



April 16, 2014

Klamath County Budget Committee
305 Main Street
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Attn: Klamath County Budget Committee

The Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District, (The District) would like to thank the members of the Klamath County Budget Committee for their service to the community through this committee. We, also, greatly appreciate the opportunity to make this budget presentation for committee consideration of funding to the District. The District operates as a special district and serves the residents of Klamath County. The District is governed by a county wide elected Board of Directors. The Board serves voluntarily to promote the wise use of natural resources for the economic and social benefit of the county. The Klamath County agricultural community is experiencing extreme hardship with the ongoing regulatory drought conditions. The recently released settlement agreement will bring further hardships with the request from the Klamath Tribes for more water to be left instream. The District is working with landowners in the upper basin to mitigate impacts that the loss of 25% more water will cause.

The District operates on a limited amount of funding. In the past the Klamath County has supported the Districts efforts with up to \$75,000 per year. This critical funding has been cut to a point where the district receives no funding from the county to assist the Ag community. The District now gets some funding from ODA, NFWF, OWEB, and from farm rental equipment (No-Till drills and an Aerator) owned by the District. These sources of income have deliverables that leave the district lacking the resources to address new challenges the agricultural community faces. The District is working with NRCS to deliver a program that is anticipated to bring substantial funding to the Basin to provide alternate crops to ranchers with reduced water availability. Although funding will be available to assist ranchers and farmers in the basin through NRCS, no funding will be available from this program for the District.

The District has also been asked to pursue several ideas including an idea developed by the district for water storage in the upper basin. With limited resources we cannot make any progress on these issues. In the past when the county funded the district, the funds would leverage anywhere from 50/1 to 100/1 in programmatic funding to assist the agricultural producers in the basin. The funding request for the District will preserve 3 full time jobs in the basin and support another part time position that will enable us to pursue solutions for Basin agricultural producers. The future for the district is to increase our visibility to position ourselves to secure a tax base for stable funding.

Sincerely,

Joe Watkins

Joe Watkins
District Manager
Klamath Soil & Water Conservation District
(541) 883-6932
joe@klamathswcd.org

541.883.6932 | Fax: 541.882.5409 | 2316 South 6th Street, Suite C | Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601 | www.klamathswcd.org

Board members | Martin Kerns, *Vice Chairman*, Jason Hagerty, *Secretary/Treasurer*, Corey Thompson, *Director*, Bob Flowers, *Director*, Earl Miller, *Director*, Glenn Lorenz, *Director*, Joe Watkins, *Director*

Staff | Joe Watkins, *District Manager*, Brian Quick, *Conservation Technician*, Samantha Mitchell, *Office Manager*

Klamath Soil and Water
Conservation District

Business Plan
for 2012-2017

2316 South 6th Street, Suite C
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
541-883-6932 ext. 101

Adopted _2014_

Executive Summary

The purpose of the Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Business Plan (Plan) is to serve as a broad outline to guide its directors, employees, and partners to respond to natural resource concerns, internal and external practices, and other factors that influence strategies and action. The Plan provides a summary of the organization's structure, identifies key natural resource issues and priorities, and provides an overview of the services, programs, and assistance available to customers through the District. This Plan guides operations management and recruitment of new employees, partners, and associate directors. It is also used as the basis for developing annual work plans and funding requests.

The Plan provides information to county government, state and federal funding agencies, and various partners to support conservation programs within the District. The Klamath SWCD prepared the Plan with the assistance of partners, particularly the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). This Plan has been formatted so it outlines both broad long-range and specific short-term strategic goals to benefit the District, our cooperators, constituents, and the community we serve.

The Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District takes the lead in soil and water conservation throughout Klamath County by working with urban and rural property owners, operators, public officials, various state and federal agencies, and private organizations.

This District believes in the protection, conservation, and improvement of soil and water through our employees' and directors' abilities to plan, assist, and educate. It is our belief that concerns about water quality, water quantity, wetlands, soil erosion, and weed management be addressed while simultaneously respecting the rights of the private property owner and operator.

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Introduction and History

This Business Plan was written and designed by the 2009 Klamath SWCD Board of Directors:

- Martin Kerns (Zone 1)
- Glenn Lorenz (Zone 2)
- Earl Miller (Zone 3)
- Robert Flowers (Zone 4)
- Jason Hagerty (Zone 5)
- Al King (At Large)
- Joseph Watkins (At Large)

This Business Plan was developed to direct the programs, activities, and operations of the Klamath SWCD Board of Directors and employees as a “road map” for their activities. This Plan guides the development of the District annual budget and work plan. It will be reviewed annually for possible updates to reflect changing circumstances and conditions. This current long-range Business Plan will cover July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2014.

The District encourages public attendance at its meetings and participation in its activities and services. Monthly Board meetings are open to the public and are held on the 2nd Tuesday (April to October) or 2nd Wednesday (November to March) at the district office.

A history of the development of conservation districts in Oregon and throughout the nation is summarized in Appendix B.

The Klamath SWCD is an Equal Opportunity Employer, providing services to the public without regard to race, color, national origin, religious preference, gender, age, or disability.

Leadership and Governance

The Klamath SWCD is one of 45 conservation districts in Oregon. Conservation districts are defined in Oregon law as political subdivisions of state government. The District is not a state agency. Rather it is classified as a municipal corporation, a form of local government which is required to follow many of the same laws that govern state agencies and special districts. It is specifically governed by ORS 568.210 to 568.890 and ORS 568.900 to 568.933. See Appendix E for the specific powers and authorities granted to districts. Appendix F lists other statutes and administrative rules to which the District is subject.

The Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) that established and govern Oregon’s Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD) (except the federal tribal Tiicham Conservation District) was significantly revised by the 2009 Legislative Assembly under House Bill 2082. The origin of the House Bill was a collaborative effort among the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts, member Conservation Districts, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture. It was designed to address the evolving challenges and opportunities presented to today’s SWCDs that were not

envisioned when the Statute originated, and to eliminate antiquated provisions in the previous editions.

In addition to the general purpose of Districts under ORS 568.225 in the previous editions, the following was added: “**promote collaborative conservation efforts to protect and enhance healthy watershed functions, assist in the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency resources**”.

Board of Directors

Directors are elected by the electorate of Klamath County at the November General Election, which is held during even-numbered years. Director positions are elected in staggered terms to provide continuity on the board and maintain consistent operations. The Klamath SWCD Board may appoint a person to fill a board vacancy between elections for the duration of that position’s term. Five of the seven positions are classified as zone positions and must meet the zone requirements and terms of office as specified in ORS 568.560 as follows:

“Zone directors must own or manage 10 or more acres of land in the District, be involved in the active management of that property, reside within the boundaries of the District, and be a registered voter.”

An individual may serve as a zone director in lieu of land ownership or management requirements if the individual resides within the zone that is represented, has served at least one year as a Klamath SWCD Director or Associate Director and has a conservation plan approved by the Klamath SWCD Board. The other two positions are at-large positions. To qualify for an at-large position, a person must reside in Klamath County and be a registered voter. No land ownership or management requirements are needed for an at-large position, which is also governed by ORS 568.560.

An individual director has power only when acting as a part of the Klamath SWCD Board. Individual board members may be delegated authority or power to act on behalf of the Board in specific, limited tasks. This authority or power is granted through board action (resolution, motion, policy, etc.) and must be recorded in the meeting minutes.

