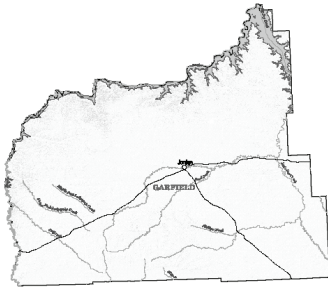


# Garfield County Conservation District



## "Local Common Sense Conservation"

DISTRICT QUARTERLY REPORT  
 -AMANDA HOM, DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

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Seasons Greetings!!!



As usual, the fourth quarter started out with the Montana Association of Conservation Districts (MACD) Area 1 meeting in early October. The Petroleum County Conservation District was this years host. The area 1 meeting is an annual business meeting that includes the election of area 1 directors, resolutions that will go before committee during the MACD state convention, reports, activities and accomplishments of the past year. During the business part of the meeting, Buzz Matelin has left the MACD Board and the remainder of his two year term was filled by Willie Bernard of Daniels County Conservation District. Willie's former position, a one year term, was filled by Dean Rogge. Dean is vice chairman on the Garfield County Conservation District and represents the Missouri River Conservation Districts Board. Longevity awards were handed out at the end of the business meeting. Monte Billing received an award for 20 years on the Garfield County Conservation District board.

### CONGRATULATIONS Monte for all your hard work!!!

Other agencies that attended the meeting are as follows; the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), both the local area field offices and the state office in Bozeman, Montana Association of Conservation Districts (MACD), Fish Wildlife & Parks (FWP), Montana Department of Agriculture (MDA), Department of Natural Resources/Conservation Districts Bureau (DNRC/CDB) both Miles City and Helena branches, Montana Salinity Control Association (MSCA), Missouri River Conservation Districts Council (MRCDC), and Eastern and Central Montana RC&D) as well as from the 7 different conservation districts in the area. The meeting adjourned and the group was off to tour the Petrolia Irrigation Saline seep lining site.

Joe Whisonant was our speaker and tour guide. The group then took a short trip to the Petrolia Dam and spillway. Area 1 is comprised of Garfield, McCone, Daniels, Valley, Sheridan, and Roosevelt counties.



### Mosby/Musselshell Salt Cedar Project Update:

This project is funded by a 223 Grant with DNRC and is scheduled to be completed May 1, 2010. The Petroleum County Weed District has sprayed 5.75 acres of salt cedar and 35.33 acres of other noxious weed within the Mosby Musselshell Watershed. Spraying is progressing slowly this year due to a couple high factors; high water has some areas inaccessible and rattlesnakes are also presenting a problem. Both the Petroleum County Weed District and the participating landowners/producers are dedicated to completing this years spraying by November 15, 2009. Most the work has been accomplished with a backpack sprayer traveling on an All Terrain Vehicle. This has proven to be the best mode of transportation along the river. They have been using a GPS unit to map the areas sprayed and will be able to supply the landowner with a map. A high level of landowner cooperation has been instrumental in the success of the project.

## 2010 Montana Winter Grazing Seminar



Hill County Conservation District, in cooperation with the Governor's Rangeland Resources Executive Committee (RREC) are happy to sponsor the 2010 Montana Winter Grazing Seminar. The seminar is;

### Wednesday and Thursday, January 13-14, 2010 at the Duck Inn, Olympic Room, in Havre, Montana

This year's seminar will feature a great lineup of speakers in a fun, relaxed atmosphere with plenty of opportunities for beef producers to swap ideas and get acquainted. Featured speaker is Bruce Vincent from Libby, Montana. Bruce is a logger by trade and also the Executive Director for Provider Pals. The mission of Provider Pals is to "Build a common-ground bridge of understanding and respect between urban youth, rural youth, and their natural resource providers." Bruce is passionate about bridging this gap and he encourages people to discuss their cultural realities, embrace their differences, and celebrate their similarities. His presentation for the seminar is titled, "With Vision, There is Hope".

