and cobbles for long-term channel stability. The stream bank was lined with rootwads, rocks and willow clumps for



Badger Creek Diversion #2



Badger Creek Diversion #2



Mountain Creek Restoration #3



Mountain Creek Restoration #3



Mountain Creek Restoration #3

bank stabilization (see design). The 112 ft. section between the new diversion and the fish screen was piped using 18" Hancor. This will eliminate current ditch loss caused by the shallow ditch gradient, porous soils, and evaporation.

Mountain Creek Restoration #3

Mountain Creek is listed within the John Day Basin Recovery Plan as a high priority watershed for the spawning and rearing of steelhead. Some of the key limiting factors for steelhead recovery as listed in that plan are fish passage, water quality, habitat complexity, and water quantity. To date, numerous projects have been conducted on the stream to address these limiting factors. It is agreed upon by local restoration cooperators that the biggest impact on these limiting factors is

found in this area. Due to flooding in the 1950's, Mountain Creek was forced into a by-pass channel that routes all flow along the north side of the meadow and offers little to no habitat quality.

A more pressing issue that results in a passage barrier to all life stages of salmonids at critical times is flow. There is a substantial amount of subsurface flow (subbing) from Mountain Creek that finds its way into the historic channel at the berms that direct the flow into the bypass channel. There is also subbing from the bypass channel into the

meadows and historic channel at an alluvial area approximately half-way down the bypass channel. The landowner also flood irrigates approximately 300 acres of the meadow from a diversion point near the berms. Some of the irrigation water that subs into the

fields returns to the historic channel as cool water recharge. All of this combines to create a situation where a majority of the bypass channel is often dry from June until October, while the historic channel generally maintains a small level of flow throughout the year. The historic channel reconnects to the primary channel at the lower end of the fields, but it does not currently reconnect to Mountain Creek at the upper end and a complete passage barrier is created during the times when the bypass channel is dry.

This phase (Phase #3) addressed the 0.8 miles of historic channel just upstream of the work done in Phase #2. The agricultural operations combined with a lack of channel forming flows have left the historic channel undersized and in need of restoration. Bank pullbacks and terracing was completed along 3100 ft of stream. Rootwad revetments were completed along 925 ft of streambank. Additionally 14 logjam structures were installed and anchored with ballast stones. Phase #3 addressed one undersized culvert and replaced it with a bridge. Just as the two previous phases, the restored channel section was enrolled into the CREP program upon completion of the stream work.

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

WHEELER SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
40535 HIGHWAY 19
FOSSIL, OREGON 97830
TEL: 541 / 468-2990
FAX: 541 / 468-2991

