



WEST SIDE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**1120 E LINCOLN RD, STE A
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401**



**FIVE-YEAR RESOURCE CONSERVATION
BUSINESS PLAN
JULY 1, 2014 – JUNE 30, 2019
Annual Plan July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015**

Forward

Conservation Districts are subdivisions of state government charged with the conservation of soil, water and related natural resources. The West Side Soil and Water Conservation District is one of 50 Districts in Idaho, which together encompass 99 percent of our state.

Conservation Districts are the primary entities to provide assistance to private landowners and land users in the conservation, sustainability, improvement and enhancement of Idaho's natural resources. They are catalysts for coordinating and implementing conservation programs, channeling expertise from all levels of government into action at the local level. Programs are non-regulatory; science-based technical assistance, incentive-based financial programs and informational and educational programs at the local level.

Both by legislation and by agreement the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service provides technical assistance to landowners and land users through Conservation Districts. Each Conservation District in Idaho has a signed Mutual Agreement with the Secretary of Agricultural and the Governor of Idaho that establishes a framework for cooperation.

It is the goal of the West Side Soil and Water Conservation District elected officials to set high standards for conservation of natural resources within the district. The district developed an action plan for meeting these needs. The West Side SWCD acknowledges that among their role as an elected board, is the need to provide a service to the community, to assist in the economic stability of the area, to enhance the traditional way of life that is important to those we serve and to encourage the wise use of natural resources. The district further acknowledges the important role our conservation partners play in the success of the West Side Soil and Water Conservation District Programs.

This Annual Plan/Five-Year Resource Conservation Business Plan was developed not only to guide the Conservation District, but to encourage cooperation among landowners, government agencies, private organizations, and elected officials. Through knowledge and cooperation, all concerned can ensure a sustainable natural resource base for present and future generations in the West Side Soil and Water Conservation District.

This document identifies the resource needs in the Conservation District and presents a resource conservation action plan for meeting these nee

West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

A political subdivision of the State of Idaho—authorities, powers and structure contained in Soil Conservation District Law, Title 22, Chapter 27 and Idaho Code.

Organization and History of the West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

The West Side Soil Conservation District, the first one in the Upper Snake River Valley, had been approved by the State Soil Conservation Commission, and The West Side Soil Conservation District was officially organized August 1, 1944. The original SCD contained 56,000 acres in south-central Jefferson County and almost 82,000 acres in the Western Bonneville County, in 1946 an additional 149,120 acres in Western Bonneville County were added to the district., and currently has 281,696.8 acres. Grain, potatoes, and alfalfa are the major agricultural crops in the district, well as Beef and Dairy cattle that are also important to the area's agriculture.

Emil Johnson of New Sweden was the first Chairman of the West Side SCD, along with Thure Anderson, Lowell Moore, Norbert Brinkman and Walter Pancheri, who served alongside him as Board Members. The SCD's first annual report cited the following concerns: lack of money, equipment, and technical staff.

The West Side SCD made a great success of its first demonstration project, and effort to prevent erosion by improving irrigation systems with head gates, checks and drops in addition to land leveling, were very successful in reducing erosion and are still in place today as major concerns and projects the West Side SWCD continues to practice.

The West Side SCD can take credit as the first to carry out many things, which have furthered soil and water conservation in our area, state and nation. The West Side SCD was the first to hold educational meetings on sprinkler irrigation and dry land conservation, also held neighborhood farm group meetings, irrigation demonstrations, field-size trail planting of tall wheat grass, and to seed an improved grass-legume pasture mix on a cooperator's farm.

The West Side SCD was the first to be involved in reconstruction of a major irrigation canal system, the Butte and Market Lake Canal, to develop farmer installed permanent drop structures to control water in fast-flowing irrigation ditches and automatic pumping control of irrigation waste water and subsurface water, as well to furnish Idaho Potatoes at a national conservation meeting, and to install district boundary signs.

Over the years, the West SWCD has taken on a variety of projects; Supervisors assisted the East Side SWCD in the Willow Creek water quality project, and helped the Northwest Flood Control Cooperative obtain a state grant to control flooding northwest of Roberts.

Conservation youth education has been a SWCD priority, as well as the **Adopt-A-Canal** program where volunteers donate their time to assist in the cleaning of the area canals before water is allowed to flow in them, which helps on protecting fish and other wildlife, as well as the landowners equipment when irrigating crops.

Wind erosion, particularly on sandy soils in the Osgood area and along Interstate 15 is a major concern even today as landowners continue to allow their soil to leave the fields and blow and drift across the Interstate which forces the Highway to be closed for long periods of time, as well as accidents that could result in deaths as well as vehicle damage. The installation of wind breaks help with the soil erosion and the blowing and drifting soil and snow. Spring runoff on irrigated lands is also a continuing problem, as well as eradication of noxious weeds, and installation of pivot irrigation systems.

Function of the West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

- To make available technical, financial and educational resources, whatever their source, and focus or coordinate them so that they meet the needs of the local land manager and the public community, with conservation of soil, water and related natural resources.