The Klamath SWCD Board works cooperatively as a unit to plan and oversee implementing district programs. As a representative of the District Board, opinions expressed publicly by individual board members should be consistent with established board policy, not the individual’s personal agenda or opinions.

ORS 568.545 requires all districts to select a Chair and Secretary from among its directors. The District may elect other officers as desired.

The **Chair** is granted the responsibility to represent the District with other districts, agencies, associations, partners, organizations, legislators, and property owners consistent with the policies, plans, and interests of the District. The chair will also conduct regular and special meetings of the Board.

A **Vice-Chair** has been given the authority to act as the Chair in case of the absence or unavailability of the Chair.

The **Secretary** is the custodian of all District records, minutes, contracts, and other official documents.

Committees are an effective way for the District to plan and implement district functions. They can be comprised of board members, associate directors, district advisors, representatives of cooperating agencies and associations, or interested citizens.

The Klamath SWCD can also have various **ad hoc committees**, which are charged with specific tasks over a specific time period. Ad hoc committees are then disbanded after the assigned task and/or timeframe is completed.

The Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District expands its capabilities through the selection and appointment of **Associate Directors**. Associate Directors do not vote on board decisions but are expected to augment the Board's knowledge and experience level and assist with District programs and activities. They may also be asked to represent the Board on specific assignments. Associate Directors, once officially appointed by the District Board, are provided with the same Tort liability insurance under the Oregon Tort Claims Act as the elected directors. Associate Directors are expected to attend monthly board meetings and other special meetings as requested. Associate Directors serve until the Board meeting on the January following the General Election, at which time the Board determines who they wish to appoint or reappoint.

Strategic Direction

Mission

The mission of the Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District is to protect, conserve and improve the quality of soil, water, and other natural resources in Klamath County through planning, technical assistance, and education.

In carrying out our mission, the District works, coordinates, and cooperates with:

- property owners and operators
- public and private conservation organizations
- agriculture groups
- public agencies
- citizens

Vision

The vision of the Klamath SWCD is to:

- be viewed as a leader in soil and water conservation efforts
- be known in urban and rural areas
- demonstrate accountability with the funds it receives
- have an active and informed board and a well managed district office
- be respected for the quality and effectiveness of our services
- have a track record of measurable and demonstrated results

Values

The values the District strives to meet:

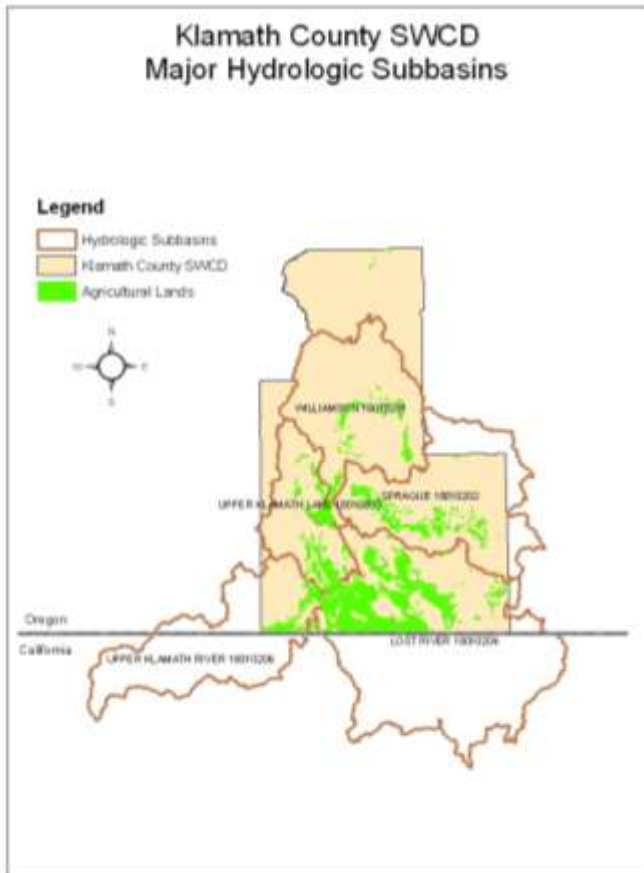
- the proper administration of district funds
- quality customer service
- excellence and quality in all things
- the economic importance of agriculture and natural resources
- the respect, trust, confidence and confidentiality of all property owners/operators
- private property rights
- the stewardship of soil and water
- the application of science and research
- the decisions and knowledge of the property owners/operators
- managed use of natural resources

Guiding Principles

Principles that guide the District's services, programs, and administrative operations are:

- Private landowners will solve their conservation and environment problems voluntarily if given incentives, technical assistance, and education.
- Private landowners have a right to maximize the economic profitability of their land. They also have a responsibility to use natural resources in a wise and responsible manner.
- Resource management is best achieved with a voluntary, locally-led, and holistic approach dealing with watersheds.
- Natural resource conservation efforts can be planned and implemented to sustain long-term healthy, economically viable, productive land uses.
- We have independent responsibilities, but we recognize our dependence on others to deliver programs successfully.
- We form partnerships dedicated to common principles, goals, and objectives. These partnerships ideally include communications, coordination, joint decision making when possible, mutual support, and shared leadership in collaborative efforts.
- We value the relationships with our partners who have common goals, while respecting the differences in mission, cultures, and targets.
- We recognize the need for appropriate regulation and that the best results will occur when an industry regulates and polices itself.
- We believe enduring conservation is achieved only by the cooperative efforts of individuals, agencies, and organizations working together.
- We believe a locally led, watershed-based approach to resource management on private lands is key to conserving natural resources.

Klamath SWCD Subbasin Profile



Introduction

Five sub basins cover the majority of the agricultural lands in the Klamath Soil & Water Conservation District. Subbasins include the Williamson River, Sprague River, Upper Klamath Lake, Lost River, and the Upper Klamath River. This profile is a composite of individual subbasin profiles previously completed by USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service.

Most farmlands are irrigated. Pasture dominates the Upper Klamath Lake, Williamson River and Sprague River Subbasins. Agricultural lands in the Lost River and Upper Klamath River subbasins lies within the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Irrigation Project (USBR) area. Farmland within the USBR project area support irrigated crops such as potatoes, onions, mint, alfalfa, wheat, and barley as well as pasture.

