



Topic: Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District Meeting

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Time: Thursday, 2 2021 6:00 PM PDT

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/95435099861?pwd=UXNsUEgyT200Ym9ZUVhEa1UvbnFUdz09>

Meeting ID: 954 3509 9861

Passcode: Conserve

One tap mobile

+13462487799,,95435099861#,,,,*21861768# US (Houston)

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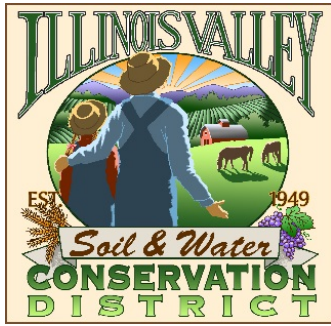
+1 929 436 2866 US (New York)

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Meeting ID: 954 3509 9861

Passcode: 21861768

Find your local number: <https://zoom.us/u/ab7y7ctjWv>



Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District
331 E Cottage Park Dr Suite 1B - P.O. Box 352
Cave Junction, OR 97523
Phone: 541-592-3731

Bi-Monthly Board Meeting Agenda October 28, 2021- *SWCD Conference Room/ZOOM*

- I. 6:00 PM: Call to Order
- II. 6:05: Acceptance of Minutes
- III. 6:30 PM: Acceptance of Financial Reports
- IV. 6:35 PM: Old Business
 - a. Water Quality ommittee- action item-tie in with WC
 - b. Advocacy Policy/Position Statements
 - c. Water Quality Monitoring action item
- V. 6:55 PM: New Business
 - a. Storage Issue
 - b. Requested Changes to Tracey Reed's position
 - c. Board Succession- planning for the future- discussion item
 - d. Meeting Length discussion item
 - e. Proposal for County grant (Chris)
 - f. City Bulk Water sales discussion (Chris)
 - g. Sample Letters to government Officials (Chris)
 - h. White Ditch Issue
 - i. OACD election ballot- action item
- VI. 7:20 PM: Staff and Partnering Agency Reports
 - a. Tracey's report
 - b. Chris' report
 - c. Arlyse's Report (written only)
- VII. 7:30 PM: Public Comments
- VIII. 7:45 PM: Adjourn

Meeting Minutes

Meeting Called to Order Thursday August 26, 2021 by Tracey Reed, Conservation Tech at 6:05 pm

LIVE ATTENDEES	ZOOM ATTENDEES	ABSENTEES
Rhett Nelsen	Marcy Sowa	William Reid
Katrina Poydack	Jim Gurley	Patty Downing (WC)
Janice Denney (WC)	Gene Merrill (WC)	Carol Crawford (WC)
Bob Schmidt	Tracey Reed (Staff)	Kevin O'Brien (Staff)
Don Young (WC)	Chris Hall (Staff)	Bob Webb
Arlyse DeLoyola (office mgr)	Joy McEwen (WC)	Alex Ponder (WC)
	Stan Dean- Jackson SWCD/OACD	
	David Ferguson- NRCS	

SCRIBE

Notes were taken by Arlyse DeLoyola

- **Minutes:** The minutes from the June meeting were presented to the Board for review.
 - **Bob Schmidt made a motion to approve the minutes for June.**
 - **Rhett Nelsen seconded that motion.**
 - **The motion carried without dissent.**

- **Financials:** The Financial Reports from July 1, 2021– August 31, 2021 and July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020 were presented to the Board for review.
 - **Bob Schmidt made a motion to accept the financial reports.**
 - **Rhett Nelsen seconded that motion.**
 - **The motion carried without dissent.**

OLD BUSINESS

- **Water Quality Subcommittee:**
 - Chris reported on the meeting with the Friends of the Eel River and other activities of the subcommittee. The mission of the group was read. Bob Schmidt expressed concern over funding for these activities.
 - **A motion was made By Jim Gurley to support the goals of the Water Quality Subcommittee**
 - **Katrina Poydack seconded the motion.** Discussion was held regarding support by the district of the goals of this Watershed Council Subcommittee
 - **The motion was tabled to the October meeting to allow time for review.**
 - **Farmer's Market:** Sign ups were done, but there has been no leadership to organize outings. Discussion was held and Chris will organize a booth for September 10th.
 - **Hiring report & Introduction of Community organizer:** Tracey re-introduced Chris.

NEW BUSINESS

- **LAC Action item:** Tracey described the group and invited interested directors to apply.
- **Resolution for Annual Meeting:** Arlyse read a proposed resolution to hold the annual meeting December 16, 2021.
 - **A motion was made by Katrina Poydack to pass a resolution to hold the annual meeting December 16, 2021**
 - **Bob Schmidt seconded the motion**
 - **The motion passed without dissent.**
- **MOA with NRCS:**
 - David Ferguson explained the Memorandum of Agreement between the SWCD and NRCS. Tracey spoke to the origins of SWCDs and the importance of partnerships. Discussion on the privacy act portion of the agreement was held.
 - **Rhett Nelsen made a motion to sign the MOA with NRCS**
 - **Jim Gurley seconded the motion**
 - **The motion passed without dissent.**
- **Advocacy Policy:**

Chris introduced Stan Dean of Jackson SWCD and the OACD and explained the need to adopt an Advocacy Policy. Stan's suggestion was to first adopt position statements, either those provided by OACD or an amended version, then create policy for what members of the board and staff are authorized to do, then choose two or three people who could be authorized to advocate on behalf of the district.

 - **A motion was made by Katrina Poydack to form a subcommittee to review and rework the sample position statements and advocacy policy for presentation to the board.**
 - **Rhett Nelsen seconded the motion**
 - **The motion passed without dissent**
 - Katrina Poydack, Janice Denney, Rhett Nelsen and Chris Hall volunteered to be on the committee.
- **Water Quality Monitoring:**

Tracey reported that she and Chris had spoken with Ellen Hammond of the ODA regarding Water quality monitoring in our watershed. She suggested starting with a limited area, possible Deer Creek, using Scope of Work Funds. Later applying for a grant in April. She suggested testing for just a few things which could include coliform bacteria, phosphates, nitrates, and caffeine. Temperature monitoring at different stages could be done as well. Tracey noted that if the board chose to go forward with monitoring, it would take some time away from her other duties. Discussion on available existing data was held.

 - **A motion to begin water quality monitoring was made by Marcy Sowa**
 - **Bob Schmidt seconded the motion**
 - **The motion passed without dissent**
- **DEQ rules:**

OACD has asked SWCDs to submit comments on the draft rules for the Climate Protection Program. Tracey asked that interested board members review the draft and advise if action is merited.

CONTINUING

- **Staff and partnering agency reports were presented to the board:**

Tracey reviewed her report. She also mentioned the FARMWATCH program has a Farm School for anyone interested.
Chris gave his report.
Arlyse reviewed her report and added that a volunteer would be needed to take minutes at the October meeting as she will be on leave.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is to be held on October 28 at 6:00 PM at the Illinois Valley SWCD Office and via ZOOM.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 8:09 pm

APPROVED MINUTES: _____

DATE: _____

FINANACIAL REPORTS

11:36 AM
10/06/21
Cash Basis

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Profit & Loss August through September 2021

	Aug - Sep 21
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Grants Received	2,800.87
Total Income	<u>2,800.87</u>
Gross Profit	2,800.87
Expense	
Accounting Fees	2,000.00
Contracted Services	322.50
Equipment & Software	99.99
Internet Services	101.94
Meeting Expense	
Building rental	-150.00
Total Meeting Expense	-150.00
Mileage	42.78
Other	
Advertising	269.62
Copier lease	127.22
Equipment Rental	105.00
Payroll Fees	638.37
Printing & Copying	10.00
Rent Expense	550.00
Taxes	40.00
Telephone	213.72
Website/Internet fees	86.25
Total Other	2,040.18
Payroll Accrual	143.47
Supplies & Materials	1,154.88
Training and associated travel	105.44
Wages and Salaries	<u>17,694.63</u>
Total Expense	23,555.81
Net Ordinary Income	<u>-20,754.94</u>
Net Income	<u><u>-20,754.94</u></u>

12:46 PM

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Profit & Loss

10/14/21

July through September 2021

Cash Basis

	<u>Jul - Sep 21</u>
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Employee HB Cont.	12.40
Grants Received	2,800.87
Total Income	<u>2,813.27</u>
Gross Profit	2,813.27
Expense	
Accounting Fees	2,000.00
Contracted Services	1,046.25
Equipment & Software	99.99
Internet Services	152.91
Meeting Expense	
Building rental	80.00
Total Meeting Expense	80.00
Mileage	42.78
Other	
Advertising	450.22
Copier lease	200.76
Dues & Subscriptions	527.55
Equipment Rental	105.00
Payroll Fees	697.00
Printing & Copying	10.00
Rent Expense	850.00
Taxes	40.00
Telephone	288.61
Website/Internet fees	107.50
Total Other	3,276.64
Payroll Accrual	143.47
Supplies & Materials	1,214.35
Training and associated travel	105.44
Wages and Salaries	20,631.57
Total Expense	<u>28,793.40</u>
Net Ordinary Income	-25,980.13
Net Income	<u><u>-25,980.13</u></u>

11:36 AM

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Balance Sheet

10/06/21

As of September 30, 2021

Cash Basis

	Sep 30, 21
ASSETS	
Current Assets	60,338.03
Checking/Savings	231.56
Checking Account	<u>60,569.59</u>
Savings Account - Thompson Crk	60,569.59
Total Checking/Savings	
Total Current Assets	60,569.59
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>60,569.59</u>
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Equity	
Opening Balance Equity	8,402.66
Unrestricted Net Assets	78,147.06
Net Income	-25,980.13
Total Equity	60,569.59
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	<u>60,569.59</u>

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

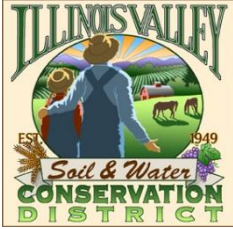
10/6/2021 11:37 AM

Register: Checking Account

From 08/01/2021 through 09/30/2021

Sorted by: Date, Type, Number/Ref

Date	Number	Payee	Account	Memo	Payment	C	Deposit	Balance
08/02/2021	20761	Grants Pass Courier	Accounts Payable	Ad for Commu...	59.62	X		81,092.82
08/02/2021	20762	Christopher Hall	Accounts Payable		42.78			81,050.04
08/03/2021	20763	Christopher Hall	Accounts Payable	Photo map of IV	10.00			81,040.04
08/04/2021	20764	Boudro Enterprises, ...	Accounts Payable		75.00	X		80,965.04
08/10/2021	20765	Cardinal Business Se...	Accounts Payable	784581	2,668.76	X		78,296.28
08/10/2021	20766	Secretary of State	Accounts Payable		40.00	X		78,256.28
08/12/2021	20767	Staples	Accounts Payable	LA 1041286	31.89	X		78,224.39
08/16/2021	20768	Illinois Valley News	Accounts Payable	Ads for Town ...	210.00	X		78,014.39
08/23/2021	20769	Cardinal Business Se...	Accounts Payable	784581	4,526.58	X		73,487.81
08/23/2021	20770	IV DATA CENTER	Accounts Payable	50% internet S...	21.25	X		73,466.56
08/23/2021	20771	Richard W. Brewster	Accounts Payable	2020-2021 Rep...	2,000.00	X		71,466.56
08/24/2021	20772	US Cellular	Accounts Payable	951128871	140.13	X		71,326.43
08/24/2021	20773	Umpqua Bank	Umpqua Credit Card	4798 5100 616...	958.35	X		70,368.08
08/30/2021	20774	IV DATA CENTER	Accounts Payable	September Ren...	300.00	X		70,068.08
08/30/2021	20775	Wells Fargo	Accounts Payable	97345735	36.32	X		70,031.76
09/09/2021			Grants Received	Deposit		X	2,800.87	72,832.63
09/09/2021	20776	Cardinal Business Se...	Accounts Payable	784581	5,737.14	X		67,095.49
09/13/2021	20777	Tracey Brandt	Accounts Payable	Keys for storage	5.00	X		67,090.49
09/13/2021	20778	Christopher Hall	Accounts Payable	printing- reimb...	10.00			67,080.49
09/13/2021	20779	Boudro Enterprises, ...	Accounts Payable	Angie 3.3 hour...	247.50			66,832.99
09/20/2021			Meeting Expense:Build...	Deposit		X	150.00	66,982.99
09/20/2021	20780	Umpqua Bank	Umpqua Credit Card	4798 5100 616...	547.54	X		66,435.45
09/20/2021	20781	Kelley Connect	Accounts Payable	chris email add...	43.75	X		66,391.70
09/21/2021	20782	Cardinal Business Se...	Accounts Payable	784581	5,543.99	X		60,847.71
09/22/2021	20783	IV DATA CENTER	Accounts Payable		21.25	X		60,826.46
09/23/2021	20784	IV DATA CENTER	Accounts Payable	October Rent	250.00			60,576.46
09/27/2021	20785	Bigfoot Print and Copy	Accounts Payable	COMMUNITY...	18.50			60,557.96
09/27/2021	20786	Wells Fargo	Accounts Payable	97345735	90.90			60,467.06
09/27/2021	20787	US Cellular	Accounts Payable	951128871	73.59			60,393.47
09/30/2021	20788	Christopher Hall	Accounts Payable		55.44			60,338.03