Speakers during the first day of the seminar will include Darrin Boss to speak on the Northern Agriculture Research Station's new cattle handling facility and current research. Then Marni Thompson of Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) will give a presentation on Livestock Behavior and her research on the Cattle Eating Weeds project. Ted Brown will conclude the first day with a talk on Pasture, Range and Forage Insurance Program through HUB International Insurance. The second day of the event will begin with Clint Peck, Director of Montana Beef Quality Assurance discussing "Feeding the World—Challenges and Opportunities for U.S. Beef Producers". Next will be Bruce Smith, Dawson County Extension Agent and Project Director for "Farm-to-Table" a program promoting local food system development. Then Gene Surber, Natural Resource Consultant will give a presentation on Riparian Grazing. The seminar will conclude with Bruce Vincent.

Following the first day of the seminar, a social hour is planned at the Duck Inn. Chinook's own Russell Nemetz will be the Master of Ceremonies for the banquet. Entertainment for the evening will be cowboy poetry from Larry and Phyllis Miller of Elk Water, Alberta.

Registration is \$50 prior to January 1, 2010 and \$55 thereafter. To register, please contact Jennifer Kenck, Administrator, Hill County Conservation District at (406)265-6792 x 101 or Heidi Olbert, State Coordinator, Rangeland Resources Program at (406)444-6619.

## District receives HB223 grant– Canada thistle & Stem mining weevil project

The Garfield County Conservation District has been awarded an HB223 grant to study the control of Canada thistle by using stem mining weevils throughout Garfield County. This research project will take place over the next four years. Any landowners/producers wanting to participate with this research project please contact the district office at 557-2740 x 110.

The district will be looking for a part time employee during the summer months to assist with this research project. For an application form and more information please contact the district at the above number.

Canada thistle has long been a noxious weed problem in Garfield County. Canada thistle infects crops, pastures, rangeland, roadsides and non-crop areas. The most common methods of Canada thistle control include cutting (usually in hay meadows) and chemical spraying. The use of bio weed control conserves the native vegetation and habitat as well as preventing the spread of noxious weeds. The control and elimination of Canada thistle will also provide some relief to producers in the county.

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### 2010 Tree Orders

Tree ordering time is once again drawing near. The district sells many varieties of trees and shrubs for your spring planting needs. Be sure to take time this winter to determine where plantings are needed and what purpose you would like those plantings to serve. Knowing what you want to accomplish in planting will help you choose the right species for the job.

Order forms will be available at the district office. Be sure to order early to get the size and species you need. The district also has handouts detailing which trees and shrubs are best for Montana.

For more information, including pictures, forms, cold hardiness, uses, and associated pests, please visit one of the websites below or stop by the district office.

[Www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/aginfo/trees/handbook.htm](http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/aginfo/trees/handbook.htm)

\*\*then click on table of contents\*\*

[Www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/ecs/forestry/conservtrees.html](http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/ecs/forestry/conservtrees.html)

## The 70th Birthday of the creation of Local Conservation Districts

The creation of local conservation Districts was an idea that led to the development of the Standard State Soil Conservation District Law. It was an idea that, when implemented at the state level, encouraged local participation, helping to resolve the critical issue of conserving the nation's soils. It was an idea brought to fruition by Milburn Lincoln Wilson, an Iowa native who began his career in Montana.

In 1910, Wilson accepted a position at Montana State College in Bozeman as Assistant State Agronomist. In 1912, he became the first county agent in Montana and worked for Custer County. In 1914, he was named Montana Extension Agent Leader; in 1922, Extension Agricultural Economist at Montana State College; and in 1924, Director of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Division of Farm Management and Cost Accounting. He quickly moved up at the agency and in 1934, the year of the infamous "Dust Bowl", he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the USDA. In 1937, Wilson was appointed USDA Undersecretary.

When Wilson was first appointed Assistant Secretary of the USDA, he requested permission to hire an attorney. In order to develop changes he would recommend, he felt a knowledgeable attorney would be able to craft proposals using the appropriate legalese to expedite approval and implementation. The attorney was Philip M. Glick, who also played a key role in creating what became the Standard State Soil Conservation District Law.

Another key player was a man often referred to as "The Father of Conservation," Hugh Hammond Bennett, who in 1933 was appointed to head the newly created Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The agency first operated as part of the U.S. Department of Interior but soon moved to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For many years Bennett had warned that American farmers were allowing the nation's topsoil to blow away, leading to what he feared be "dire" consequences. The Great Dust Storm of 1934 demonstrated Bennett had been corrected. With limited funding, Bennett was able to convince Congress the need for "demonstration farmers" to research soil erosion and help educate the nation's farmers. Although the programs were effective, there were many who felt farmers would be reluctant to implement effective conservation practices without being locally involved in the process of planning and setting priorities in their own areas.