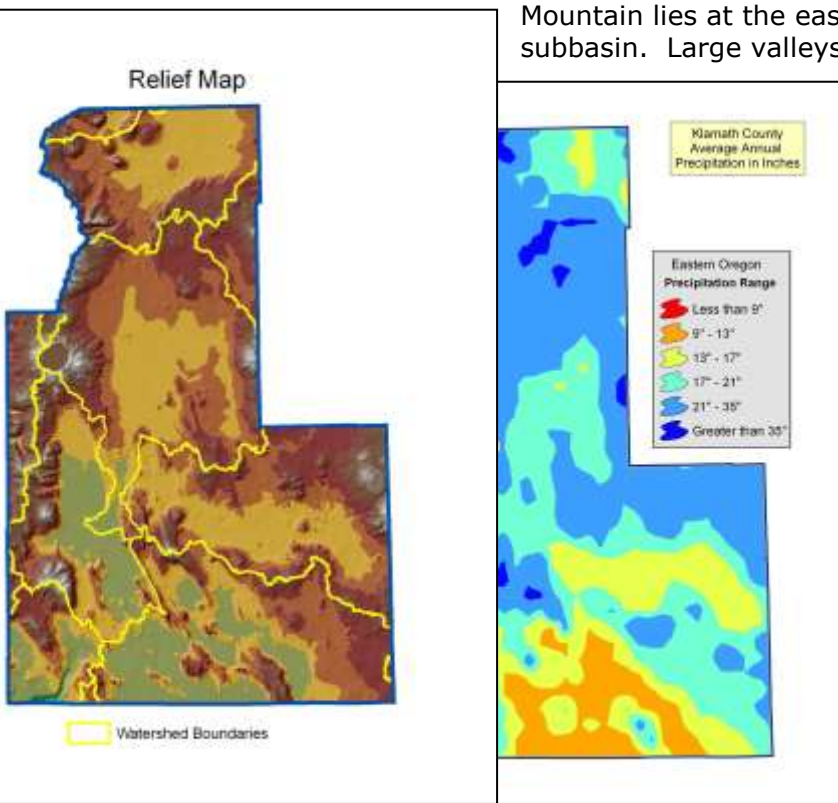
Other private working lands include rangeland scattered throughout the District and private, non-industrial forest concentrated in the Williamson and Sprague River Subbasins.

Total population exceeds 68,000 with most people living in the one major urban area, Klamath Falls.

The western boundary of these subbasins follows the crest of the Cascade Mountains. Gearhart Mountain lies at the eastern boundary of the Sprague River subbasin. Large valleys occur along each of the major streams.

Annual precipitation varies from less than 9 to 17 inches in the valleys to over 21 inches in the mountains. Most agriculture occurs within the valleys and low precipitation necessitates irrigation.

The Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District, the Klamath Falls NRCS Service Center, Klamath Watershed Partnership, and other conservation organizations provide conservation assistance in the District.



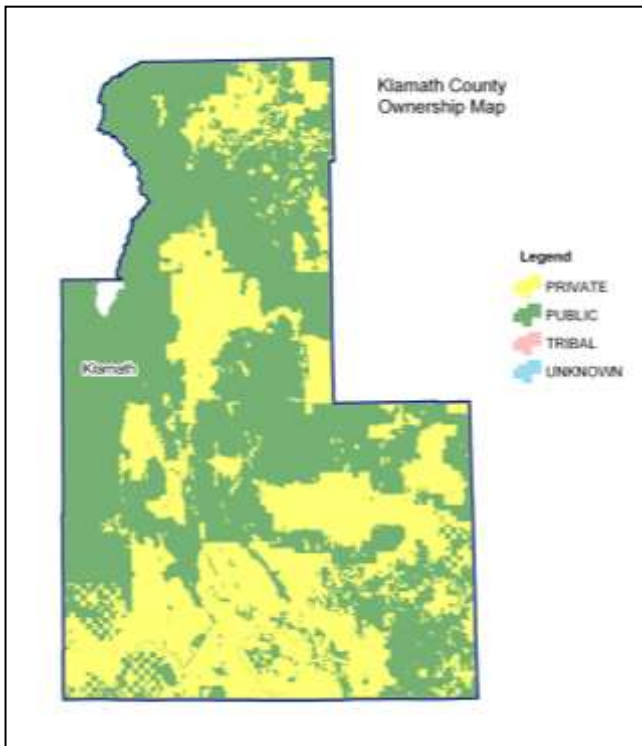
Land Cover/ Land Use	Ownership							
	Public		Private		Private-Industrial		Totals	%
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%		
Forest	1,526,600	43%	418,700	23%	396,000	11%	2,737,300	77%
Grain Crops	0	0%	120,900	3%	0	0%	120,900	3%
Grass/Pasture/ Hay	85,100	2%	276,900	8%	0	0%	362,000	10%
Row Crops	0	0%	16,600	0.5%	0	0%	16,600	0.5%
Shrub/ Rangelands	231,800	7%	200,300	6%	0	0%	432,100	12%
Water/Wetlands /Developed/ Barren	126,100	4%	142,600	4%	0	0%	268,700	8%
Grand Totals	1,969,600	56%	1,176,000	33%	396,000	11%	3,541,600	100%

Private working lands total over 1.1 million acres with 418,700 acres of forest, 200,300 acres of range and 414,400 acres of irrigated pasture and cropland.

Another 396,000 acres are managed as private industrial forest. Over 1.9 million acres are publicly owned and managed by either the U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management.

According to the Census of Agriculture this area has about 1,300 farms. Sixty-five percent are part-time operations with less than 180 acres farmed. The mean acreage is approximately 300 acres.

No. of Farms	No.	1,292
Full-Time Operators	%	35%
Part-time		
Confined Animal Feeding Operations		
Animal Type	Dairy	Feedlot
No. of Permitted Farms	No.	193
	No.	105
	No.	2
No. of Permitted Animals	No.	139
	10,875	4,400



Based on Oregon Department of Agriculture confined animal feeding operation (CAFO) permits, ten dairies and two feedlots operate in the District, largely within the Lost River sub basin.

Resource Information/Status		ACRES	ACRE-FEET
Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights	Surface Water Source	230,169	743,243
	Groundwater Source	100,625	294,224
	Total Irrigated	330,796	1,037,468
Stream Flow Data	USGS 11493500 WILLIAMSON RIVER NEAR KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.	Total Avg. Yield	131,120
		May - Sept Yield	26,936
	USGS 11501000 SPRAGUE RIVER NEAR CHILOQUIN, OR	Total Avg. Yield	422,126
		May - Sept Yield	150,508
	USGS 11504000 WOOD RIVER, AT FORT KLAMATH, OR	Total Avg. Yield	155,502
		May - Sept Yield	59,635
	OWRD 11485000 LOST RIVER AT OLENE, OR	Total Avg. Yield	233,236
		May - Sept Yield	41,265
	USGS 11516530 KLAMATH RIVER BELOW IRON GATE	Total Avg. Yield	1,515,158
		May - Sept Yield	386,164

Adjudicated water rights, according to the Oregon Department of Water Resources, total 330,000 acres with about 70% with surface water source and the remaining 30% from groundwater. Based on an average water right of three acre-feet per acre over one million acre-feet of water are adjudicated to irrigation.

The stream flow data demonstrates that the May-September water yield from major streams is inadequate to meet adjudicated irrigation water rights not to mention water needs of fish, wildlife and other uses.

Over the last century the USBR has built and enhanced storage in Upper Klamath Lake, Gerber Reservoir and Clear Lake. Approximately, 200,000 acres in

Oregon and California are irrigated from the USBR project.

Water quality is also a major resource concern. Twenty-four percent of all stream miles are listed as water quality limited by the state. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) have been established for Upper Klamath Lake and tributary streams for nutrient loading.

High nutrients and algal growth are believed to be major contributors to the decline of Shortnose and Lost River suckers. Recent agreements to restore anadromous fish passage to the Upper Klamath Basin adds to the importance of providing clean, cool water to support spawning and rearing.