IVSWCD Staff Report

Tracey Reed

Activities between: Aug 19 - Oct 18, 2021

ODA (OR Department of Agriculture) Scope of Work (SOW) – Capacity & AgWQ Funding

1. Community and Landowner Engagement

- Tabled with Community Organizer at CJ Farmers' Market during two evenings. Included trips to storage unit for supplies. Sought responses to list of pre-made questions (same as town halls).
- Fielded a call from AP re: illegal cannabis in the west and drought. Directed reporter to speak with Community Organizer, and resulted in a feature article regarding illegal cannabis grows in our county.
- Operated the 'tech table' and facilitated the zoom portion of the Town Hall event at Siskiyou Field Institute.
- Communication with with Knopfs re: their small grant project, wildlife habitat, and water use in their neighborhood.
- Provided training to Community Organizer regarding funding sources for our SWCD and our relationship with ODA. Research and prep for a meeting with ODA regarding advocacy that was ultimately cancelled. Reviewed the Community Organizer's strategic plan with this lens.

2. Technical Assistance (TA)

- Research new potential funding sources: DEQ "supplemental environmental projects" mitigation projects for pollution fines; OWRD place based planning program.
- Picked up 30lbs of wildlife forage seeds for distribution at the Knopf project site, re-seeding project areas

5. Partnerships

- Oregon Association of Conservation Districts – multiple correspondences with Stan Dean regarding advocacy
- Attend IV Watershed Council board meeting
- Attend Rogue Basin Partnership member meeting, and Upper IV Focal Area workgroup
- Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) – multiple meeting with grant management staff regarding our outlook for funding requests.

6. Training

- River Network 'Community Leadership Development' webinar

7. Other Activities

- Attend staff meetings and August board meeting
- Revised job description and completed performance appraisal with Bill Reid
- Attend IVFROG meeting and talk about the Partner TA grant and the Stakeholder Engagement grant.
- Researching land acquisition guidelines from OWEB in light of recent busts
- Recommended native tree planting specifics for our parking lot to the landlords.
- Manage email inbox including partner correspondence and industry news

8. SOW development, tracking, reporting

- Weekly and monthly staff reports, mileage and timesheets

Partnership Technical Assistance proposal: I submitted a 35 page proposal to OWEB asking \$105,000 over 3 years to develop a formal structure for IVFROG, and to create a Strategic Action Plan for the group. OWEB decisions in early in 2022. The proposal includes 0.4FTE IVFROG Coordinator. I worked on this proposal, start to finish, about 100 hours.

Stakeholder Engagement proposal: We got a call from Mark Grenbemer of OWEB to let us know that this grant actually is expected to be funded, contrary to the previous information we received. I think the funding cut-off line moved. This grant funds a part-time Coordinator for 2 years to develop and execute an outreach plan for both fish and fire projects.

Small Grants

Goff – wrote him a letter after fail to reach by phone, included project guidelines and handyman info. He called back later and we spoke, I answered questions on the timeline, he thanked for the handyman info.

White Ditch -

- Communication with JoCo Public Works Neil Burgess. Still need to meet with him.
- Look at affidavit templates for white ditch landowners re: their water rights
- Contractor Scott Fein: I am unable to continue working with him. I need board assistance to resolve this contract.
- Continued communication with Angie Boudro regarding OWRD reports
- Scheduling and logistics for white ditch workshop (with Angie and Rogue Basin Partnership); sent 2 sets of letters out to notify landowners

Red Yellow Green Quarter 2 (Oct, Nov, Dec '21) Tasks:

			1. Community/Landowner Engagement	Timeline
X			a. Submit proposal for developing marketing materials to Temper of the Times (SE match)	November
X			b. Restock outreach material stock at JoCo Planning	October
X			c. Assist with new Stakeholder Engagement proposal	October
			2. Technical Assistance	
	X		a. Respond to TA requests as they come in	Ongoing
X			b. Follow up with landowner's re: potential small grants	Ongoing
			3. Partnerships	
	X		a. Attend RBP work group meetings	Ongoing
X			b. Plan for ODA Strategic Implementation Area	December
			4. Other	
X			a. Work with Arlyse to plan for any budget gaps (+ or -)	October
X			b. Develop monitoring plan to submit to ODA for approval	December
	X		c. Research and develop new funding sources	Ongoing
	X		d. Weekly staff reports, staff meetings, grant reports	Ongoing
			5. White Ditch	
X			a. Resolve contract with Scott Fein	October
X			b. Site visits to share water rights research	November
X			c. Follow up with landowners re: irrigation association	October

-Red means I haven't made progress or am worried about completing the task.

-Yellow is on track but not complete.

-Green is complete or nearly complete.

->> indicates a delegated goal: I am not lead



IV SWCD September/ October 2021 **Staff Report for Christopher Hall**

Prepared October 18, 2021

8/19/2021: Collating online community sentiment/ staff meeting/ Permission from Bill to send letter to JoCo requesting granting of Q Bar X ranch parcels per ORS 568.550 Section 1(E)/ Discuss grants with Tracey & plan to write OWEB grants;

8/20/2021: Collate online community sentiment;

8/23/2021: Plan IVWC subcommittee meeting/ hold that meeting with Stan Dean, guest/ Discuss with Katrina related issue coming from the meeting/ Collate online community sentiment;

8/24/2021: Prepare initial rough draft report on community sentiment so far for IV SWCD board meeting on Aug. 26;

8/25/2021: Vacation – worked on advocacy research and OACD policy statements;

8/26/2021: Vacation – IVSWCD Board meeting/ Jack Dwyer research & Mapping;

Off 8/27 – 8/31

9/01/2021: Staff meeting/ Develop, track, and report on Scope of Work/ reach out to stakeholders/ speak with AP reporter on this project at length, provide data, photos and people to call such as Jack Dwyer of Selma;

9/02/2021: Plan for two OWEB meetings and two CAP meetings/ Contact CCACC and other stakeholders who reached out/ Develop, track, and report on Scope of Work/ Work on Subcommittee on Ag Water Quality strategic plan and PR plan;

9/03/2021: Work on Subcommittee on Ag Water Quality strategic plan and PR plan;

9/06/2021: Develop, track, and report on Scope of Work;

9/07/2021: Develop, track, and report on Scope of Work/ Attend OWEB grant meeting and followup for IVFROG mtg/ Design graphics & copy & promote Sept. 18 town hall at SFI;

9/08/2021: Prepped and met with OWEB on grants/ Prepared for CJFM tabling/ Promoted and prepped for SFI Town hall/ assisted IVWC with data imagery/ met with Bob Schmidt, then with Bill/ worked on IVWC longterm plan/ did some busy office work;

9/09/2021: Staff meeting/ SFI Site Visit/ Prep for SFI town hall marketing/ prep for Friday CJFM tabling;

9/10/2021: Worked on IVWC longterm plan/ held meeting with Tracey & Alexi Levechio to discuss longterm plan for IVFROG and how my work dovetails with that group/ Prepared for 1st CJFM tabling – tent, table, flyers, documents, etc./ set up ran and struck the event;

9/13/2021: Prepared for IVWC subcommittee/ held IVWC subcommittee/ held IVSWCD meeting on OACD policies/ Promoted the town hall at SFI/ discussed IVFROG meeting presentation on 2 grants with Tracey;

9/14/2021: Spoke with three citizens on ag water quality issues & received & read a packet from a retired CA water commissioner/ Worked on mapping/ discussed the stakeholder grant OWEB awarded/ discussed with Tracey the Partnership TA grant to be written;

9/15/2021: Prep for SFI town hall/ conversation with Lorianne from CAP/ IVFROG meeting/ worked on mapping;

9/16/2021: Mapping/ discussion about CAP meeting/ Staff meeting/ Event Journals updates;

9/17/2021: Prep for CJFM/ mapping/ run CJFM;

9/18/2021: Mapping/ Run SFI Town hall;

9/20/2021: Prep for IVWC Subcommittee meeting/ Hold IVWC subcommittee meeting/ work on mapping greenhouses/ hold Advocacy meeting/ mapping;

9/21/2021: Mapping and meet with Bob Schmidt;

9/22/2021: Mapping;

9/23/2021: Mapping/ board meeting;

9/24/2021: Mapping;

9/27/2021: Prep for IVWC committee/ IVWC committee mtg/ prep for IVSWCD advocacy meeting / meet with Tracey on OWEB Partnership TA grant/ IVSWCD advocacy meeting/ mapping;

9/28/2021: Mapping;

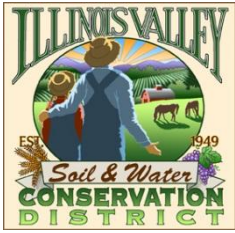
9/29/2021: Mapping/ meet with Bob Schmidt on river monitoring;

9/30/2021: Mapping/ Work with Tracey on her grant;

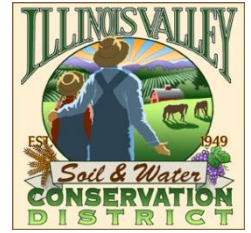
10/01/2021: Finalize IVWC Water Quality Committee plan and send to board for review/ return calls on water quality concerns;

10/04-6/2021: Mapping

10/7-14/2021 Mapping/Assist Tracey on her OWEB Partnership TA grant



Arlyse DeLoyola
Office Manager | Staff Report
October 2021~ IVSWCD



GENERAL ADMIN

- Payroll submitted.
- Payroll accrual tracked.
- Grant specific expense tracking in QuickBooks and Excel.
- Preparations for board meeting (pre-meeting packet assembly, QB reporting, coordinating agenda, minutes).
- Kept up with partnering agencies newsletters and memos.
- Reconciled QB accounts for month of August and September. Filed all receipts and checks from both after Katrina checked them.
- Voicemails, email and phone calls.
- Attended SDIS Security Training and completed security survey for insurance.

You're receiving your meeting packets early this month due to my scheduled vacation beginning October 20th. I will rely on Tracey to take notes for the minutes this meeting. (Thanks Tracey!)

I worked on my portion of the annual report and have handed the baton to Tracey for finishing in time for our annual meeting in December.

With the addition of Chris, and Tracey coming back to the office more, we are finding that we need more space. We need to think about the future should we get the grants applied for that will allow us more staff-where will we put them? Do we need to schedule more remote work? Just some things to think about.

You have a jam-packed agenda this month, so I am not going to take any more of your reading time!

Arlyse

IVWC Committee on Water Quality

Vision, Values, Purpose, Goals, & Objectives

INITIAL DRAFT – 10/18/2021

The Illinois Valley Watershed is a rurally isolated region that has limited water resources. Based upon this premise, we seek to identify the quantity and quality of our water as it has moved through our region over the past two generations to ensure that our next two generations of humans, flora, and fauna have sufficient clean water to live well and in peace.

Vision:

Environmental health and community well-being through good water quality and sufficient quantity for all reasonable uses.

Values:

Conservation, sustainability, education, and community & landowner engagement.

Purpose:

To identify conservation best practices and the needs for agriculture, residential, in-stream, recreational, and commercial uses by understanding the historic and current carrying capacity of the Illinois River Basin water resources.

Objective is underway

Objective is complete

Each objective (or collection of objectives) can be the basis for grant funding to augment daily work on this longterm plan.