Bennett discussed this issue in length with Wilson. In a 1990 interview, Philip Glick recounted a conversation he had with Wilson in which concern was expressed that Bennett's technicians at the SCS would argue against the idea of involving producers at a local level.

Article continued to pg 5 →



M.L. Wilson



Hugh Hammond Bennett-Promoting Another Conservation District in Washington, DC 1947



Dust Bowl - 1934

Wilson told Glick he thought the technicians would tell Bennett that, in Wilson's words, "M.L. Wilson is threatening to destroy what we have built up and what we are going about doing. Where does the best core of American expertise in erosion control now rest? In SCS and its technicians. Where does the power to do something about it rest? Among the SCS technicians. So far we've built the demonstration projects. Well, give us time. We'll go forward and we will get the job done. But now you want to break it up, turn it back to the states and counties." Wilson continued, "Look how seriously erosion has spread and grown within the United States. Don't break up the only single sound core of erosion expertise that we now have in the federal government. That's what they will say and they are right. But that's not the whole store." Wilson went on to say, "What we've got to do is to figure out some way in which local units, individual farmers, the counties and the states can come in and feel just as much responsible for the problems of erosion control as do the SCS technicians today."

Wilson asked Glick to draft a statute that states could individually consider, modify, and put into law to establish local units. Wilson's vision was that local conservation districts would be established by a majority vote of approval of farmers in the proposed boundaries of the district. "Let no district come into existence unless the farmers want it and approve it in a formal referendum," Wilson said. "Let the district be governed by supervisors whom the farmers themselves elect. We'll have these districts functioning as local units of government, established by the people, governed by people through their elected supervisors, and then these districts should be given the complete authority to plan, to develop erosion control plans, that are district wide. And carry them out." Wilson told Glick the bill should provide that the SCS cooperate with every single district in the country and lend engineering and technical assistance to every single district in the country.

Glick drafted the proposed statute. Wilson personally presented the proposal to Agriculture Secretary Henry Wallace, then to Hugh Hammond Bennett, and even personally hand-delivered the proposed statute to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in turn sent the statute to all state governors, suggesting they obtain state legislative approval.

Hugh Hammond Bennett was on hand for the opening ceremony of the nation's first Conservation District, located in Anson County, North Carolina, on August 4, 1937. Today there are more than 3,000 local conservation districts working closely with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly the Soil Conservation Service.

A Montanan with a keen sense of logic, political strategy, and determination should be praised on this 70th anniversary observance— Milburn Lincoln Wilson might be considered "The Father of Conservation Districts."

## The Dry-Redwater needs your help.....

Everyone is encouraged to email, fax or call the key Congressional people below to tell them that the rural household drinking water system known as the Dry-Redwater is much needed in our communities. And, that Senate Bill 637 (which is the key piece of legislation required for the system to move forward) should be passed now.

The following is a sample that you could read over the phone, fax or email (you could modify it in any way if you would like) to key Congressional members. The legislation which is SB 637 must pass for the project to move forward and to be considered.

### To Whom This May Concern;

I respectfully request that the Water and Power subcommittee pass Senate Bill 637 authorizing the Dry-Redwater to the full committee with a recommendation to pass it on the Senate floor.

The Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority is supported by many citizens, families and businesses in our communities. It covers a service area of 11,100 square miles and will provide safe high quality drinking water to over 15,000 people.

Our Communities are plagued with poor water quality, limited water quantity and health issues caused by unsafe drinking water. We do not have the luxury of opening the faucet and having safe high quality drinking water come out.

Some area residents have to haul all their drinking and cooking water because their well water is undrinkable. Most of the area relies on a groundwater source that exceeds the EPA National Drinking Water Standard by 5 times the recommended level for sulfates, sodium and dissolved solids, not to mention iron, manganese, lead, copper and fluoride also exceed the standards.

Our public water systems that currently treat their water do meet EPA standards for safe drinking water, but continue to have bacterial contamination. The systems that treat their water with chlorine have experienced high levels of disinfection by-products that are unsafe.