Resource Information/Status		MILES	PERCENT
Stream Data	Total Miles – Major (100K Hydro GIS Layer)	2,874	--
	303d/TMDL Listed Streams (DEQ)	689	24%
	Anadromous Fish Presence (StreamNet)	7	0%
	Bull Trout Presence (StreamNet)	31	1%
	Total Croplands & Pasturelands	254,100	100%

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES ¹²	
THREATENED SPECIES	CANDIDATE SPECIES
Mammals -Canada lynx Birds – Bald eagle, Northern spotted owl Fish – Shortnose sucker, Lost River sucker, Bull trout, Coho salmon Invertebrates – Vernal pool fairy shrimp Plants – Applegate’s milk vetch, Gentner’s fritillary, Large-flowered meadowfoam, Cook’s lomatium	Mammals - Pacific fisher Birds – Yellow-billed cuckoo, Streaked horned lark Amphibians and Reptiles – Oregon spotted frog Invertebrates - Mardon skipper butterfly
	PROPOSED SPECIES None
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT¹³ – Chinook, Coho	

Resource Concerns/Issues by Land Use							
SWAPA +H Concerns	Specific Resource Concern/Issue	Grass \ Pasture \ Hay	Grain Crops	Row Crops	Perennial Crops (Orch/Vine/Berries)	Shrub/Range	Forest
Soil Erosion	Wind		X	X			
	Streambank	X					
	Irrigation Induced	X	X	X			
Soil Condition	Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	X	X	X		X	
	Soil Compaction	X		X		X	X
Water Quantity	Water Mgt. For Irrigated Land	X	X	X			
	Water Mgt. For Non-Irrigated Land					X	X
Water Quality, Surface	Nutrients & Organics	X	X	X			
	Suspended Sediments & Turbidity	X	X	X			
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	X	X	X			
	Temperature	X	X	X			
	Pathogens	X	X	X			
	Aquatic Habitat Suitability	X	X	X			
Air Quality	Airborne Sediment Causing Safety/Health Problems		X	X			
Plant Condition	Productivity, Health & Vigor	X				X	X
	Noxious and Invasive Weeds	X	X	X		X	X
Human Economics	High Risk & Uncertainty	X	X	X			
Human, Political	High Degree of Controversy	X	X	X		X	X

Grass/Pasture/Hay Lands

- While some irrigated pasture is well managed, many units are large with only boundary fences and wild flood irrigation making it difficult to practice intensive grazing or irrigation water management.
- Tail water from excess irrigation application carries nutrients and sediments back to streams and lakes.
- Fields used to produce hay are usually better managed creating fewer resource concerns.
- Most pasture is located along area streams where cattle have access to riparian areas impacting vegetation and stream bank stability resulting in increased water temperatures and bank erosion.

Grain and Row Crops

- Sprinkler irrigated row crops are usually grown in rotation with surface irrigated cereal grains.
- Wind erosion and poor soil condition can be problems with either grain or row crops if adequate residues are not maintained.
- Over irrigation can occur on surface-irrigated fields that have not been re-leveled for years or with sprinkler systems that have not been maintained.
- Tail water from surface irrigated fields carries sediment and nutrients.

Range & Forest

- Most range and forest units, used for livestock grazing, are large making it difficult to implement intense grazing rotations with available fences and watering facilities.
- Juniper encroachment along with other noxious and invasive weeds reduces the health and vigor of range grasses and forbs.
- Juniper also increases evapo-transpiration reducing both the water availability for range grasses and downstream subsurface discharge to the river.
- A high percentage of the private non-industrial Ponderosa and Lodgepole pine forests are overstocked raising fire danger and reducing forest productivity.

Local surveys of "Willingness and Ability to Participate in Conservation" and "Evaluation of Social Capital" were conducted by NRCS as part of the individual hydrologic unit profiles. The following is a composite of those individual surveys indicating the likelihood and challenges faced in encouraging local landowners to adopt conservation measures.

Footnotes/Bibliography

1. Ownership Layer – Source: The 1:24,000 scale public ownership layer is the land ownership/management for public entities, including Federal, Tribal, State, and local entities. This is a seamless, statewide Oregon Public Ownership vector layer composed of fee ownership of lands by Federal, State, Tribal, county, and city agencies. The layer is comprised of the best available data compiled at 1:24,000 scale or larger, and the line work matches GCDB boundary locations and ORMAP standards where possible. The layer is available from the State of Oregon GIS Service Center: <http://www.gis.state.or.us/data/alphalist.html>. For current ownership status, consult official records at appropriate Federal, State, and county offices. Ownership classes grouped to calculate Federal ownership vs. non-Federal ownership by the Water Resources Planning Team. □
2. National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) - Originator: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); Publication date: 19990631; Title: Oregon Land Cover Data Set, Edition: 1; Geospatial data presentation form: Raster digital data; Publisher: U.S. Geological Survey, Sioux Falls, SD, USA; Online linkage: <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/programs/lccp/nationallandcover.html>; Abstract: These data can be used in a geographic information system (GIS) for any number of purposes, such as assessing wildlife habitat, water quality, pesticide runoff, land use change, etc. The State data sets are provided with a 300-meter buffer beyond the State border to facilitate combining the State files into larger regions.
3. Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights – Water Rights Information System (WRIS), Oregon Water Resources Department, <http://www.wrd.state.or.us/maps/wrexport.shtml>
4. StreamNet is a cooperative venture of the Pacific Northwest's fish and wildlife agencies and tribes and is administered by the [Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission](#). StreamNet provided data and data services in support of the region's fish and wildlife program and other efforts to manage and restore the region's aquatic resources. Official StreamNet website: <http://www.streamnet.org/>
5. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Total Maximum Daily Loads, <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/TMDLs/TMDLs.htm>
6. NRCS Field Office Technical Guide, Section II, Threatened and Endangered List.

7. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Public Law 94-265. As amended through October 11, 1996.
8. Data were taken from the 2002 Agricultural Census and adjusted by percent of HUC in the county or by percent of zip code area in the HUC, depending on the level of data available. Data were also taken from the U.S. Population Census, 2000.
9. Conservation participation was estimated using NRCS Social Sciences Technical Note 1801, Guide for Estimating Participation in Conservation, 2004. Four categories of indicators were evaluated: Personal characteristics, farm structural characteristics, perceptions of conservation, and community context. Estimates are based on information received from local conservationists in the watershed.
10. Social capital is an indicator of the community's ability and willingness to work together to solve problems. A high amount of social capital helps a community to be physically healthy, socially progressive, and economically vigorous. A low amount of social capital typically results in community conflict, lack of trust and respect, and unsuccessful attempts to solve problems. The evaluation is based on NRCS Technical Report Release 4.1, March, 2002: Adding Up Social Capital: An Investment in Communities. Local conservationists provided information to measure social capital. Scores range from 0 to 76.