Goal 1: Collect historic and current data on surface and ground water resources in the Illinois River Watershed – the water that enters the watershed and its quantity and quality;

Objective #1:

A) Gather 30 years of historical data on ground & surface water from existing data records collected by USGS, USFS, BLM, NOAA, Pacific Power, OWRD, ODA, Rogue River Keeper, and other NGO's;

- i) Acquire water table measurements from wells;
- ii) snow pack;
- iii) inches of rain at airport;

iv) stream gauge recordings.

B) Interview persons who conducted data:

i) Contact Romain Cooper, Siskiyou Biological Services, 541-592-2311 & romain@frontiernet.net for historical data on rivers. He worked for Tioga TC. Romain has made contact and this is moving forward;

ii) Contact Greg Walter for names of others who measured water levels and for his historic knowledge/ research;

iii) Contact Bob Lange, BLM Hydrologist, for information on longterm monitoring for the IV. Contact has been made and he has temperature logging for NF and SF Deer Creek and there is an AREMP (Aquatic and Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Program) Monitoring site on the BLM where the road crosses White Creek;

iv) Contact Beth Hammond, Water Monitoring, at ODA about historic data. Contact has been made and a Zoom meeting was held about future monitoring the Deer Creek sub-watershed She recommended Nitrates, Phosphates, E. Coli, Coliform, and caffeine (to rule out septics). She said SOW funding will cover it until we apply for an OWEB grant due April 2022. A full description is in an accompanying document;

v) Contact Rich Nawa at rich@kswild.org who also did surveys for Tioga TC;

vi) Contact Greg Bennett of Rogue Siskiyou NF at gmbennett@frontiernet.net;

vii) Contact Robbie Lascheck at Curry SWCD at (541) 373-7068 and robbie.lascheck@currywatersheds.org about his extensive experience monitoring streams.

viii) Contact DEQ staff, Bill Meyers or Sarah Sauter about their water quality monitoring

ix) Contact Bill Grey about his 40-years of rainwater measurements at (541) 592-4619 and joyabill@frontiernet.net.

C) Interview drillers regarding their understanding of hydrology and also inquire about their understanding of the wells they have drilled;

i) Identify who the drill companies are and set up interview times;

ii) Prepare standard questions to ask each driller;

iii) Seek “old-timer” knowledge and wisdom from the drillers

iv) Inquire about the various stories they can tell about drilling “The time that...”

D) Acquire well log data sets:

i) map and count how many wells are in the watershed;

- ii) get data and GIS layers from OWRD;
- iii) assess well depths, static water levels, geo-stratigraphy, and GPM;
- iv) map wells with the stream buffer overlay;
- v) identify non-conforming wells as possible
- vi) Acquire dry well reports from the OWRD
- vii) Acquire well-flow pump tests conducted during escrow for sales of properties. Speak to realtors about this data (Bill Reid).

E) Share this information with the public as part of an educational outreach program

- i) share water measurement data and how the streams have flowed, the snow has packed, and how the wells have been drilled/ stories;
- ii) involve Greg Walter, Romain Cooper, Rich Nawa, well drillers, and others who can tell great stories;
- iii) promote a picture of the state of the water resources of the Illinois Valley Watershed Community;
- iv) Create a new page on the IVWC & IVSWCD websites titled “What's Going On...Did You Know?” about our resources, findings, and ongoing discoveries about historic water resources data and stories.

Goal 2: Compile/ collect historic climate and drought conditions up to the present – *how much of the water leaves the watershed due to drought;*

Objective #1:

A) Partner with NOAA and OSU Scientists, particularly with Richard Heim, National Centers for Environmental Information and author of the U.S. Drought Monitor (a partnership between NOAA and the USDA) (828) 271-4682 & richard.heim@noaa.gov; with Oregon State Climatologist Larry O’Neill 541-737-639 & larry.oneill@oregonstate.edu

- i) Figure out what information is available in all its forms, and who else to get it from;
- ii) Seek maps of the Illinois Valley of historic, current, and future climate conditions;
- iii) Seek written assessments of the historic, current, and future climate conditions;
- iv) Inquire as to how those conditions did, are, and could impact water quality and quantity in our region insofar as they pertain to environmental health and community well-being. (This will help us guide our judgements about conservation best practices and future water resources needs.)

B) Share this climate and data information with the community so they are better able to recognize the signs of drought, trends, growing impacts on our local area and daily lives.

Goal 3: Identify the historic water use needs (water rights allotments and residential growth) and the changes in those needs leading up to the present – *how much of the water leaves the watershed due to human use*;

Objective #1:

A) Map all water rights and add up total allotments;

i) Acquire GIS layer of water rights;

ii) Compile a data set of the local water rights and the potential use volume;

iii) interview water rights holders and inquire their knowledge of historic and current use (type of crops, how much water, method of irrigation), ask how's it going for them, and what we can do to assist them

iv) Acquire USDA census of agriculture data conducted annually for water use (use this to help identify water use that may not be captured by water rights information).

B) Map all houses and estimate average water use, including the city of CJ and all wells from Ob. 1D;

i) Acquire JoCo Assessor data;

ii) Plot on GIS and have data in text format;

C) Note and graph increase in residential uses over the past 30 years in five-year increments;

D) Collect City of CJ water use data over the past 30 years in five-year increments;

E) Estimate the amount of water theft and nonbeneficial use (small cannabis grows from 1960s to 2016; larger grows 2017 to the present). This metric is underway as part of the mapping project by the IVSWCD Community Organizer – seeking data for cannabis and hemp water use in 2021.

Objective #2:

A) Share with the community the various water use needs and the relative importance of each;

B) Get feedback on this topic and incorporate into the final report.

Goal 4: Analyze the data from Goals #1, #2 & #3 to understand the volume changes both seasonally and year-to-year;

Objective #1:

A) Organize the data from Goal #1 as it comes in for the review and analysis process;

- i) Seek volunteer help with data entry;
- ii) Identify how to organize and digitize the data;

B) Organize the drought and climate data from Goal #2 for the review and analysis process;

- i) Seek volunteer help with data entry;
- ii) Identify how to organize and digitize the data;

C) Organize the historic water use needs from Goal #3 for the review and analysis process;

- i) Seek volunteer help with data entry;
- ii) Identify how to organize and digitize the data;

Objective #2:

A) Prepare a report on the data to identify how much water enters the watershed each year and how much leaves each year due to the pattern of drought impacts and the extraction of water for human uses;

- i) Enters through rain over past 30+ years (includes snow pack and rainfall volume changes);
- ii) Ground water assessment over past 30+ years (includes changes in well static levels and productivity);
- iii) Surface water assessment over past 30+ years (includes changes in the stream gauge readings and when the creeks annually sub out);
- iv) Drought impacts over past 30+ years (includes temperature, humidity, and soil moisture changes);
- v) Human use impacts (by irrigation, residential, commercial, and by water theft) over past 30+ years (includes population and business growth, and changes in farming/ growing).

B) Share this report with the community and further deepen their knowledge and interest in the subject to capture their attention about the watershed;

Goal 5: Based on the three most significant water uses as: 1) residential/ commercial, 2) in-stream, and 3) irrigation, determine the carrying capacity of the Illinois River Watershed to service each water use while maintaining a reasonable level of water quality in the present and project growth capacity in the future;

Objective #1:

A) Identify how much pressure additional residential housing will impact the watershed;

i) What are the residential homes being built for – is there an absolute necessity they be built in a rural isolated region that has water resource limits? Are there other locations that can support increased density?;

ii) Based on A.i, how much residential use makes sense as a slice of the pie shared with agricultural irrigation and instream uses?

B) Identify how much pressure agricultural irrigation will impact the watershed;

i) Is the present level of agricultural use sustainable? Can the agricultural use be expanded? If so, which uses are most compatible with the region based on our water resources and the law?

ii) If agricultural use in the present is not sustainable, then how over subscribed are water rights? Has water theft been brought under control or is it out of control?

C) Identify the best ways to protect the water quality for these three priority uses;

i) Conservation through efficiency (limit ditch/ pond leakage, new irrigation technology, upgrade municipal systems and residential plumbing, etc.);

ii) Conservation through laws, rules, and regulations such as water use volume limits, water use type limits (car and street washing), enforcement of water law to prevent water theft, efficiencies to prevent overwatering, cancellation of unused water rights, etc.;

iii) Conservation through limits to urban and suburban expansion (Bollinas, CA);

iv) Conservation through promotion of instream water rights;

v) Management through rezoning land uses at the city and county level;

vi) Conservation through natural habitat development such as beaver dams and other restoration activities (this is much of the daily work of the SWCD and WC).

D) Share this information and our findings on an ongoing basis with elected and appointed leaders and other decision-makers to advocate for conservation best practices, sustainable and sensible land-use decisions, and implementation and enforcement of development/ building codes and water law.

E) Share our findings and future vision of the environmental health and well-being of the Illinois Valley Watershed Community with the community on an ongoing basis through various means of outreach so they understand as we do how the next generation of humans, flora, and fauna can have sufficient clean water to live well and in peace.

Oregon Association of Conservation Districts (OACD)

Position Statements

December 24, 2019

These position statements:

- Focus on natural resources matters,
- Relate to the business of Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs),
- Serve as a reference for OACD actions in legislative and regulatory matters, and
- Reflect a large majority of the opinions of Oregon SWCDs.

These position statements have been crafted with intent to remain at the policy level. Remaining at this level is important because flexibility is necessary to respond to foreseen and unforeseen regulatory and legislative initiatives. Also, the document must be kept to a modest length to preserve its usability. There is a deliberate attempt to avoid specific and detailed best management practices (e.g. prescribed burning, no-till farming, exclusion fencing, etc.). This is done because best practices are often situational based, and it is difficult to select one size fits all approaches to conservation.

1. GENERAL APPROACH TO NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

Balanced Approach to Natural Resources Management and Use

OACD supports a balance between conservation of natural resources and using natural resources responsibly.

Discussion: In achieving the balance, key considerations include the need for economic vitality, food and forest products, good water supplies, long-term sustainability of the natural resources, and an environment that is healthy, resilient and diverse. OACD encourages management approaches that are respectful of the balance and believes that a full range of management tools need to be available to allow good choices in a wide variety of situations.

Voluntary Conservation

OACD supports the use of voluntary conservation as an approach to conserving natural resources.

Discussion: Voluntary conservation that relies on the efforts of citizens and businesses can be effective in achieving results while at the same time supporting good relations with government agencies tasked with protecting our

natural resources. Voluntary conservation is not always an economical choice for landowners, so incentives will often be necessary to make it happen. Mandatory conservation through laws, regulations, and enforcement actions cannot be completely avoided, but is a less preferred approach.

Locally Led Conservation

OACD supports the use of locally led conservation as an approach to conserving natural resources.

Discussion: Locally led conservation is beneficial because it helps make successful projects by incorporating knowledge of local conditions and developing community support. However, local resources for projects are often insufficient and funding as the state and federal level is often needed to support locally led conservation efforts.

Sustainable Management Practices

OACD supports the use of sustainable resource management practices.

Discussion: Sustainable management practices are those that can be continued for indefinite periods of time while allowing the natural resources such as plants, animals, soil, water, and air to remain in conditions that reflect a healthy environment.

Partnering and Coordinated Resource Planning

OACD supports partnerships and coordinated resource planning where multiple agencies and organizations can work together in a multidisciplinary approach for the benefit of the natural resources.

Discussion: Often there are multiple organizations that have overlapping interests in individual projects and programs, and they each bring different knowledge, resources, and missions. Optimum projects and programs take advantages of the strengths that each can bring.

Key Partners

OACD supports key partners in efforts that complement the work of SWCDs.

Discussion: There are a variety of public and private organizations that have similar missions with SWCDs. OACD is part of a formal partnership, the Oregon Conservation Partnership, with the Network of Oregon Watershed Councils, Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts, and the Oregon Conservation Education and Assistance Network. OACD has close working relationships with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board the Soil and Water Conservation Commission,

and the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Other key partners include but are not limited to the Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Agriculture, Oregon State University, Resource Conservation and Development Councils and the Farm Services Agency. OACD should support complimentary work, but at times these organizations take positions and actions that are inconsistent with SWCD missions and OACD should oppose directions that impair or undermine the goals and policies of OACD.

Urban and Rural Conservation

OACD supports both urban and rural conservation efforts.