The current water report from the Town of Jordan states: "We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. However, as many of you know, although our water is labeled as safe to drink under the Safe Drinking Water Act, some of the unregulated parameters affect the taste and may affect the health of a limited population. The concerns are sodium and the total dissolved solids in the water. The sodium level is high enough that people with high blood pressure may want to consider a separate source of drinking water. The total dissolved solids are high enough to have a laxative effect on people that have not become conditioned to the water. We are aware of these problems with our source of drinking water, but have been unable to find a solution that is financially feasible."

One well, in the project area, serves Garfield County School District No. 15. It shows that the sodium level is 447 per million (ppm) which exceeds the recommended level of 250 ppm, the fluoride is 3.35 ppm which exceeds the recommended level of 2 ppm and it has 1049 ppm of total dissolved solids which is over twice the recommended level of 500 ppm.

The Town of Circle has experienced heterotrophic bacterial growth in their wells that has required extensive rehabilitation work and replacement of one well. This bacterial growth is starting to build up on a second well and in several years will become problematic and will require replacement. The current groundwater raw water supply is over the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established in the Safe Drinking Water Act for fluoride and above the secondary limit for sodium.

Article continued to pg 7 →

Finally and perhaps most importantly, we believe the health benefits of a safe water supply is reason enough by itself to move this legislation forward now. A source of safe drinking water for our children and the citizens of the service area will reduce water related medical problems. Decreasing medical costs and lessening the financial burden on the public water systems and the people in our service area by working together to build one rural water system. Federal authorization is the next required step in moving the project forward, without it this important project is stalled.

So again, I urge you to please pass SB 637 and thank you for your efforts in making this rural water project to provide safe drinking water a reality.

Sincerely,

The Key Congressional Members that need to hear from you now are as follows: (if you would prefer to email please visit the website for each Congressional Member). A regular letter mailed is not as effective as it takes to long given the new security requirements. So please fax or email your letters.

**Senator Max Baucus:**

202-224-2651 (Office)

202-224-9412 (Fax)

**Senator Jon Tester:**

202-224-2644 (Office)

202-224-8594 (Fax)

**Senator Maria Cantwell:**

202-224-3441 (Office)

202-228-0514 (Fax)

**Senator Debbie Stabenow:**

202-224-4822 (Office)

Email: senator@stabenow.senate.gov

**Senator Kent Conrad:**

202-224-2043 (Office)

202-224-7776 (Fax)

**Senator Byron Dorgan:**

202-224-2551 (Office)

202-224-1193 (Fax)

**Senator Jeff Bingaman:**

202-224-5521 (Office)

Email: senator\_bingaman@bingament.senate.gov

**Representative Denny Rehberg:**

202-225-3211 (Office)

202-225-5687 (Fax)

**Representative Earl Pomeroy:**

202-225-2611 (Office)

202-226-0893 (Fax)

The Dry-Redwater currently has over 3,100 hookups that have paid their good intention fee and would like to see this rural project move forward. Everyone's help and support is needed.

So, please take the time to urge all of these Congressmen and Congresswomen to move this important project forward by passing S637 on the full Senate committee with the recommendation to fully support the Dry-Redwater Project. Good quality water is critical for a healthy existence and every American should have the same right to have access to clean water. Thank you.

For more information on the Dry-Redwater please call your local conservation district office or see our website at: <http://www.midrivers.com/~drwa/>

The Dry-Redwater Project was introduced on March 18, 2009. Senator Baucus is the Sponsor and Senator Tester is the Co-Sponsor. Bill Number SB 637 can be viewed at [www.Thomas.gov](http://www.Thomas.gov).

End of Article.....



## Soil Survey, Denied Access and Property Taxes

by Sue FitzGerald

Have you noticed a change in their tax bill and been told it was because of denied access or the NRCS soil survey? The change in your tax rate is a result of the Dept. of Revenue (DOR) re-appraisal. Since this is not my territory, I'm going to stay away from that issue with one clarification.

The USDA has been publishing soil surveys since 1899. "Soil surveys furnish soil maps and interpretations needed in giving technical assistance to farmers and ranchers; in guiding decisions about soil selection, use and management; and in planning research and disseminating the results of research. The surveys also are used in educational programs about soil, use and conservation." (taken from [http://soils.usda.gov/survey/printed\\_surveys/](http://soils.usda.gov/survey/printed_surveys/)).