Concerns

Natural Resource Concerns

1. Water Quality

- Waterbodies classified as on the DEQ 303(d) water quality limited list
- Discharge of pollutants into lakes, ponds, rivers and streams
- Contamination of surface and ground water caused by various practices and sources
- Improper operation of drainage and irrigation ditches
- Inappropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides
- Lack of baseline water quality data

2. Water Quantity

- Declining groundwater tables and slow groundwater recharge due to area geology
- Declining amounts of surface water available for beneficial uses
- Decrease in fish and wildlife habitat

3. Wetlands

- Loss of natural wetlands due to development
- Construction of wetlands for mitigation may reduce the effective function and benefits of the wetlands, such as providing migratory bird habitat and supporting native aquatic species
- Potential of unintended effects on surrounding property due to restoration

4. Soil Erosion

- Irrigation-induced erosion
- Bare soil during rainy seasons
- Lack of healthy riparian vegetation or buffers

- Improper application of management practices

5. Weed Management

- Lack of noxious weed control
- Loss of native groundcover
- Contamination of crops

Areas of Special Concern

Particular places in the District with specific problems that may need special attention are:

1. Urban/rural interface development
2. Impaired urban streams
3. Construction sites that lack erosion control measures
4. Restoration and mitigation project sites that lack long-term maintenance and monitoring
5. Storm water management
6. Lack of education on soil and water conservation

Objectives and Goals

Objective 1: Provide Conservation Planning, Technical, and Financial Assistance to Property Owners and Operators

Goals:

- Develop conservation plans for property owners and managers
- Help implement the Lost River and Klamath Headwaters Agricultural Water Quality Management Area (SB 1010) Plan.
- Establish new demonstration areas and sites
- Promote current and relevant Best Management Practices
- Assist applicants with grants
- Assist the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) with implementing Farm Bill conservation programs
- Assist with requests for information or services

Objective 2: Deliver Conservation Education Materials and Workshops

Goals:

- Identify district patrons by area, common needs, and age group (K-5th grade and their teachers, 6th-12th grade and their teachers, adult, agriculture producers, and natural resource partners)
- Remain knowledgeable of natural resource concerns and solutions through continuing education opportunities for staff and board of directors
- Design and deliver information materials education programs, workshops, events and presentations tailored to meet the specific needs for students and their teachers, adults, agriculture producers, and natural resource partners
- Maintain and update the Klamath SWCD website
- Produce and distribute a quarterly newsletter
- Produce and distribute an Annual Report to detail the accomplishments of the district
- Fundraise for large education projects

Objective 3: Administer District Operations

Goals:

- Implement the Board-approved District planning process
- Produce and maintain the Annual Work Plan
- Develop and approve the Klamath SWCD annual operating budget
- Complete financial audit per Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 568, Section 297.425
- Review the Business Plan and update as necessary
- Conduct monthly staff, committee, and board meetings
- Provide orientation, development, and training for staff
- Develop needed administrative policies and processes
- Recruit Board members as needed
- Hold an Annual Meeting

- Maintain a working relationship with agriculture organizations; watershed council; cities,; and county, state, and federal entities
- Perform personnel, fiscal, and contract management

Objective 4: Implement Programs that Assist Constituents with Natural Resource Concerns

Goals:

- Water quality monitoring program
- SB 1010 Plan
- Noxious weed control program
- OWEB grant programs
- EPA Section 319 grant funds
- NRCS-funded programs
- Other programs or funds as available

Partnerships

The Klamath SWCD works closely with and maintains partnerships with many natural resource organizations and partners in order to complete our mission.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

The Klamath SWCD works with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) NRCS to provide technical assistance to design and implement conservation practices throughout the District, approval for NRCS local practice plans, administrative services for local field staff and business and annual work plan development through a Memorandum of Agreement. The Klamath SWCD also shares office space with local NRCS staff. See Appendix C for a description of programs available through NRCS.

Farm Service Agency

The Klamath SWCD shares office space with the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Rural Development (RD). FSA's mission is to stabilize farm income, help farmers conserve land and water resources, provide credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and help farm operations recover from the effects of disaster. FSA provides aerial photos for use in conservation planning work done by Klamath SWCD and NRCS.

Property Owners/Operators

The District assists property owners/operators with conservation planning, technical and/or financial assistance, cooperator agreements, farm bill program opportunities, needs assessments and conservation-related questions through various working agreements.

Watershed Council

The Klamath SWCD provides technical and administrative support, as resources allow, to the watershed council located within our district. It may also serve as fiscal management agency for grant administration and collaborates with planning and projects as appropriate and requested.

Oregon Association of Conservation Districts (OACD)

The Oregon Association of Conservation Districts assists the Klamath SWCD by serving at the state level and speaking for issues relating to the District. It cooperates with other public and private organizations, with purposes similar to the Klamath SWCD, to adopt statewide policies and programs, which will effectively contribute to a quality environment and a productive economy.

Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)

The Klamath SWCD receives overall administrative oversight, partial administrative and technical support funding and small grant funding from the Natural Resources Division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The Klamath SWCD will function as the Local Management Agency (LMA) for SB1010, specifically the Agricultural Water Quality Management Act, 1993 and Lost River and Klamath Headwaters Sub basins Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plan. The Klamath SWCD submits quarterly reports of work progress, annual reports of overall accomplishments, yearly work plans and financial status reports to ODA. The District also functions as the local referral agency for questions and problems related to Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO), a responsibility of ODA.

Oregon State University (OSU) Extension Service

The Klamath SWCD works with OSU Extension to further their mutual goals of natural resource conservation, management and education by working closely with private property owners. The OSU Extension assists the Klamath SWCD in delivering efficient conservation programs.

Klamath County

The Klamath SWCD provides technical consultation and assistance where requested from the various cities within the District's boundaries.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board provides technical assistance, technical training and forums for communication among the watershed council and the Klamath SWCD. OWEB also provides small grants for locally identified restoration projects and offers workshops to landowners within the Klamath SWCD.

Ore -Cal Resource Conservation and Development, Inc. (RC&D)

The Klamath SWCD works with Ore-Cal RC&D to inventory problems, obtain funds, and implement natural resource projects. Ore-Cal RC&D works to involve people from the private sector, corporations, counties, foundations and all levels of government to identify and solve environmental problems.

Oregon Conservation Employees Association Network (OCEAN)

The Oregon Conservation Employees Association Network is a voluntary organization, affiliated with the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts, which represents the interests of employees of the Klamath SWCD to the OACD and National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) and sponsors employee training and workshops.

The National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD)

The National Association of Conservation Districts assists the Klamath SWCD by developing national conservation policies, influencing lawmakers, and building partnerships with other

agencies and organizations. The NACD also helps the Klamath SWCD share ideas in order to better serve its local community.

Soil and Water Conservation Commission (SWCC)

The Soil and Water Conservation Commission has a major role to oversee the ODA grant programs to the Klamath SWCD. The Commission also provides assistance, direction and coordination between the Klamath SWCD, the Natural Resources Division, the NRCS, Farm Service Agency (FSA), OSU Extension, OACD, and OWEB.

Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL)

The Klamath SWCD functions as the local reviewing agency for the Oregon Department of State Lands Removal/Fill Permits for state lands and waterways.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The Klamath SWCD has worked collaboratively with DEQ on the water quality monitoring program. DEQ has assisted Klamath SWCD with technical advice, training, assistance on grants, and loaning of equipment. They serve as partners with Klamath SWCD in the EPA Section 319 grant for the Pudding River Pesticide Stewardship Partnership.