Discussion: Impacts to our soil, water and other natural resources occur in both urban and rural settings, and it is important to address issues in both settings and to coordinate between two types of lands.

Conservation on Public and Private Lands

OACD supports conservation on both public and private lands.

Discussion: Impacts to our soil, water and other natural resources occur regardless of land ownership and it is important to address issues on both private and public lands and to coordinate between the two types of lands.

Conservation Education

OACD supports education and information programs that promote conservation of natural resources.

Discussion: The effectiveness of conservation efforts is dependent on an educated public. SWCDs and their partners should regularly conduct conservation tours, field days, forums and programs that expand the public understanding of conservation. Examples of important topics include pollution prevention, water, soils, climate, agriculture, forestry, ecology, and best management practices.

Conservation Planning

OACD supports conservation planning to set a foundation for a conservation practice to move forward.

Discussion: Implementation of conservation practices are dependent on good planning to make sure that actions are effective and that they achieve a good balance in the use and preservation of our natural resources. Public agencies

and private parties need to have sufficient resources to conduct planning efforts and to develop plans.

Locally Produced Food and Products

OACD supports the use of locally grown food and other products derived from renewable resources.

Discussion: Encouraging local food production and other products has many benefits including ensuring the viability of small farms, supporting local jobs and small businesses, strengthening local economies, and creating an important link between people and the land. Local food production has environmental benefits through minimizing the environmental footprint from long distance distribution systems. Support can be provided by promoting local markets, farm to school programs, voluntary certification programs, and education of consumers.

2. FUNDING

Funding for SWCDs

OACD supports all means to provide stable sources of funding for SWCDs.

Discussion: For SWCDs to function they need to have a reliable source of funding. Particularly, important is funding that can be used without restriction for basic administration and overhead. Such funding is appropriately provided at the State level. OACD supports voter-approved local taxes to provide additional funding to SWCDs. OACD supports grant opportunities for SWCDs but recognizes that grants do not provide stable funding and rarely provide sufficient allowance for administration and overhead costs.

Oregon Lottery Funds

OACD supports the continued use of lottery funds to fund natural resources conservation, especially for SWCD capacity grants and support of the Oregon Conservation Partnership.

OACD opposes actions that would reduce or restrict the availability of such funding.

Discussion: This source of funding is essential for SWCDs and must be preserved.

SWCD Fees for Technical Assistance

OACD supports SWCDs to provide technical assistance / consulting services to customers at little or no cost to the extent practicable and with consideration of ability to pay

Discussion: SWCDs are successful in large part due to the fact that customers can get help and advice without significant expense. This ability to connect with customers and provide good advice on conservation practices and to secure grants and loans is essential. At the same time, it is recognized that SWCDs need to be able to cover their expenses, so fees are often necessary for certain services such as attending formal SWCD offered trainings and workshops.

Long-Term Funding and Commitment for Conservation

OACD supports long-term funding and commitments for conservation.

Discussion: Conservation efforts often take years to decades to implement, and it is important that funding and other support for projects and programs match the lifespan of the work. This long-term need is particularly true for monitoring and project maintenance. It is important to recognize that monitoring is essential to development of scientific understanding, learning and adaptation. Additionally, state agencies that support conservation need to be adequately funded to implement their mandates.

3. WATER RESOURCES

Water Conservation

OACD supports water conservation as a means to make limited water supplies serve a full range of beneficial uses to the maximum extent possible.

Discussion: Water conservation is the wise use of water with little waste. Wasted water limits the potential for all desirable and beneficial uses of the water.

Groundwater Quality

OACD supports the use of best management practices to protect the quality of groundwater so that it can be used for all beneficial purposes.

Discussion: Once groundwater is contaminated it is very difficult to clean it up. Therefore, diligent efforts need to be made to minimize the amount of pollutants that are introduced into groundwater. Best management practices can be associated with design of waste management facilities, and application of fertilizers pesticides and insecticides to the land.

Groundwater Supply

OACD supports efforts to better understand groundwater hydrogeology and make sure that the supply is used in a sustainable manner.

Discussion: In order to properly manage groundwater, we must have a thorough understanding of its location, quantity, quality, and recharge characteristics as well as the prevention of transfer between aquifers. With this understanding it is possible to determine how it can be used sustainably.

Surface Water Quality

OACD supports efforts to better understand existing surface water quality and to achieve water quality standards in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and Oregon laws to the extent that there is a reasonable balance between the quality of the water and the need to use water resources for beneficial purposes.

Discussion: The Clean Water Act (CWA) sets forth the directive to establish water quality criteria, list impaired water bodies (303d lists), and develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). In implementing the CWA there is substantial opportunity for judgment, e.g. in interpretation of science and water quality data. These interpretations have significant bearing on whether the resulting TMDLs will support a balance between good water quality and the ability to economically use water resources for beneficial purposes.

Water quality monitoring to determine background concentrations of contaminants is essential to proper implementation of the CWA and state laws that govern water quality.

Funding for monitoring, development of scientifically sound TMDLs, and actions to achieve TMDLs is essential.

Surface Water Supply and Storage

OACD supports programs for water development that ensure adequate water supply at the time the water is needed and are protective of other natural resources and water rights of record.

Discussion: Water can be a critical limiting factor in human activities and environmental health. New water supplies should be developed to the extent practical so long as they do not have serious negative consequences on other natural resources. Surface water development can be achieved in a variety of ways such as new storage, water recycling / reclamation, water use efficiency, and actions to retain water in watersheds for longer periods of time for slow release during dry periods.

Water Rights

OACD supports actions to implement and enforce the laws in a manner that encourages water conservation while striving to make sure that all beneficial uses have access to sufficient supplies.

Discussion: The existing system of water rights including the principle of “first in time first in right” needs to be respected. At the same time, and with acknowledgement of our limited water supplies, efforts are needed to ensure that water is not wasted and is put to the most important uses. Systems need to be encouraged that allow transfer of water rights and reservation of water rights for future uses. Ongoing study of surface water and groundwater supplies and their relationship to existing water rights is needed to provide an improved foundation for understanding how much water is available now and in the future. Enforcement of water rights laws is also critical to make sure that legal uses are protected.

Water Measurement and Efficiency

OACD supports accountability for efficient water use.

Discussion: Accountability means knowing how much is used and being responsible for proper use. Efficiency refers to minimizing wasted water and wasted energy.

Agricultural Water Quality Management Plans

OACD supports the role of Districts working with ODA to implement the Agricultural Water Quality Management Program and Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plans and the continued financial support to Districts to implement the plans at the local level.

Discussion: The program and plans are effective approaches to preventing water pollution.

4. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Oregon

OACD supports efforts to promote successful agriculture in Oregon.

Discussion: Agriculture is a critical industry in Oregon that needs to continue in a manner that is economically viable and productive. It is important to have a diversity of crops, scales of operations, growing practices and right to farm protections.

Agricultural Heritage

OACD supports efforts to preserve and grow Oregon's agricultural heritage.

Discussion: The culture surrounding agriculture is critical to its long-term success. It is important to recognize the past practices and accomplishments and take action to make sure that agricultural is viable in the future. This includes preservation of farmland, development of farming communities and work forces, and making sure that people can afford to choose the lifestyle without destruction of natural systems such as erosion and groundwater depletion.

5. FORESTRY

Forestry in Oregon

OACD supports effort to promote successful and sustainable forestry in Oregon.

Discussion: Forestry is a critical industry in Oregon that needs to continue in a manner that is economically viable, productive and innovative. It is important to have a diversity of forest products, scales of operations, and management practices that support to sustainable forestry. Practices need to be compatible and coordinated across public and private lands.

Fuels Reduction

OACD supports efforts to reduce fuel loads in forests that can lead to high intensity fires.

Discussion: It is understood that fire is a natural phenomenon and is an important part of ecosystem health, but excessive fuel loads can lead to high intensity fire that can lead to serious damage to soils and water quality and loss of valuable timber. The trend towards more high intensity fires is increasing, and this trend should be reversed by appropriate management actions on both public and private land.

Fire Fighting

OACD supports increased funding and resources to fight fires and flexibility for the various agencies that fight fires to cooperate and share resources.

Discussion: With the trend of more and larger fires, it is necessary to provide more resources to control fires, including the ability to coordinate suppression effectively among levels of local, state and federal government resources.

6. SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Promotion of Science

OACD supports vigorous research on current and emerging natural resource issues and needs.

Discussion: Support for science and research programs is essential to advancing our understanding of natural resources and how to conserve and enhance them.

Science Based Decision Making

OACD supports the use of balanced scientific evidence in making public policy decisions, taking into account uncertainty and reasonable risks.

Discussion: It is recognized that science will continue to yield new information that will affect our understanding of natural resources. It is important to rely on the best current science, but action to conserve and use our natural resources cannot always wait for complete certainty in the science. Precaution is important, but it should not be applied excessively.

Environmental Monitoring

OACD supports environmental monitoring to collect important information that can inform decisions on natural resources.

Discussion: The need for environmental monitoring has not received sufficient support in the past leading to frustration in not knowing whether actions are necessary to conserve and protect natural resources and whether past projects and programs have been effective. Monitoring efforts with well-designed protocols and funding to support projects and programs. Efforts to build and manage comprehensive repositories for environmental data need to be supported so that data from various sources can be made accessible.

7. CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Climate Change

OACD supports efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. In doing so, actions that take advantage of working lands to achieve these ends should be promoted except when actions would take high quality agricultural land out of production.

Discussion: Actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change can be complimentary with working lands. Some farming and forestry practices can sequester carbon while keeping the land in production. OACD supports good practices that can achieve both objectives.

Renewable Energy

OACD supports development of renewable and alternative energy sources.

Discussion: Sustainable, low impact energy sources are needed to secure our future while protecting natural resources including agricultural and forest lands.

8. LAND USE

Right to Farm

OACD supports right-to-farm laws.

Discussion: The ability to farm efficiently must be preserved and right-to-farm laws prevent interference from urban and other concerns. It is important to educate landowners regarding agriculture and forestry practices through workshops, publications, and community meetings.

Preservation of High Value Farmland and Forestland

OACD supports preservation of high value farmland and forestland for the purpose of growing and harvesting.

Discussion: High value farmland and forestland with high quality soils and good growing conditions continues to be lost due to urban encroachment and non-farm uses. Efforts should be made to minimize the loss of such lands. This includes preventing siting of large power generation facilities or other non-compliant structures or uses as defined under state zoning laws on high value farmland and forestland.

Working Lands and Conservation Easements

OACD supports efforts to implement resource conservation practices on working lands that conserve natural resources in harmony with the need to use the land.

Discussion: Working lands (agriculture and forestry) can provide important opportunities for conserving natural resources. The opportunities include use of good farming and forestry practices that conserve and protect soils and water. Additionally, the use of conservation easements where there is high value in protecting the ecosystem and little loss of the ability to work the land can be beneficial. SWCDs, private land trusts, and others can properly hold easements and own conservation properties because they can have the technical knowledge and financial assurances to ensure proper administration of the easements or acquired land.

Wildlife Corridors

OACD supports actions that maintain and enhance important corridors for the movement of at-risk plants and animals.

Discussion: Plants and animals need to be able to migrate to new locations for survival especially as the climate changes. The ability to migrate can be hampered by habitat fragmentation in various forms including incompatible land uses and barriers in the form of transportation infrastructure. It is important to identify at-risk species, their habitat needs, and their migration barriers and take actions to preserve and enhance key corridors.

Critical Habitats

OACD supports highly functioning ecosystems in critical habitats.

Discussion: Riparian zones can support a wide diversity of plants and animals. They also have a very important role by buffering activities that can contribute to water pollution such as erosion of sediment and movement of nutrients. The shade provided by trees in riparian zones is very important in keeping water temperatures cool.

Wetlands can provide critical habitats and serve important ecological functions. Wetlands continue to be lost to human development and need to be given high priority for protection and restoration. Fill and removal projects associated with urban land development and agricultural practices contribute to the loss of wetlands and need to be designed to minimize impacts and provide mitigation.

Coastal marshes and estuaries are of critical importance because they provide habitat for many plants and wildlife. They are of critical significance to west coast commercial fisheries.

Uplands can also have critical habitat that needs to be protected. Sage grouse habitat is a good example.

It is important to inventory and define critical habitats to support good stewardship and policy.