The NRCS soil survey is public information and available in hard copy at the local office or on the world wide web at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>.

Although, public information, the soil survey was never intended to be used for production determinations. It is very important to note that yield data used from the NRCS certified soils data is not used verbatim, but is significantly post modified in the process of estimating productivity for land evaluation.

The Garfield County soil survey came into full swing following the 1985 Farm Bill which introduced the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Highly Erodible Land (HEL) and Conservation Compliance Plans. Landowners or operators were contacted for permission for the NRCS soil scientist to complete the survey. Sometimes access was denied on either all or part of the land. Some landowners gave access for cropland and not rangeland. Others denied all access.

Some of the Denied Access units are truly denied access, where the landowner or operator denied the soil scientist access. Many of the other denied access delineations are from a mapping issue. The soil survey was completed on a 1:24,000 scale map. Property maps are generally of a different scale. When overlapped with a computer software program, the two maps don't always match up. This can result in denied access from adjacent land overlapping onto neighboring land. Often this ends up being a sliver of land only a few acres in size.

If you have a Denied Access soil map unit and would now like to have a soil survey performed on that land, you must come into the NRCS office to request a survey. The request does not need to be in writing, but you must delineate the area you would like to have surveyed.

You may have filled out a statement in the court house that gave NRCS access to perform a soil. This is not a request for our services. A request for a soil survey must be made in the office.

During the late -80s, early 90's we had several soil scientists working in the county to complete the soil survey. This is the most efficient way to complete a soil survey. Picking up these odd acres scattered throughout the county is inefficient and not how we like to do business. None-the-less, we have currently have one soil scientist serving 62,000 square miles of eastern Montana. He will complete the denied access soil survey requests as time allows.

### **Another option is to hire a private consultant to complete your soil survey.**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer."



# Windbreaks

by B.G. FitzGerald, NRCS Soil Con. Tech.

A windbreak can be a great asset to your farm or ranch. Before planning a windbreak planting there are four main types of windbreaks to consider. The first, a farmstead shelterbelt, generally contains 3-5 rows of trees and shrubs that protect homes and out buildings from wind and snow. A shelterbelt will decrease winter heating costs as well as provide a suitable location on the interior row to establish fruit trees. A shelterbelt can also provide shade that will decrease summer cooling costs.

The second type of windbreak is a living snow fence. A living snow fence is used to protect driveways and roads from drifting snow. A living snow fence contains a minimum of 3 rows with at least one row being an evergreen.

The third type is a livestock windbreak. This type of windbreak is similar to a shelterbelt in that it provides protection in the winter and shade in the summer. During winter the windbreak will help reduce livestock energy loss and raise the wind chill temperature.

The fourth type, a field windbreak, consists of 1-3 rows of trees and shrubs that reduce erosion and help distribute snow over crop fields. This windbreak, as with all the others, benefits and provides habitat for various wildlife species.

When planning a windbreak some things to be considered are; layout, species of trees and shrubs to be used, site preparation, handling of seedlings, weed management, and possibly irrigation. Site preparation and subsequent weed control are the most important factors for seedling survival.

Seedlings should be planted into cultivated weed free soil. Weed control is essential during the first three to five years after planting and should be maintained for the life of the windbreak. Chances of tree and shrub survival are significantly higher with proper weed control. Weeds can be controlled through tillage, mulching, herbicide, or through the use of weed control fabric installed at the time of the planting.

Seedling survival is also aided with the installation of a micro irrigation system. This type of system uses a main line that is tapped with emitters to deliver water to each tree or shrub. Caution should be taken though, as some well water is more detrimental to tree growth than beneficial. Because of this, the collection and use of rainwater has become a viable option to help establish windbreak plantings.

If you would like more information or help designing a windbreak planting, please contact the NRCS office; 307 Main Street, 557-2740.

USDA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

## Garfield County Conservation District offers Scholarships

The Garfield County Conservation District is offering **two \$250 Scholarships** to local students who plan on to pursue an education in Agriculture and/or Natural Resources. These scholarships are available to Garfield County District High School Seniors or Graduates who are currently enrolled or plan to enroll in such courses and have not previously been a recipient of this scholarship. Priority will be given to graduating Seniors.