Capabilities

Services

The Klamath SWCD will provide direct assistance, in an office or field setting, to property owners and operators on natural resource issues and concerns within the scope of our Mission. This service will be provided free from connections to programs or regulations, although information may be provided on programs or regulations when applicable. Specific examples include but are not limited to:

- field visits upon request to view livestock holding facilities, streambank erosion, field erosion
- Geographic Information System (GIS) computer information including prints of land area from FSA aerial photos, tax lot maps, soil maps, United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps of Klamath County
- conservation planning assistance to address natural resource concerns
- workshops and presentations on natural resource issues or programs
- technical assistance on soil testing, plant tissue testing, water quality monitoring, nutrient testing training for individuals to conduct their own tests
- technical help with approved engineering plans for conservation practices
- assistance including planning, design, layout and construction observation on conservation projects
- assistance in obtaining permits such as DSL Removal-Fill permits, Flood Plain permits, CAFO permits, and non-agricultural erosion control permits
- facilitation of the locally-led process, the stakeholder work session, to address and identify critical natural resource issues, critical geographic areas of concern and recommend other state, local or private programs that are available

- assistance in obtaining funding from programs or grants to address natural resource issues (see Appendix C)
- providing information on water quantity and quality in some local streams

2010 Personnel

District Manager 1 FTE	Supervises and oversees personnel matters of administrative staff. Obtains professional and administrative training for staff. Represents District at public functions and meetings.
Office Manager 1 FTE	Manages monthly budget by paying bills and payroll, filing reports for government, and Board. Manages and maintains personnel records. Monitors and updates policy. Represents District at public functions and meetings.
Watershed Technician	Provides technical assistance to landowners to implement conservation practices. Develop conservation plans. Attend various Watershed Councils meetings. Use computer programs to read and develop topographical maps for projects. Develop and deliver technical presentations.

This District encourages continued education and training for employees to enhance job performance and assist in potential career advancement within the District. If necessary, detailed training plans providing for the developmental opportunities will be recorded. Training will also be provided to meet District needs to be kept current of new procedures.

Facilities

The Klamath SWCD is housed at 2316 South 6th Street, Suite C, Klamath Falls, OR 97601 through a cooperative agreement for rent costs of the District covered by providing receptionist services for the facility. District Programs and Services

Services

Landowners and operators are encouraged but not required to develop and implement an approved Voluntary Water Quality Farm Plan, which includes but is not limited to:

- maps
- aerial photographs
- soil surveys
- water resources
- acreage
- agreements with other agencies
- management practice Appendix D Enabling Legislation and Governance

Appendix A

Acronyms and Terms used in this Business Plan

ASCS	Agriculture Stabilization Conservation Services (currently FSA)
CAFO	Confined Animal Feeding Operation
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality (Oregon)
District	Soil and Water Conservation District
DSL	Department of State Lands (Oregon)
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act (Federal)
EWP	Emergency Watershed Protection Program
FSA	Farm Service Agency (formerly ASCS)
FTE	Full Time Equivalent Employee (2080 hrs/yr)
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HEL	Highly Erodible Land
LAC	Local Advisory Committee
LMA	Local Management Agency (Oregon SB1010)
NACD	National Association of Conservation Districts
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly SCS)
OACD	Oregon Association of Conservation Districts
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
OCEAN	Oregon Conservation Employees Association Network
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
OFRI	Oregon Forest Resources Institute
ORS	Oregon Revised Statute
OSU	Oregon State University
OWEB	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
RC&D	Resource Conservation and Development
RD	Rural Development (formerly Farmers Home Administration)
SCS	Soil Conservation Service (currently NRCS)
SDAO	Special Districts Association of Oregon
SB1010	Agricultural Water Quality Management Act of 1993 (OR)
SWCC	Soil and Water Conservation Commission
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WHIP	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
WRP	Wetland Reserve Program

Appendix B

History of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the problems of soil erosion in the nation by establishing the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) within the United States Department of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Act. The Soil Conservation Service was charged with developing a program to conserve and enhance the nation's soil and water resources while providing food at a reasonable price. Within the first two years it became apparent that local leadership was needed to help coordinate the efforts of the federal conservation agencies and tie their programs to local erosion conditions and natural resource priorities. In 1937, President Roosevelt drafted the State Soil Conservation Districts law asking all governors to promote legislation that would implement the formation of soil conservation districts, creating a partnership that still exists today.

Oregon passed the Soil Conservation District Law in 1939 and organized what was then called the Soil Conservation Committee. This committee was given the responsibility to provide direction and assistance to individual districts as they formed and help coordinate their efforts. The first district formed in Oregon was the South Tillamook Soil Conservation District, organized officially on February 10, 1940. In March 1940, the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) met with the Soil Conservation Committee and developed a partnership agreement. By 1946, the Soil Conservation Committee hired its first Executive Secretary and became a policy-making agency, and two years later they formed the Oregon Association of Soil Conservation Districts. In 1955 the Oregon Legislature changed the conservation district law to require directors be elected instead of appointed and changed the name of the Oregon Association of Soil Conservation Districts to the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts. By 1963 the Oregon Legislature added "Water" to the name of the Districts and the Committee. The Resource Conservation and Development project was also authorized at this time. On July 1, 1981 the Oregon Legislature merged the Soil and Water Conservation Committee with ODA and formed a Soil and Water Conservation Division, which became the administrative oversight entity for Soil and Water Conservation Districts. This name was changed to the Natural Resources Division in 1989. Since the formation of the first District in 1940, many other districts formed, consolidated, and redefined boundaries. Today there are 45 districts in Oregon, with Douglas, Grant, Josephine, Lake, Lane and Multnomah Counties having two districts each and Baker County four.

The districts were organized to work cooperatively with SCS on flood control, water storage, erosion, riverbank stabilization, terracing, weed control, improvement of fertility and field drainage. The solutions included the best management practices of tillage and residue management, grassed waterways, and tile drainage. Agronomic practices such as cover crops, forestry, sub-soiling, and pasture renovation were customary. Soil banks were established during the late 1950s and the 1960s.

Most of the practices were installed through funding and cost-share from the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) and through the technical assistance of SCS.

The ASCS was directed by a county committee which worked with the district boards to achieve the desired conservation.

In the 1970's conservation policy began to change. Congress directed the ASCS to no longer fund production practices such as the building of reservoirs and the installation of tile for drainage. Water quality became an important topic, and districts worked with the dairy and swine industry on Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs).

The 1985 Farm Bill linked USDA financial assistance to conservation being applied to the land. New SCS standards were held to erosion control and wetlands could no longer be converted to farm land. SCS personnel had to determine where wetlands were located on farms and if the land was Highly Erodible Land (HEL). If land was HEL, a conservation plan was required. This placed a huge workload on the SCS employees; so in 1991, SCS determined that they would only serve those receiving USDA benefits related to the Food Security Act and the cost-share Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP).

In 1993 the SCS was renamed the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the ASCS was renamed the Farm Service Agency.

The ACP was ended in 1996, and the new Farm Bill included the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP), a multiple practice program. A reduction in funds in the new Farm Bill meant a reduction in cost-share practice implementation.

The 1997 Oregon Legislature addressed the issue of salmon listings and the effect of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on the Oregon coast. The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds was created. Directions were given to the different agencies; and the Oregon Department of Agriculture became responsible for the implementation of Senate Bill 1010, which had been passed in 1993. Soil and Water Conservation Districts were asked to be the Local Management Agencies for regional SB 1010 plans.

Appendix C

NRCS Programs



The voluntary conservation programs of the 2008 Farm Bill can help you improve and protect natural resources—and enhance productivity—on your privately owned land.

If you are a private landowner, farmer or rancher who wants to enhance your land's sustainability and profitability, take a look at the new and improved conservation programs of the 2008 Farm Bill. These programs offer financial assistance and technical expertise to develop cropland conservation systems, reduce soil erosion, increase irrigation system efficiency, improve water quality, and enhance grazing land, forestland and wildlife habitats.

The USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) manages the Farm Bill's private land conservation programs. More information about the programs listed below can be found online at: www.or.nrcs.usda.gov.