Habitat Trading

OACD supports processes and programs for habitat credit trading to mitigate environmental impacts.

Discussion: To support a balanced approach to natural resource management and use, flexibility is needed in how to mitigate environmental impacts. Habitat credit trading and use of mitigation banks can be good ways to achieve the balance.

9. WEED AND PEST MANAGEMENT

Noxious Invasive Species

OACD supports efforts to maintain and update weed lists and weed information, detect weeds in the environment, educate citizens, plan responses, and eradicate noxious invasive species.

Discussion: Efforts can be done through a variety of organizations including SWCDs. The Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) have existing plans and programs that should be supported. Formation of local weed control districts is encouraged. Efforts can benefit from volunteer public participation, but State and local funding is needed for partnering with state, federal, and local agencies for programs to have success.

Integrated Pest Management

OACD supports the use of integrated pest management to control or eradicate the various forms of pests including rodents, birds, insects, fungus, nematodes, bacteria and noxious invasive weeds.

Discussion: Integrated pest management (IPM) relies on a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties. Pesticides are used only after monitoring indicates they are needed, and treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organisms. Pest control materials are used in a manner that minimizes risks to human health and the environment.

10. MISCELLANEOUS POSITION STATEMENTS

SWCD Board Governance

OACD holds that SWCDs are best served by board members that bring relevant knowledge, experience and expertise to their job as board members.

Discussion: Currently, SWCD board members must meet certain eligibility requirements defined in state statute including land ownership, natural resources management, and residence location. There are likely to be efforts to modify or eliminate eligibility criteria in the future. OACD holds that there are a variety of options for eligibility criteria, but the criteria should result in boards that are filled with people with knowledge of the geographic areas they serve and natural resources issues. OACD recognizes that the criteria must be sufficiently open to provide opportunity and flexibility to accommodate diversity, equity, and inclusion to serve SWCDs.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Assistance

OACD supports financial and technical assistance to help landowners and land managers comply with legal requirements as a result of ESA actions.

Discussion: ESA compliance can be expensive and disproportionately affect some landowners and managers over others, yet the benefit of compliance is widespread. Assistance should be used to minimize economic disruption to communities, businesses, and individuals affected by threatened/endangered species listings, designation of critical habitat and through safe harbor agreements and implementation of recovery plans.

Safe Harbor

OACD supports safe harbor agreements that provide protection to landowners who engage in voluntary conservation programs.

Discussion: Participation in voluntary conservation involving threatened and endangered species can put the landowner at risk of assuming additional unintended responsibilities under environmental laws. To encourage participation, safe harbor agreements that limit landowner liability when they are acting in good faith should be made available.

Strengthen Participation in Conservation & Working Lands Programming

OACD holds that SWCDs and their constituents are best served by broad and diverse participation in conservation and working lands programming, and supports efforts that encourage diversity, equity, and inclusion in such programming throughout the state.

Discussion: OACD recognizes that gaining the perspectives of, and working with, diverse communities increases the strength, resiliency, and future viability of the state's conservation and working lands programming. OACD supports conservation and working lands legislation that aligns with its position statements, and that also results in the inclusion of, but not limited to, community members of all ages, genders, and historically under-served and under-represented groups including people of color and tribal members.

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District
Advocacy Policy
(Under Review 9/27/2021 by the IVSWCD Advocacy Committee)

Prepared: March 23, 2020
Approved by the OACD Board: May 21, 2020
Minor Corrections: January 29, 2021

Following is an advocacy policy that may be adopted by Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District. (All Italic paragraphs herein are descriptive and should be removed from the final policy draft.)

This document was prepared based on good-faith interpretations of Oregon's statutes and rules relating to political and legislative advocacy. It should not be used as a substitute for legal advice in specific situations. Final decisions regarding the legality of actions taken by District employees and board members may be made only by the Oregon Ethics Commission, the Secretary of State, the State Attorney General, or other appropriate legal authority.

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1. Introduction
2. Political Campaigning
3. Lobbying
4. Other Advocacy
5. Position Statements
6. Delegation of Authority

INTRODUCTION

This document establishes policy and guidance for advocacy conducted by Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District.

This policy addresses requirements in Oregon. If advocating at the Federal level, different requirements may apply.

For purposes of this policy, advocacy is defined as follows:

Advocacy means influencing or attempting to influence governmental laws, regulations, policies, procedures, and political campaigns. It does not include business transactions with government organizations such as applying for and receiving grants and permits and negotiating and executing projects and programs.

Advocacy is divided into three categories:

- Political Campaigning

- Lobbying
- Other Advocacy

There are distinct laws and regulations governing political campaigning and lobbying. The third category, other advocacy, is used to capture all other forms of advocacy that are not subject to Oregon laws.

Imbedded in the various sections of this document are “policy statements” that provide high level direction. There are also “good practices” that the District should strive to follow. This policy also contains discussion to help understand the laws and regulations and references to sources of information that may be helpful.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING

Definition

Political campaigning means promoting or opposing any political committee, the nomination or election of a candidate, the gathering of signatures on an initiative, referendum or recall petition, the adoption of a measure or the recall of a public office holder.

Policy Statements

- Board Members and staff shall strive to follow all applicable laws and regulations pertaining to political campaigning.
- Staff shall not participate in political campaigning while on duty per ORS 260.432.
- Staff shall not display messaging for political campaigns within District facilities.
- Board members are not considered to be public employees per ORS 260.432 (5) (a) and may participate in political campaigning on behalf of the Board. The District Board must approve all political campaigning actions.
- Staff and Board members may participate in political campaigning on their own time, but it must be clear that the action is not associated with the District.
- The District shall post the notice to all public employees regarding prohibitions on political campaigning per ORS 260.432(3).

Good Practices

In deciding whether to participate in political campaigning, the Board should exercise caution and get involved only when the need is clearly relevant to the mission of the District.

If a Board member or staff engages in political campaigning on their own, they should not display information that could be interpreted to mean that they are acting as a District representative (e.g.,

wearing District hat or shirt). If there is potential for confusion, they should make it clear that their actions are not on behalf of the District.

If a Board member participates in political campaigning as a representative of the District, they should state that they represent the organization and have been given the authority to participate.

Use of District facilities by third parties for political campaigning is discouraged but may be allowed but should be authorized the Board. If District facilities are provided to third parties involved in political campaigning, access must be provided on the same terms and conditions to all interested parties regardless of political affiliation or position.

The District may produce impartial, factual information pertaining to a political campaign. Any such material should be reviewed in advance by the Secretary of State, Elections Division, before being disseminated to the public.

Although it is allowed per statute, staff should not be put in a position of handling elected officials calls about the official's availability for political events.

Discussion

Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 260.432 provides as follows:

1. No person shall attempt to, or actually, coerce, command or require a public employee to influence or give money, service or other thing of value to promote or oppose any political committee or to promote or oppose the nomination or election of a candidate, the gathering of signatures on an initiative, referendum or recall petition, the adoption of a measure or the recall of a public office holder.
2. No public employee shall solicit any money, influence, service or other thing of value or otherwise promote or oppose any political committee or promote or oppose the nomination or election of a candidate, the gathering of signatures on an initiative, referendum or recall petition, the adoption of a measure or the recall of a public office holder while on the job during working hours. However, this section does not restrict the right of a public employee to express personal political views.

The Oregon Secretary of State's guide titled *Restrictions on Political Campaigning by Public Employees* (January 2016) provides the following clarification when restrictions apply:

- For initiative, referendum and recall petition efforts, as soon as a prospective petition is filed with the appropriate elections filing officer (for a statewide initiative, this is the date the sponsorship prospective petition is filed);
- For a ballot measure referred to the ballot by a governing body (district, city, county, state) as soon as the measure is certified to the ballot. A county, city or district measure is certified to the ballot when the elections official files the referral with the county election

office;

- For a candidate, as soon as the person becomes a candidate under the definition in ORS 260.005(1)(a); and
- For political committees, whenever the political committee is active.
- The prohibitions cease to apply at 8:00 pm on the date of the election at which the candidate, measure, recall or referendum is being voted on. The prohibitions cease to apply to petitions (initiative, referendum or recall) on the date the petition is withdrawn or becomes void.

The Oregon Secretary of State's guide titled *Quick Reference Guide – Restrictions on Political Campaigning for Public Employees* (December 2013) summarizes the prohibited and allowed activities by public employees and Board members as follows. (Note that the policy and good practices are more stringent in some cases and will override some of the allowable activities.)

Prohibited Activities.

A public employee, while on the job during work hours may not:

- Prepare or distribute written material, post website information, transmit emails or make a presentation that advocates a political position
- Collect funds, prepare filing forms or correspondence on behalf of candidates or political committees
- Produce or distribute a news release or letter announcing an elected official's candidacy for re-election (except for an elections official doing so as an official duty) or presenting an elected official's political position
- Make outgoing calls to schedule or organize campaign events or other political activity on behalf of an elected official or political committee (however, a scheduler may, as part of official duties, take incoming calls about the official's availability and add an event to the schedule)
- Grant unequal access to public facilities to candidates or political committees
- Direct other public employees to participate in political activities, when in the role of a supervisor
- Draft, type, format or edit a governing body's resolution that advocates a political position (except to conform the resolution to a standard format)
- Prepare or give recommendations to the governing body urging which way to vote on such a resolution

- Sign such a resolution, except if the signature is only ministerial and clearly included to attest the board took the vote
- Announce the governing body's position on such a resolution to the media
- Include the governing body's position or vote on such a resolution in a jurisdiction's newsletter or other publication

Elected officials may not:

- In the role of a supervisor, request a public employee, whether the public employee is on or off duty, to perform any political activity. A request made by a person in a position of supervisor or superior is viewed as a command for purposes of this election law.
- Have an opinion piece or letter advocating a political position published in a jurisdiction's newsletter or other publication produced or distributed by public employees.

Allowable Activities.

A public employee, while on the job during working hours may:

- Prepare and distribute impartial written material or make an impartial presentation that discusses election subjects (using the guidelines provided in the Secretary of State's detailed manual on ORS 260.432.) agencies.
- Perform standard job duties, such as taking minutes at a public meeting, maintaining public records, opening mail, inserting a proposed resolution into a board agenda packet, etc.
- Impartially advise employees about possible effects of a measure, but not threaten them with financial loss to vote a particular way.
- Address election-related issues while on the job, in a factual and impartial manner, if such activity is legitimately within scope of employee's normal duties.
- As staff of an elected official, handle incoming calls about the official's availability for political events.
- Prepare neutral, factual information for a governing body to use in determining what position to take on an issue (planning stage of a governing body's proposed issue before certified as a measure to a ballot is not subject to ORS 260.432).
- In a clerical manner, incorporate amendments into a finalized version of a governing body's resolution on an issue respond to public records request for information, even if the material advocates a political position.

- Wear political buttons subject to applicable employer policies unless the public employee is providing voter registration services under NVRA, where additional restrictions apply. A public employee, on their own, off duty time, may send letters to the editor that advocate a political position and may participate in any other lawful political activity.

Elected officials may:

- Advocate a political position at any time. Elected officials are not considered a “public employee” for purposes of ORS 260.432.
- Vote with the other elected officials of a governing body to support or oppose a measure, and publicly discuss such a vote—but must not use the public employee staff time to assist in this, except for ministerial functions.
- Perform campaign activity at any time, however, must take caution not to involve any public employee’s work time to do so.

LOBBYING

Definitions

The following definitions are provided in Oregon Revised Statutes 171.725.

Lobbying means influencing, or attempting to influence, legislative action through oral or written communication with legislative officials, solicitation of executive officials or other persons to influence or attempt to influence legislative action or attempting to obtain the goodwill of legislative officials.

Legislative action means introduction, sponsorship, testimony, debate, voting or any other official action on any measure, resolution, amendment, nomination, appointment, or report, or any matter that may be the subject of action by either house of the Legislative Assembly, or any committee of the Legislative Assembly, or the approval or veto thereof by the Governor.

Legislative official means any member or member-elect of the Legislative Assembly, any member of an agency, board or committee that is part of the legislative branch, and any staff person, assistant or employee thereof.

Executive official means any member or member-elect of an executive agency and any member of the staff or an employee of an executive agency. A member of a state board or commission, other than a member who is employed in full-time public service, is not an executive official for purposes of ORS 171.725 to 171.785.