Application forms are available at the Conservation District Office.

Please contact Amanda at 406-557-2740 x 110.

**ITEMS FOR SALE**

“Weeds of the West”	\$28.00
“Grassland Plants of South Dakota”	\$25.00
“Range Plants of Montana”	\$17.00
Landownership Map Book	
-one township per page	\$50.00
Landownership Map Book	
-four township per page	\$25.00
Garfield County Wall Map	\$25.00
Garfield County Road Map	\$10.00

**Rental**

No Till Drill	\$2.00/acre
Fabric Layer (min of \$10.00)	\$0.10/ft
Soil Sampling Probe	5 day loan
ATV Sprayer	\$25.00/day
ATV Broadcast Spreader	\$15.00/day
ATV Herbicide Applicator	\$15.00/day

**Plant Supplies**

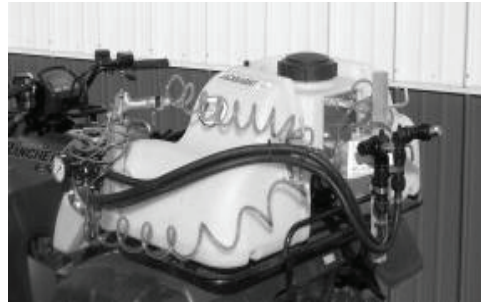
Tree Sentry	\$2.75
Mesh Tube, 3ft	\$0.50
Bamboo Stake, 4ft	\$0.20
Fabric Staple	
- 6” x 1”	\$0.10 each

**Fabric Staple**

- 10” x 2”	\$0.15 each
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**Landscape Fabric**

6’ x 500’ roll	\$130.00
6’ x 300’ roll	\$100.00



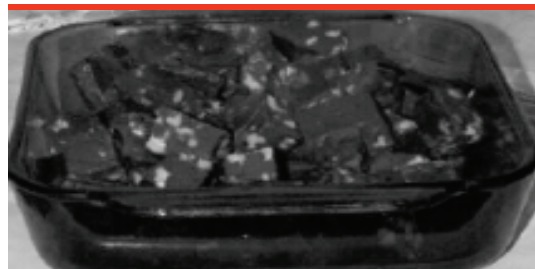
# From My Kitchen To Yours

## Christmas Holiday Fudge

**Prep Time:** Approximately 20 minutes

**Ingredients:**

- 3 cups semi-sweet chocolate chips
- 1 14oz. Can sweetened condensed milk (NOT evaporated)
- Dash of salt
- 1 cup chopped walnuts
- 1 1/2 cup teaspoon vanilla extract



**Preparation:**

Over low heat, melt chocolate, sweetened milk, and salt. Remove from heat, stir in walnuts and vanilla.

Pour into a 8 or 9 inch foil-lined square pan, cool for about two hours. Turn onto a cutting board, peel off the foil and cut into little squares.

Garfield County Conservation District  
307 Main (PO Box 369)  
Jordan, MT 59337



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Jordan, MT 59337

All Garfield County Conservation District and Natural Resources Conservation Service programs are offered on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, gender, political beliefs, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status or handicap.

Board of Supervisors

Monte Billing.....Chairman  
Dean Rogge.....Vice Chairman  
Travis Browning.....Supervisor  
Mike McKeever.....Supervisor  
Alan Pluhar.....Supervisor  
Nathan Saylor.....Urban Supervisor  
Nicole Downs.....Urban Supervisor

The public is welcome to attend the meetings of the Conservation District Board of Supervisors. Please call for meeting date and time.

Field Office Staff:

Garfield County Conservation District

Amanda Hom,  
District Administrator  
Kayla Higgins,  
Administrative Assistant

Natural Resource Conservation Service

Sue FitzGerald,  
District Conservationist  
John Monahan,  
Soil Conservationist  
B.G. FitzGerald,  
Soil Conservation Technician

310 Permits

A 310 permit is required if you are planning any project including the construction of new facilities or the modification, operation, and maintenance of an existing facility that may affect the natural existing shape and form of any stream, its banks, or its tributaries. Any private entity or non-governmental individual that proposes to work in or near a stream on public or private land must obtain a 310 Permit prior to any activity in or near a perennially flowing stream.

Contact the Garfield County Conservation District for Permit Applications.