PROGRAM	PURPOSE	ELIGIBLE LAND	LENGTH OF AGREEMENT	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	PARTICIPANT OBLIGATIONS	NEW In the 2008 FARM BILL
Conservation Stewardship Program	To help producers maintain existing stewardship and adopt additional conservation.	Private ag land and non-industrial forests not enrolled in CRP, WRP, GRP or the Conservation Security Program.	5 years	Annual payment is based on land use and contract details and limited to \$40,000/year and \$200,000/contract.	Develop and follow a plan which addresses at least one additional priority resource concern by the contract's end.	-NEW PROGRAM- Continuous nation-wide signup.
EQIP Environmental Quality Incentives Program	To help producers undertake structural, vegetative and management practices to conserve soil, water and other resources on working land.	Private working land, including cropland, grazing land, and non-industrial private forestland.	2 to 10 years	Set practice payment rates, generally 50-75% of average costs; limited to \$100,000 per contract or participant over 6 years.	Develop and follow a conservation plan; confined livestock operations must prepare a comprehensive nutrient plan.	Enhanced program opportunities for organic operations and private forestland.
FRPP Farm and Ranchland Protection Program	To keep farm and ranchland in agricultural uses; direct matching funds to entities with farmland protection programs to purchase easements.	Private land including forestland and land serving as a buffer from development.	Permanent easements with an eligible entity	Easement payments based on the appraised value.	Continue to use the land for agricultural purposes. Develop a conservation plan.	
GRP Grassland Reserve Program	To help landowners protect grazing uses and conserve natural resources on working grazing land.	Private grassland, shrub land and land containing forbs.	10, 15 or 20-year restoration agreements; permanent easements	Easement payments based on an appraised value or annual payments based on contract details.	Develop and comply with an easement and/or restoration plan; assist with restoration costs.	Limits rental payments and cost share to \$50,000 per year.
HFRP Healthy Forest Reserve Program	To promote sustainable timber harvests while improving habitat for threatened and endangered species.	Private, working forestland capable of contributing to existing northern spotted owl habitat.	30-year restoration agreements and permanent easements	Easement payments are based on the appraised value; practice payments are 75-100% of average costs.	Prepare and follow a forest stewardship plan for sustainable timber harvests and spotted owl habitat.	Includes participation in a Safe Harbor agreement for the protection of spotted owl habitat.
WHIP Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	To help establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat on private lands.	Private ag and forestland not in CRP, WRP, HFRP or similar program.	2 to 10 years	Set practice payment rates, generally 50-75% of average practice costs.	Prepare and follow a wildlife plan; assist with installation costs.	Limits payments to \$50,000 per individual annually.
WRP Wetlands Reserve Program	To restore, protect and enhance wetland functions and values on private property.	Privately owned land that is restorable and suitable for wildlife benefits.	10-year restoration agreements; 30-year and permanent easements	Payments of 75-100% of the easement value and/or 75-100% of restoration costs.	Follow a restoration and maintenance plan; assist with restoration costs.	

Appendix D

- Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Districts are defined by Oregon Revised Statutes as political subdivisions of state government. A district is not a state agency, rather it is classified as a municipal corporation, a form of local government that is required to follow five basic requirements under ORS 568 to remain legal and become eligible for funding from ODA. ORS 568.554 contains two requirements stating that, “Each conservation district shall submit to the ODA its proposed long-range plan and annual work plan for review and comment.” Next ORS 568.580 states that the Board of Directors shall call an annual meeting where they shall present an annual report and audit. Fifteen days before the annual meeting the Board shall post three public notices within the district or publish, on two consecutive weeks

in the local paper, the details of the time and place of the annual meeting according to ORS 568.590. Finally, in accordance with ORS 568.610, the Directors shall provide full and accurate records of all proceedings and schedule an annual audit of accounts.

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- The Oregon Legislature passed the Soil Conservation District Law on August 5, 1939, which created a Soil Conservation Committee. This law authorized the committee to begin forming Soil Conservation Districts, which were changed to Soil and Water Conservation Districts in 1963. The primary statutes relating to the formation and governance of Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Districts are contained in ORS 568.210 through 568.890. A listing of these statutes follows in Appendix E, and a complete text is available in the Oregon Soil and Water Conservation District Law Book. The general powers and authorities of conservation districts in Oregon are described in ORS 568.550 and are detailed in Appendix F. Additionally, conservation districts are subject to the provisions of several other statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs) as outlined in Appendix G. The full text of statutes is available at <http://www.leg.state.or.us> and the full text of the administrative rules is available at <http://www.sos.state.or.us/archives/rules>.
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- All Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Districts are classified as special districts under ORS 198.010 through ORS 198.955. As special districts, conservation districts are eligible to become members of the Special Districts Association of Oregon. SDAO provides a variety of resources, consultation, insurance plans, and training opportunities to its members.
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- In addition to the powers and authorities previously described, ORS 568.730 authorizes districts “to go upon any lands within the district, after notifying the owner or operator, for the purpose of making surveys and to determine whether land-use regulations adopted under ORS 568.630 to 568.690 are being observed. Due precaution shall be taken at all times to prevent injury to growing crops or livestock.” While implementing agricultural water quality management program strategies, ORS 568.915 states “after a reasonable attempt to notify the

landowner, the Department of Agriculture or a designee of the department may go upon any lands within the area subject to a water quality management plan for the purpose of determining: 1) those actions that may be required of a landowner under ORS 568.900 to 568.933 and, 2) whether the landowner is carrying out the required actions.”

Senate Bill 1010, passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1993, directs ODA to work with farmers and ranchers to develop area-wide water quality management plans for the state’s watersheds. SB1010 is the primary tool that the Oregon agricultural community is using to respond to the federal Clean Water Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, and other natural resource conservation mandates. Conservation districts are essential partners with ODA and private landowners in implementing SB1010’s Agricultural Water Quality Management Program. The Klamath SWCD is the Local Management Agency of SB1010 in the Lost River and Klamath Headwaters watershed areas. Conservation districts provide assistance to landowners in evaluating their property and implementing conservation measures. Districts also help landowner’s access technical and financial resources through NRCS and other local, state, and federal agencies.

The Soil and Water Conservation Commission is an advisory body to ODA and consists of seven SWCC Directors, appointed by the Director of ODA. These directors are voting members who serve four-year terms and are limited to two consecutive terms. In addition to the voting directors, several agencies and organizations serve as advisors to the commission. The advisors include representatives of NRCS, Farm Service Agency, OSU Extension Service, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and the OACD. The chair of the commission, by statute, also serves on the Oregon Board of Agriculture. The commission’s primary function is to coordinate the programs of ODA, NRCS, FSA, OSU Extension Service, OWEB, and OACD with the needs of Soil and Water Conservation Districts to carry out their statutory responsibilities effectively. The commission also serves as an advisor to the director of ODA on natural resource issues.