Executive agency means a commission, board, agency or other body in the executive branch of state government that is not part of the legislative or judicial branch.

Lobbyist means:

- Any individual who agrees to provide personal services for money or any other consideration for the purpose of lobbying.
- Any person not otherwise subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection who provides personal services as a representative of a corporation, association, organization or other group, for the purpose of lobbying.
- Any public official who lobbies.

Policy Statements

- Board Members and staff shall strive to follow all applicable laws and regulations pertaining to lobbying.
- The Board is responsible for establishing positions on issues.
- The Board is responsible for and authorizing lobbying actions.
- Lobbying must be consistent with established positions.
- Oregon laws establish time and expense thresholds for determining whether registration as a lobbyist is required. No Board or staff member shall intentionally cross these thresholds without approval of the Board. If the thresholds are crossed registration with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall be done.
- In the event that the District has a representative that registers as a lobbyist or is required to register as a lobbyist, the District shall file the required Employer Lobbying Expenditure Report with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission.

Good Practices

Any person lobbying on behalf of the District is expected to present information accurately and in a clear and straightforward manner.

Each staff and Board member who engages in lobbying on behalf of the District should track their time to ensure compliance with registration requirements.

Board members and staff may assist industry associations with their lobbying efforts. Any time spent lobbying on behalf of industry associations should be considered when determining whether registration as a lobbyist is required.

The Oregon Association of Conservation Districts (OACD) has a mission and authority to represent Oregon's Soil and Water Conservation Districts in legislative matters, and to lobby on their behalf. It

is good practice to coordinate with OACD, as OACD representatives can provide background on issues and assist with setting up meetings and providing testimony.

Giving and receiving gifts while lobbying may result in violations of Oregon's Ethics Laws for Public Officials and should be avoided.

Discussion

ORS 171.735 specifies the thresholds beyond which lobbyists must register with the state. Two of the conditions when registration is not required are for:

171.735 (3): Any individual who does not receive compensation or reimbursement of expenses for lobbying, who limits lobbying activities solely to formal appearances to give testimony before public sessions of committees of the Legislative Assembly, or public hearings of state agencies, and who, when testifying, registers an appearance in the records of the committees or agencies.

171.735 (4): A person who does not:

- a) Agree to provide personal services for money or any other consideration for the purpose of lobbying;
- b) Spend more than an aggregate amount of 24 hours during any calendar quarter lobbying; and
- c) Spend an aggregate amount in excess of \$100 lobbying during any calendar quarter.

The Oregon Government Ethics Commission (OGEC) has interpreted 171.735 (4) (a) to be applicable to paid professional lobbyists. District staff are considered representative lobbyists and not subject to 171.735 (4) (a). This interpretation is contained in OGEC advice number 20-0011. In accordance with this interpretation, registration is not required for District Board and staff unless they exceed either of the following time and expenditure limits:

- Aggregate of 24 hours spent on lobbying in any calendar quarter, or
- Aggregate of more than \$100 spent on lobbying during any calendar quarter.

The \$100 threshold is based on the dollar amount that is received by the person being lobbied. For example, if an individual were to invite and pay for a legislator's lunch and the lunch engagement was established and conducted for the purposes of lobbying, the cost of the lunch would count towards the \$100 threshold. The threshold does not include monies received by the lobbyist while lobbying or providing services for the purposes of lobbying. (Source: OGEC staff advice)

Any person or organization for whom a lobbyist was registered, or was required to register, with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission, must file an Employer statement of expenditures. Thus, if the District has a Board member, staff person or paid professional lobbyist that needs to register, the District must assume the responsibility for the employer statement of expenditures.

Lobbying does not include time spent researching, reviewing, and analyzing legislative actions and time spent preparing letters, testimony, or other documents for the purpose of lobbying. These activities do

not need to be counted in the 24 hour allotment under ORS 171.735 (4) (b). (Source: OGEC staff advice.)

Providing factual information is not lobbying as long as it is not intended to influence legislative action. Staff and Board members can provide unbiased information to those involved in legislative actions to help them make good decisions without being considered lobbyists. However, the criterion for lobbying is whether the information is intended to influence legislation. It is possible to selectively present facts in an attempt to sway legislation, which could be considered lobbying, or to present facts without underlying intent to sway legislation which would not be considered lobbying. For example, if a State Senator working on legislation dealing with soil erosion calls the District Manager to find out whether the County is experiencing serious soil erosion problems, the District manager could easily explain current issues and problems without lobbying. Conversely, if the District Manager was aware of some “poor” legislation dealing with soil erosion and took the initiative to call the Senator to “provide the facts,” the question of whether the District Manager is truly providing unbiased facts or trying to lobby for better legislation could be difficult to answer.

OTHER ADVOCACY

Other advocacy includes forms of advocating that are not political campaigning and lobbying. This includes influencing actions of state agencies and local jurisdictions.

State rule making results in the Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs). This is done through branches of the State outside the legislative branch and such rules are usually not subject to legislative approval. Advocating with respect to rule making is not considered to be lobbying.

Advocating for local laws, (e.g., cities and counties) is not subject to the state lobbying requirements.

Policy Statements

- The Board is responsible for establishing positions on issues.
- The Board is responsible for authorizing advocacy actions.
- Advocacy must be consistent with established positions.

POSITION STATEMENTS

The Board may adoption position statements that provide guidance on a range of issues that are expected to come up in legislative and regulatory and other forums. These statements can then be used to guide advocacy efforts.

Position statements may be adopted by a separate action of the Board or included within this policy. Consideration may be given to adopting positions of the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts or developing positions specific for the District.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ADVOCATE

Delegated authority may be adopted by separate action of the Board or included within this policy.

Delegated authority can be set up in many ways. In customizing delegated authority recognize that advocacy is a broad term and normal day to day activities of District staff need to proceed in an efficient manner. The authority should clearly distinguish the following:

- *Formal and informal advocacy*
- *Political campaigning, lobbying and other advocacy.*

Following is one possible example of delegated authority.

The Board retains the authority to authorize any lawful political campaigning, and this authority is not delegated herein.

The Board hereby delegates authority to conduct advocacy, other than political campaigning, as follows.

The delegated authority is categorized as lobbying and non-lobbying actions and formal and informal actions. Formal actions mean actions that are written or are spoken in formal public venues or are otherwise intended to be entered into the public record.

Formal Lobbying

Authority to approve actions is delegated to:

Bill Reid, Chair of the Board

_____, Director

_____, Director

Tracey Reed, Conservation Program Manager

Christopher Hall, Community Organizer

Approval requires concurrence from at least two individuals with the delegated authority.

All actions and discussions shall be reported to the Board at the next Board meeting.

Informal Lobbying

Authority to approve actions is delegated to:

All Directors and Associate Directors

Tracey Reed, Conservation Program Manager

Christopher Hall, Community Organizer

All actions and discussions shall be reported to the Board at the next Board meeting.

Formal Other Advocacy

Authority to approve actions is delegated to:

Bill Reid, Chair of the Board

_____, Director

_____, Director

Tracey Reed, Conservation Program Manager

Christopher Hall, Community Organizer

All actions and discussions shall be reported to the Board at the next Board meeting.

Informal Other Advocacy

Authority to approve actions is delegated to:

All Directors and Associate Directors

Tracey Reed, Conservation Program Manager

Christopher Hall, Community Organizer

All actions and discussions shall be reported to the Board at the next Board meeting.

Other Conditions of Delegation

Advocacy conducted through this delegated authority shall be subject to the following conditions:

- Advocacy must be conducted in accordance with District advocacy policies.

IVSWCD Proposed Water Quality Monitoring Program

Chris Hall and Tracey Reed held a discussion with Ellen Hammond, Water Quality Monitoring Specialist with the ODA on August 12, 2021 and covered details about how to structure such a program. Since that time, Chris has had several meetings with Bob Schmidt on the topic as well. Below is the initial draft proposal for a water quality monitoring program.

Two options; pick one:

Deer Creek Subwatershed or the East & West Forks of the Illinois River Subwatersheds. (The testing will include a few tributaries as well.) The selection of one over the other could be based on criteria such as critical fish habitat and other issues such as feasibility.

Need:

Create a baseline from an annual testing regime. With a baseline, future testing will inform the IVSWCD on risks to fish and humans, including drinking water safety, and impacts agriculture has on surface water quality. Identify the changes in water quality to determine the causes.

What to test for:

Temperature, Nitrates, Ortho-Phosphates, E. Coli, Coliform Bacteria & Caffeine*

(*Caffeine will permit us to control for leaking septic sewage. By testing for caffeine, if we detect none, then bacteria levels will be associated with other non-septic sources. Also, we need to determine the dilution levels of caffeine (PPM/ PPB?) and who can test for that level of dilution.)

Temperature loggers would be placed at the top and bottom of tributaries and along the main stems in strategic locations to identify where water begins to warm up. These loggers (about 12 or so) would automatically send data to satellites and get recorded maybe six times per 24-hours. The temperature information would provide data on the leading source of pollution in the watershed and signal such phenomena as low flows, large water extractions, and extended areas with high solar activity in riparian areas.

Nitrates and Ortho-Phosphates indicate typical nutrients found in agricultural run-off and the possibility of pollution from farming-related activities. Nutrients also show up after forest fires and locations where these nutrients are discovered can help delineate the sources of pollution. For example, nutrient readings tested before water enters farming regions would help control for nutrient readings further downstream.

E.Coli and Coliform Bacteria indicate sewage, fecal matter, and other inputs to surface waters that negatively impact fish, increase algae blooms, and make recreation potentially unsafe. Testing surface waters before they enter farming regions will help to control for tests further downstream.

Testing Protocols:

Testing should be done to DEQ standards, which is five tests per quarter or about one test every other

week. The IVSWCD should go out to bid and solicit three bids to conduct testing for one-year contracts. The winning bid should be able to demonstrate previous work conducting tests to DEQ standards and be competitively priced.

There could be about 12 tests in 12 locations along tributaries and the main stems, requiring one full day for one person every two weeks. There would also be one full day every two weeks collating, processing, and analyzing data. This would be a seven-month .2 FTE position. At \$25/ hr, that's \$200/ week, \$800/ month, or \$5,600 per seven months in the year.

Mileage and car use could be 100 miles per trip every two weeks at \$0.56/ mile, or \$56, or \$112 per month, or \$784 per seven months in the year.

Tests need to be taken at the correct time of day at proper locations at certain depths and kept in a cooler.

Testing costs may or may not get a volume break on 12 units every two weeks on a contract. We can inquire with the ODA and others on whom to send bid requests to. Testing company must be relatively local for test viability since tests must be sent into the lab within 24 hours.

Testing would be for seven months from April through October continuously, then once after the "Fall Flush" sometime in December or January.

Test Costs:

One local lab that comes to Cave Junction to pick up samples every Tuesday at the Junction Realty office bid a price to Bob Schmidt at \$113 for a single sample testing for Nitrates, Ortho-Phosphates, E. Coli, and Coliform Bacteria.

That's \$1,356 per two weeks, or \$2,712 per month, or \$18,984 per seven months in the year. It would seem that getting a break on such volume ought to be a reasonable consideration.

Adding in the personnel costs of \$5,600 for seven months, and \$784 for mileage, the total is \$25,368. Adding in a 10% contingency cost brings the grand total up to \$27,905. Therefore, a grant for \$30,000 annually could cover the costs to conduct testing on 12 sites.

Ellen Hammond of the ODA confirmed we could get started using Scope of Work funds and the write a grant to OWEB in April 2022 to fund a water quality monitoring project. The argument for successful funding will present the case as a scientific research project with a compelling hypothesis, description of how the research will be conducted, how controls for the project will remain disciplined and in tact, and what the use of the data will be for – what is the reason for testing and how will it benefit salmon and humans.

Ellen Hammond suggesting contacting:

Paul Measeles at pmeaseles@oda.state.or.us for info on identifying septic issues in the water column.