Appendix E

Oregon Revised Statute 568.550

ORS 568.550(1). The board of directors of a soil and water conservation district has the following powers: [*Letters correspond to actual statute format.*]

- a. To secure surveys and investigations and do research relating to:
 - The character of soil erosion
 - The character of floodwater and sediment damage
 - All phases of the conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water
 - The preventive measures, control measures and improvements needed
- b. To conduct demonstrational projects on lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the owner and occupier of such lands.
- c. To carry out preventive and control measures on lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the owner and occupier of such lands.
- d. To enter into written agreements (*see specifics in 568.330[(d)][A]&[(B)]*)
- e. To obtain options upon and to acquire by purchase, exchange, lease, gift, grant, bequest or devise any property, real or personal or rights therein, (*see specifics in 568.330[e]*)
- f. To borrow money and to mortgage personal property of the district as security (*see specifics in ORS 568.330[f]*)
- g. To issue general obligation bonds of the district as provided in ORS 568.803
- h. To make available, on such terms as the directors shall prescribe, to landowners or occupiers within the district, agricultural and engineering machinery and equipment, fertilizer, seeds and seedlings and other material or equipment.
- i. To construct, operate and maintain such structures as may be necessary or convenient for performance of any of the operations authorized in ORS 568.210 to 568.880 and 568.900 to ORS 568.933.
- j. To develop comprehensive plans and specifications for the conservation of soil resources and for the continued control of soil erosion within the district, and to publish such plans, specifications and information and bring them to the attention of owners and occupiers of the lands within the district.
- k. To take over, by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to administer, any soil conservation, erosion control or erosion prevention project, or combination thereof, located within district boundaries undertaken by the United States or any of its agencies, or by this state or any of its agencies.
- l. To manage, as agent of the United States or any of its agencies, or of this state or any of its agencies, any soil conservation, erosion control or erosion prevention project, or combination thereof, within district boundaries.

- m. To act as agent for the United States or any of its agencies, in connection with the acquisition, construction, operation or administration of any soil conservation, erosion control or erosion control project, or combination thereof, within district boundaries.
- n. To accept donations, gifts and contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise from the United States or any of its agencies, or from this state or any of its agencies, and to use or expend such moneys, services, materials or other contributions in carrying on its operations.
- o. To sue and be sued in the name of the district, to have a seal, which shall be judicially noticed, to have perpetual succession unless terminated as provided by law, to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers, and to make, and from time to time amend or repeal, rules not consistent with ORS 568.210 to 568.808 and 568.900 to 568.933 to carry into effect its purposes and powers.
- p. To purchase liability or indemnity insurance, in such amounts and containing such terms and conditions as the board believes necessary for the protection of directors, officers and employees of the district against claims incurred in the performance of their duties.
- q. To place liens on real and personal property.
- r. To enter into written agreements with, coordinate activities with and provide assistance to landowners, managers and residents within the districts and federal, state and local governments, relating to natural resource issues, including but not limited to issues of:
 - Agriculture and forestry
 - Economic development based upon natural resources
 - Watershed management and ecosystem health
 - Invasive species
 - Alternate and renewable energy
 - Air Quality
 - Animal waste and nutrient management
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Access to market-based services and certification
 - Fuel reduction and wildfire planning and management
 - Preservation of agricultural, forestry and other lands
- s. To conduct outreach and conservation education activities.
- t. To provide financial assistance, including but not limited to loans and grants to implement activities and projects authorized under ORS 271.715 to 271.795, 569.210 to 568.808 or 568.900 to 568.933.
- u. To hold patents, trademarks and copyrights.
- v. To hold conservation easements under ORS 271.715 to 271.795.

ORS 568.550(2). As a condition to the extending of any benefits under ORS 568.210 to 568.808 or 568.900 to 568.933 to lands or the performance of work upon lands, the directors may require contributions in money, services, materials or otherwise to any operations conferring such benefits, and may require landowners or occupiers to enter into and perform such agreements or covenants as to the permanent use of such lands as will tend to prevent or control erosion thereon.

ORS 568.550(3). In order to avoid duplication of activities under subsection (1)(a) of this section, the department may call upon other state and federal agencies for assistance and cooperation in their fields in accordance with memoranda of understanding to be signed by all cooperating agencies.

ORS 568.550(4). A district may not adopt land use regulations under ORS chapter 197, 215 or 227. A district has the standing of an affected landowner to participate in the public process involving administrative rules, regulations, goals, guidelines, plans or other public body actions that may affect one or more properties within the district.

Appendix F

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

<i>STATUTE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	Hiring Persons With Disabilities- Federal
OAR 137-30-000 through 137-35-080	Oregon Public Contracting Law
Oregon Constitution Article XV, Section 3	Oath of Office
ORS 44.320	Oath of Office
ORS 174	Public Bodies
ORS 190.003 through 190.110	Intergovernmental Cooperation
ORS 192.001	Public Records, Reports, and Meetings
ORS 198	Special Districts Generally
ORS 244.010 through 244.400	Conflict of Interest
ORS 247.035	Residency
ORS 250	Initiative and Referendum
ORS 255	Special District Elections
ORS 271	Conservation and Highway Scenic Preservation Easements
ORS 280	Taxation for Local Public Improvements
ORS 287	Borrowing and Bonds of Local Governments
ORS 288	Public Borrowing and Bonds Generally
ORS 292.210 through 292.250	Subsistence and Mileage allowances for Travel by State Officers and Employees
ORS 294.305 through 294.565	Local Budget – <i>for district with a tax levy</i>
ORS 297.005 through 297.712	Contracting
ORS 297.210 through 297.230	Auditing Accounts of State and State-Aided Institutions and Agencies Laws
ORS 297.405 through 297.485	Municipal Audits
ORS 310	Property Tax Rates and Amounts Limitations
ORS 468B	Water Quality
ORS 517	Non-aggregate Mineral Surface Mines
ORS 541	Watershed Management and Enhancement
ORS 542.750	Watershed Protection and Flood Protection
ORS 561.395	Soil and Water Conservation Commission
ORS 561.400	Natural Resources Division (ODA)
ORS 568.900 through 568.933	Agricultural Water Quality Management
ORS 659.010 through 659.990	Civil Rights, Unlawful Employment
ORS 659.405	Civil Rights of Disabled Persons
Title VII Civil Rights Act of 1964	Equal Opportunity Employment/Sexual Harassment/Discrimination- Federal

Expenses	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Training/Education	\$4,675	\$4,676	\$2,120	\$2,000
Travel	\$5,826	\$6,482	\$7,156	\$6,000
Office expense	\$4,560	\$2,526	\$1,644	\$2,000
Dues/memberships	\$388	\$3,273	\$1,401	\$2,000
Telephone	\$3,382	\$3,733	\$4,264	\$3,800
Postage	\$885	\$803	\$401	\$500
Insurance	\$2,647	\$2,875	\$2,825	\$2,500
Meeting expense	\$5,922	\$2,845	\$2,528	\$2,000
Rent	in-kind	in-kind	in-kind	
Professional Fees	\$4,146	\$4,315	\$4,347	\$4,350
Printing/Advertising	\$2,171	\$4,199	\$4,785	\$4,000
Computers	\$2,844	\$1,646	\$2,240	\$500
Grant contracting	\$330,136	\$52,015	\$7,000	\$0
Small grant expense	\$8,900	\$93,436	\$21,466	\$50,000
Repairs and Maint	\$31,069	\$17,130	\$6,798	\$7,000
Misc.	\$100	\$42	\$3,835	\$200
Totals	\$407,651	\$199,996	\$72,810	\$86,850
Salaries/benefits	\$144,207	\$135,368	\$133,612	\$140,000
Totals	\$551,858	\$335,364	\$206,422	\$226,850
Income	\$562,437	\$311,620	\$200,286	\$205,226
Profit/loss	\$10,557	-\$24,709	-\$6,136	-\$21,624