Robbie Lascheck at Curry SWCD can be reached at: (541) 373-7068,
robbie.lascheck@currywatersheds.org



Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District
331 E Cottage Park Dr Ste 1B - P.O. Box 352
Cave Junction, OR 97523
Phone: 541-592-3731

Position Description: Conservation Program Manager
Wage: \$21.00 per hour plus a \$100.00 Monthly Travel Stipend
This is an FLSA exempt position and is eligible for Compensatory Time

Position Description

Introduction

The Conservation Program Manager is a part time (20 hours/week) position and serves as the chief strategist and technical services administrator of the Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District. The Conservation Program Manager is responsible to the Illinois Valley SWCD Chair and Board of Directors and Associate Directors for the implementation of board policy. The Conservation Program Manager coordinates Illinois Valley SWCD programs and activities, and represents the District with all stakeholders.

Duties

Management, Planning, and Coordination of District Activities

1. Prepare and implement the SWCD Annual and Long Range Work Plans in consultation with SWCD Directors, SWCD staff, NRCS representatives, the Illinois Valley Watershed Council, Oregon Department of Agriculture and other partners. Makes recommendations to the board for changes in priorities, staffing, and annual work plan goals.
2. Facilitate meetings between citizen, environmental, governmental, and agricultural groups to coordinate resource management planning. Provide leadership for problem solving and consensus building among groups.
3. Present progress reports at SWCD board meetings and assist the Office Manager in preparation of meeting agendas. Conduct weekly staff meetings and monthly safety meetings.
4. Provide relevant industry news to the Board of Directors regarding local, state, and federal regulations, laws, programs and/or activities that may impact the district. Research information and assists the SWCD Board with drafting comments, appeals, or letters of support.
5. Ensure that SWCD records, files, and databases are maintained.
6. Attend relevant professional development trainings, conferences, tours, and seminars.

Administration of District Finances and Fundraising

1. Write and submit competitive grant proposals to state and federal agencies, private foundations, and other sources of program and project funding. Pursue new funding sources and relationships. Projects may include natural resources education, District staffing and volunteer development, capital improvements, and watershed enhancement projects. Maintain relationships with funders.
2. Assist in developing the district's annual budget proposal, administer approved annual budget, and make necessary adjustments as needed in coordination with the Office Manager.
3. Assist Office Manager with invoicing funders and review of expense spreadsheets, as needed.
4. Identify and pursue diverse opportunities to increase District financial resources.

Project Development

1. Oversee the strategic design and planning of conservation projects, including resource assessments, technical design, restoration enhancement, and monitoring.
2. Strengthen existing relationships and develop new connections with landowners and technical partners on behalf of the District.
3. Accompany Engagement Coordinator on site visits to collaborate with landowners and partners to identify and develop restoration and water quality improvement projects.
7. Gather information and makes recommendations to the SWCD on potential projects.
8. Work with the NRCS District Conservationist to integrate SWCD and NRCS programs.
9. Understand local, State, and federal regulatory and permit requirements as they relate to projects.

Project and Program Management and Reporting

1. Act as administrator and project manager on District projects. Projects may originate from the District, Illinois Valley Watershed Council or other local, state, or federal agencies.
2. Oversee the implementation of the Agricultural Water Quality program and other conservation projects according to project design and requirements.
3. Prepare, or assist in preparation of, necessary documents (e.g. permit applications, bid packets, RFP documents, and contracts) for conservation projects.
4. Prepare progress and completion reports, monitoring, and other correspondence as required by state, federal and funding agencies.

Public Relations, Education and Community Engagement

1. Represent IVSWCD and provides conservation information at community events, public meetings, and partnership meetings.
2. Serve as guest speaker for civic groups, at technical conferences, and at governmental agency meetings.
3. Network with a variety of organizations and associations including the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts, Oregon State University Extension Service, Illinois Valley Watershed Council, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and other governmental, agribusiness, community, and citizen groups. Provide referrals to such organizations as appropriate.
4. Provide GIS mapping and other technical services to landowners and conservation partners.

Qualifications

- A bachelor's degree and 3-5 years of project management experience in a related natural resource field. Possible areas include riparian enhancement, natural resource management, agricultural science, hydrology, and/or construction management.
- Project management experience needs to include coordination techniques and abilities to interact with landowners and partnership agency staff in a timely, positive manner.
- Grant writing and grant management experience.
- Excellent oral, written, and computer skills. Software proficiency to include Microsoft Professional Suite, Adobe, and GIS mapping.

Working Conditions

To perform the duties of this position, the Conservation Program Manager must periodically operate a motor vehicle during daylight and after dark. Applicants must have a valid Oregon driver's license, a good driving record and a reliable vehicle. Mileage will be reimbursed at the state rate. This position involves occasional travel to meetings and training and may require overnight stays of one day or more. It also requires some attendance at meetings in early mornings, evenings, and weekends. This position requires both inside and outside work. Inside work involves regular use of computers and prolonged sitting or standing at meetings. Outside work requires walking over rough or uneven terrain, sometimes in inclement weather, and carrying objects such as survey equipment, plant materials, supplies, and tools.

Supervision

The Conservation Program Manager shall be under the supervision of the Illinois Valley SWCD Board of Directors, but shall exercise individual initiative in implementing Illinois Valley SWCD policies and programs. The Board will evaluate the performance of the employee. Employee will be evaluated after a six-month probationary period, and annually thereafter.

Advancement

Opportunities for advancement with additional responsibilities may be available, based on performance and the needs of the District.

The Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District is an Equal Opportunity Employer, providing services to the public without regard to race, color, national origin, religious preference, sex, age, or disability.

Municipal Bulk Water Sales

Municipalities in the Rogue Basin enable nonbeneficial use of water in a significant portion of their sales of bulk water to the public. While there are other critical reasons for why the municipalities should reform their bulk water sales policy, nonbeneficial use is paramount.

ORS 540.610.1 states: "Beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure and the limit of all rights to the use of water in this state."

OAR 690-300-0010.5 states: "Beneficial Use means the reasonably efficient use of water without waste for a purpose consistent with the laws, rules and the best interests of the people of the state."

Using water on illegally grown cannabis is a nonbeneficial use.

ORS 540.510 Appurtenancy of Water to Premises, Section 3.a states: Any water used under a permit or certificate issued to a municipality, may be applied to beneficial use on lands to which the right is not appurtenant if:

(B) The use continues to be for municipal purposes and would not interfere with or impair prior vested water rights.

The municipalities in the Rogue Basin fail to comply with the statutes and rules that require bulk water sales only be appropriated for beneficial uses on lands for municipal purposes. Irrigating illegal cannabis crops is not a beneficial use for a municipal purpose. Sheriff Daniel speculates that the percentage of illegal grows is "in the low 80s" although the number of hemp farms that tested high in THC this August will drive that number up.

City of Cave Junction Bulk Water Sales:

MONTH	2019	2020	2021
JANUARY	20000	28000	15000
FEBRUARY	15000	16000	21000
M A R C H	2000	22000	38000
APRIL	5000	32000	154000
M A Y	90000	72000	537000
JUNE	235000	256000	1744000
JULY	272000	1198000	4842000
AUGUST	808000	2730000	5539000
SEPTEMBER	929000	3290000	3148000
OCTOBER	161000	857000	N/A
NOVEMBER	36000	163000	N/A
DECEMBER	31000	25000	N/A

Bulk water sales climb each year in the spring, most notably the ascent begins in May. For 2019 and 2020 there's a precipitous decline in September and further in October. This is before winter rains.

Note, however, in 2021, the decline occurred a month earlier following August. This year growers sought to get cannabis to market as early as possible to beat the autumn glut and try to get a good price. Therefore, bulk water use peaked in August 2021 at 5.5 million gallons, which is double the sales one year prior in 2020, and nearly seven times the volume in 2019.

The push to grow cannabis in 2021 is significantly larger than in previous years, and the community concerns about this unregulated industry and the negative impacts it has had on the environmental health and community well-being have united residents of the Illinois Valley unlike any time in recent history. The IVSWCD hired a Community Organizer to seek community-driven solutions as a result.

Residents in the Illinois Valley do not support municipal sales of bulk water to middle-man truckers who then go and sell it to end-users who irrigate illegal cannabis crops. This is a known fact from the community sentiment research that's been conducted over the past few months. Indeed, the community is outraged. This has isolated the City of Cave Junction which will make over \$500,000 in 2021 from its bulk water sales.

The IVSWCD has the opportunity to work with the city on a solution that goes from “blind” bulk water sales to “clear” bulk water sales. The change is simple: sell water directly to the end-users and not to the conveyance apparatus. Trucks are like pipes, they convey water, and no one sells water to pipes.

The city could adopt the following protocols:

1) End-users of city water shall contact the city and register to buy water with the names of buyers, addresses where the water will be used, and other contact information.

2) The city should contract with water truck hauling companies that are licensed, bonded, and insured to operate in the State of Oregon. The city will also keep on file the truck registration, vehicle insurance, and a list of Oregon licensed driver-operators for each water truck hauling company it registers. Per the contracts, the city will also require each company to keep a log for every truck with the date/ time of fill up, the amount of water pumped into the truck tank, the destination address, amounts of water delivered to the destination address, and the time of delivery for each conveyance. This log will be filed with the city weekly.

3) When a county resident wants to buy water, they order it from the city and pay for the water online or keep a running tab and pay monthly. Then they select from the roster of water truck companies registered with the city. This will ensure the city can comply with ORS 540.510 Appurtenancy of Water to Premises.

Conclusion:

When water is put in a truck and delivered to a house or illegal cannabis operation, it is still “water of the state.” Beneficial water use does not stop at the city water spigot, nor does it stop within the conveyance apparatus, be it a pipe or a truck. But the politics of municipal bulk water sales depend upon a sleight of hand: instead of applying beneficial use and municipal purpose to the end-user who irrigates illegal cannabis crops, the political idea is to move beneficial use and municipal purpose further up the line (upstream) where the municipality fills the water trucks at the spigot, thereby alleging that the water truck hauler is the end-user insofar as the municipality's water right and the law are concerned.

Draft Letter for Community Members to Sign Onto

[This letter is derived exclusively from the data that came from the community sentiment at town halls and social media discussions.]

Dear _____,

I am writing to express my grave concerns about the negative impacts to the environmental health of our watershed and the community well-being in the Illinois Valley as a direct result of the unregulated cannabis industry.

Unregulated cannabis poses such an existential threat to our region that it has united our community when in the past, other extraction industries such as logging and mining divided us. This silver lining is remarkable.

Water theft and municipal sales of water to illegal cannabis grows are my most serious concerns. To steal water by using it for nonbeneficial uses and to also sell city water without a municipal purpose to scofflaws during a time of severe drought are egregious acts I will not tolerate.

The results of this unlawful behavior worsen the problem of dry wells, dry creek beds, and lead to poor water quality in our rivers that still have water in them. Indeed, our concerns were the subject of an Associated Press front-page headline national story in September.

Attendant to our water quality concerns are the code infractions that pose serious public health issues and create ongoing nuisance problems. Also, sewage, trash, fertilizer, and pesticides have been dumped onto the agricultural and forest lands and into riparian areas in ways no other industry has ever done before. This is, by my assessment, due to the careless greed to extract the value from our lands and rivers for the explicit purpose to transform green cannabis plants into green cash. This carelessness can be seen in the human rights violations that have been accurately called narco-slavery, in the wanton killing of wildlife with poison and guns, and on the roadways that make me feel like we're in the prequel to a Mad Max movie.

Lastly, I am writing to express my discontent with the lack of enforcement to control and regulate the illegal industry. Law enforcement and the those who regulate water quality and use must be significantly under staffed and under funded. What else could explain why my complaints and concerns go unaddressed? I demand that Oregon Water Law be implemented and enforced against every illegal cannabis grow in the Illinois Valley and against those who enable them. Shutting off their water will shut down their illegal operations and solve all the other problems that arise.

Sincerely,

Illinois Valley Resident

Issues and Concerns That Will Inform the Petition Drive

[The petition drive will be signed by Illinois Valley residents and those who come to the valley for business, friends, and family. Numerous people have offered to help collect signatures and the text for people to read will be derived from the data below that came from the town halls and soacial media questions/ surveys.]

Concerns:

Water Concerns: Water theft/ dry well/ CJ don't sell bulk water to illegal growers/ drought

Enforcement, Laws, Corruption: No enforcement/ officials ignore us

Negative Impacts: Water quality/ environment/ way of life/ greed

Codes & Public Health: Sewage/ trash/ pesticides

Cartels/ Human Rights: Human Rights/ racism

Fear, Danger, Anger: Killing wildlife/ we're scared & intimidated/ driving/ traitors to the valley

Solutions:

Legalize Cannabis federally

Only permit people to farm cannabis/ hemp who have water rights on their property

3 to 5 year residency requirement

Local family agriculture

Require city of CJ to sell only to end-users

Identify a baseline & the holding capacity of the watershed (availability vs. use)

86% of respondents support vigorous enforcement of water law

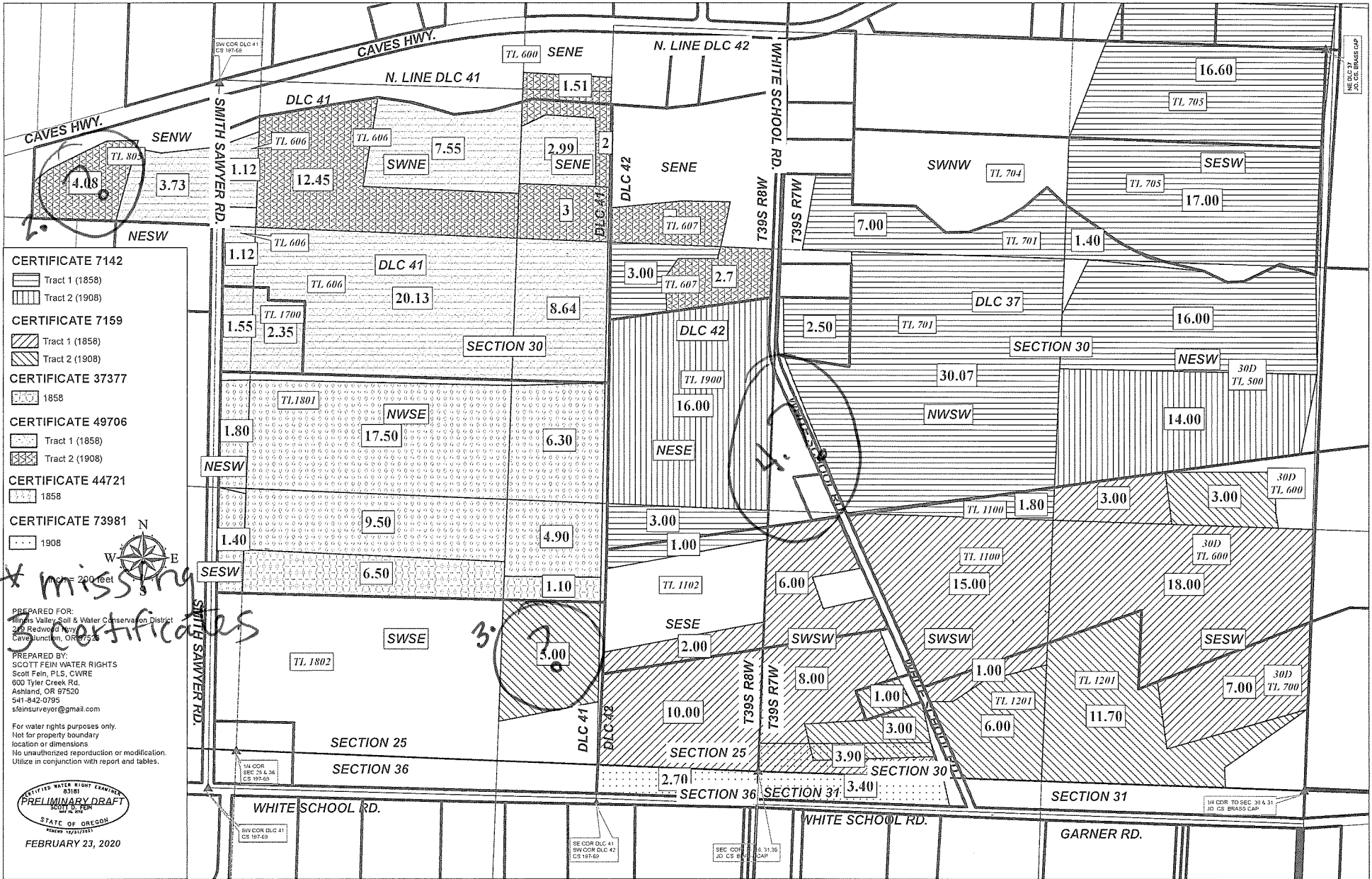
Water Use Priorities:

1 – Residential/ Commercial (homes & businesses)

2 – In-Stream (fish, recreation & fire)

3 – Agriculture (legal crops only)

WHITE DITCH LANDS PLACE OF USE; T39S R7W S30 & S31; T39S R8W S25 & S36



OACD BOARD BALLOT FOR 2021 ELECTION

The following two candidates have self-nominated for the two positions listed. We received no other nominations. Please put a Y (yes) or N (no) on the line by the candidates' names and return, or you may send an email stating your choices. There is one vote per district and those votes are due by November 29 so that your board will have time to respond.

NORTHWEST REGION

_____ **Karin Stutzman, District Manager, Polk County SWCD**

I would be honored to continue in the Northwest Position. I will continue to work to foster collaborative partnerships and build solid programming for districts around the state.

- Polk SWCD District Manager 8 years
- Luckiamute Watershed Council Executive Board Member 9 years
- Chair Polk Extension Citizens Advisory Network 2 years
- Founding member and host for the Salt Creek Collaborative with Commissioner Craig Pope and OSU Water Resources Department finding solutions to ag water quality and quantity for land managers

Solid technical assistance and funding for Polk SWCD:

Fulltime CREP technician

- Fulltime ODA SOW/FAAP technician
- NRCS RCPP – with Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, USFWS, Institute for Applied Ecology, oak habitat restoration totaling \$2.5 million (2021-2025)
- Small Farms Outreach Coordinator share with OSU Extension Polk and Marion Counties
- Full-time Outreach Coordinator – wildlife and urban/suburban focus
- Quarterly magazine *CULTIVATING* -15,000 readers (partnership with OSU Extension Polk County and local newspaper Itemizer Observer)

SOUTHWEST REGION

_____ **Justin Ferrell, District Manager, Lakeview/Silver Lake SWCDs**

(The following information was supplied by one of Justin's board members.)

- Justin has been the district manager for the Lakeview and Fort Rock/Silver Lake SWCDs for the last 13 yrs. and has gained great respect from landowners and agencies he works with in this area.
- Justin is a valued asset to the Lakeview and Fort Rock/Silver Lake SWCDs, and I feel he would be a good representative for our region.
- Justin would bring to the board a very in-depth knowledge of the CCAA/RCCP issues related to Sage Grouse, which he has been involved with since its inception and in which OACD is involved.
- He is also very insightful into the intricacies of dealing with government agencies while implementing projects for the SWCD. In short, the OACD Board would benefit immensely from Justin's expertise.
- Justin has served on the OACD Board since 2018.

COLUMBIA PLATEAU REGION

No nominations were received for this board position. This position includes Sherman, Wasco, Hood River, Jefferson, Deschutes, Crook, Wheeler, Gilliam (Currently this position is filled by Ken Bailey, but he is not running for another term. The board will need to appoint a replacement. Information will be mailed soon so people can let the board know of their interest.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9

OACD BUSINESS MEETING

- 8:30 **Welcome & Introductions** of Board and Staff
President Terri Preeg Riggsby
- 8:35 **Opening Comments** – President Riggsby
- 8:45 **The Year in Retrospective** – Executive Director Jan Lee
- 8:55 **Financial Reports** – Treasurer Ken Bailey
- 9:10 **Committee Reports**
- Working Lands - James Webster, Chair
 - Advocacy - Stan Dean, Chair
- Q & A** for any topic in the Business Meeting
- 9:30 Break

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- Partner Reports** – President Preeg Riggsby, Moderator
- 9:45 Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
- Ron Alvarado, State Director
- 10:05 Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)
- Lisa Hanson, OWEB Director
 - Courtney Shaff, Business Operations Program Manager
- 10:25 Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)
- Jerry Ward, Soil and Water Conservation Commission (SWCC)
 - Marganne Allen, Water Quality Director, ODA Natural Resources Program
- 10:45 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Karl Wenner, M.D., Chair Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund
- 11:05 National Association of Conservation Districts
- Ariel Rivers, Pacific Region NACD Representative
- 11:25 Oregon Conversation Partnership (OrCP)
- Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts (COLT) – Kelley Beamer
 - Network of Oregon Watershed Councils (NOWC) – Vanessa Green
 - OCEAN – Cynthia Warnock
 - OACD – Jan Lee

OACD ANNUAL MEETING

12:00 Lunch Break

HOT TOPICS

12:45 **Oregon's Statewide Carbon Sequestration Plan**

Discussion of the newly proposed statewide carbon sequestration plan
Jan Lee, OACD Executive Director, Moderator

- Catherine Macdonald, Chair, Oregon Global Warming Commission representing the Oregon Global Warming Commission (OGWC)
And Global Warming Commission Members:
- Senator Michael Dembrow, Chair, Senate Committee on Education
- Senator Lynn Findley, Vice Chair, Senate Environment & Energy
- Rep. David Brock Smith, Vice Chair, House Environment & Energy (invited)
- Rep. Ken Helm, Chair, House Committee on Water

2:00 **Sequestration in Private Markets**

- Speaker on Marketing Sequestration (pending speaker name)
Tru-Terra Division of Land O' Lakes
Program to aggregate agricultural sequestration and market to corporations for climate credits

2:40 Break

The following two topics will allow sufficient time for Q & A following the presentations.

3:00 **"Oregon's Water Future"**

Oregon Water Resources Department Director Tom Byler will share "A framework for conservations about Oregon's Water Future "2021-2023", a program replacing Water Vision, now housed at WRD. Discussion of integrated water planning strategies, legislative funding, rulemakings pending, enforcement capabilities, and other topics.

4:00 **"How two Soil and Water Conservation Districts developed simple ideas"**

into watershed scale solutions and countywide programming", sharing two case studies that show you the ropes of long-term capacity building. Listen as districts share how they went from always chasing dollars to building a steady stream of funding from partnerships that solve capacity issues and natural resource concerns at the watershed scale as exemplified by the

- Salt Creek Collaborative (Polk SWCD) – Paired Watershed study for Ag Water Quality; and
- John Day Partnership (Gilliam SWCD) – Building Capacity with Drones

5:00 Adjourn

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10

All participants are invited

8:30 **OACD Working Lands Committee Forum** - James Webster, Chair
and OACD Working Lands Committee Members

Speakers on Working Land Issues

- Jim Johnson, Land Use and Water Planning Coordinator
Oregon Department of Agriculture
- Nellie McAdams, Executive Director, Oregon Agricultural Land Trust
- Genevieve Perdue, Conservation Specialist, Blue Mountain Land Trust

Panel Discussion – Easements and Acquisitions

- East Multnomah SWCD
- Clackamas SWCD
- Yamhill SWCD
- other invitees

OACD Guidebook for Working Lands

- Review of the guidebook by various committee members
- The guidebook will be available electronically to attendees and members in advance.

Sequestration discussion

Adjourn 12:00

12:00 Lunch

12:30 **Legislative Panel**

All conference attendees are invited to attend.

Discussion of the Omnibus Wildfire Program and other legislative issues

- Moderator – Stan Dean, OACD Advocacy Committee Chair
- Senator Jeff Golden, Chair
Senate Natural Resources & Wildfire Recovery Committee
- Representative Pam Marsh, Chair
House Environment and Natural Resources Committee

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10

1:00 **OACD Advocacy Committee Forum** - Stan Dean, Chair
and Committee Members

Wildfire Legislation - Oregon Department of Forestry

- SB 762 – Omnibus Wildfire bill - Interim Working Groups
Jeff D. Burns, Partnership and Planning Program
Jenna Trentadue, National Fire Plan Coordinator
Oregon Department of Forestry

Recap of the 2021 Legislative Session:
Summary of the Session and Q&A

Working with OACD and the Legislature

- Get to Know your Legislatures
- Getting Help from OACD
- Preparing your Own SWCD for Legislative Support

Case Study on Moving Forward in the Legislative Process

- Jim Cathcart, West Multnomah SWCD
- Jason Faucera, Clackamas SWCD

Preparing for the Future

- Upcoming Rulemakings
- 2022 Legislative Session Short Session – Budget Issues
- 2023 Session Planning – Long Session – Legislative Concepts
- Updating OACD Position Statements