Who We Serve & Why

- ✚ We are here to assist all residents of the East Side SWCD area with their soil and water conservation needs and problems. In order to protect and conserve our vital soil and water resources.

Mission of the West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

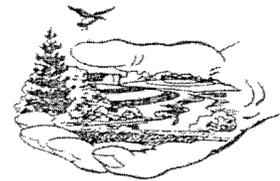
- ✚ To deliver natural resource conservation technology and education to promote management practices and wise use of natural resources to ensure a sustainable resource base for present and future generations.
- ✚ And to Promote Best Management Practices implemented by landowners on a non regulatory basis rather than mandated by government agencies.

Vision of the West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

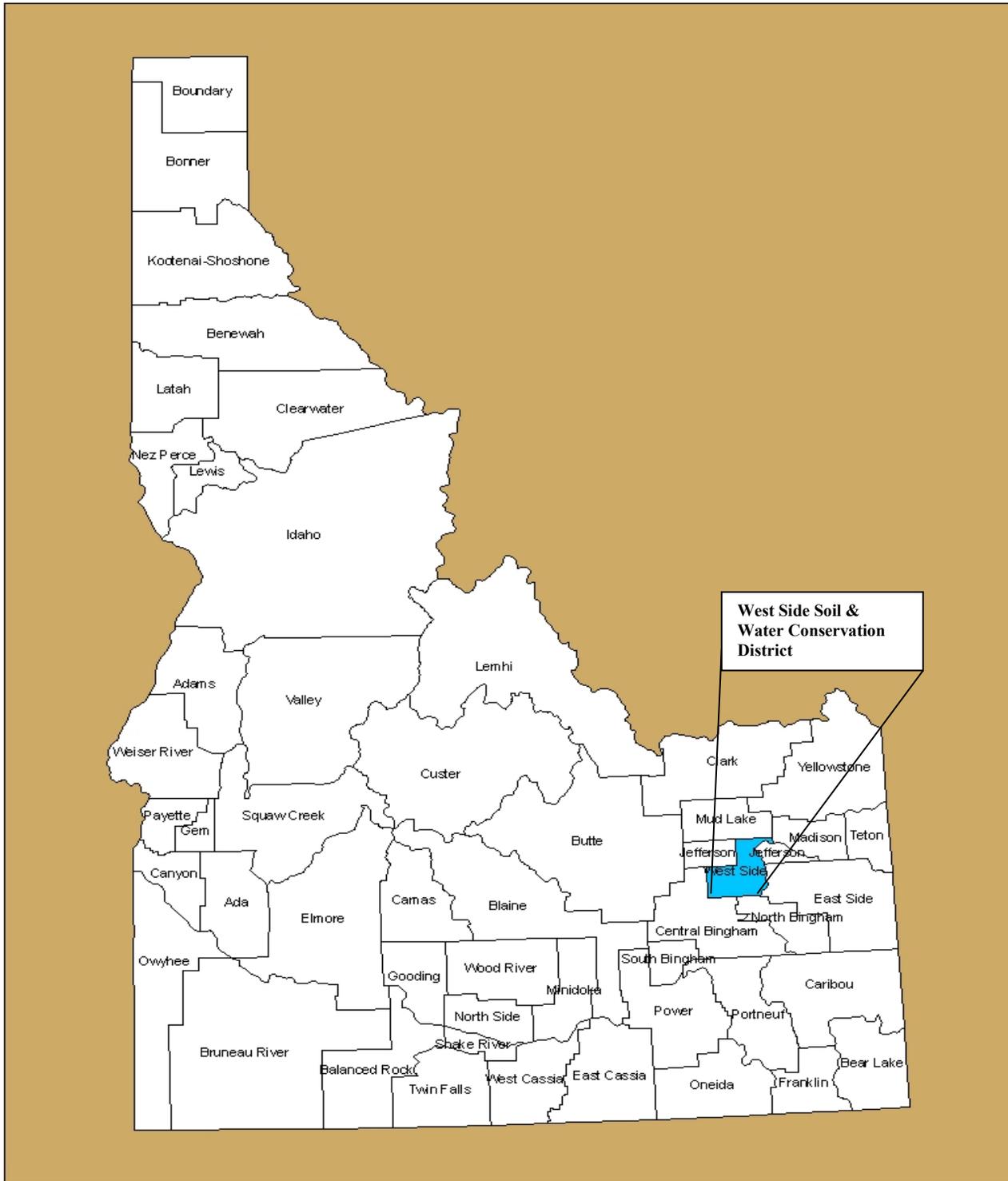
- ✚ To continue to provide education and support in all aspects of conservation needed for the areas, and to hope that all Residents of the East Side SWCD will look to us for guidance and cooperation with their Soil and Water Conservation Issues.

Values of the West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

- ✚ Sustainable use of natural resources
- ✚ Support for agriculture activity that uses sustainable, economically feasible practices
- ✚ Value and respect for the Idaho Conservation Partnership
- ✚ Conservation education for adults and youth
- ✚ Supervisors of the East Side Dist will continue to show leadership by example and cooperation.

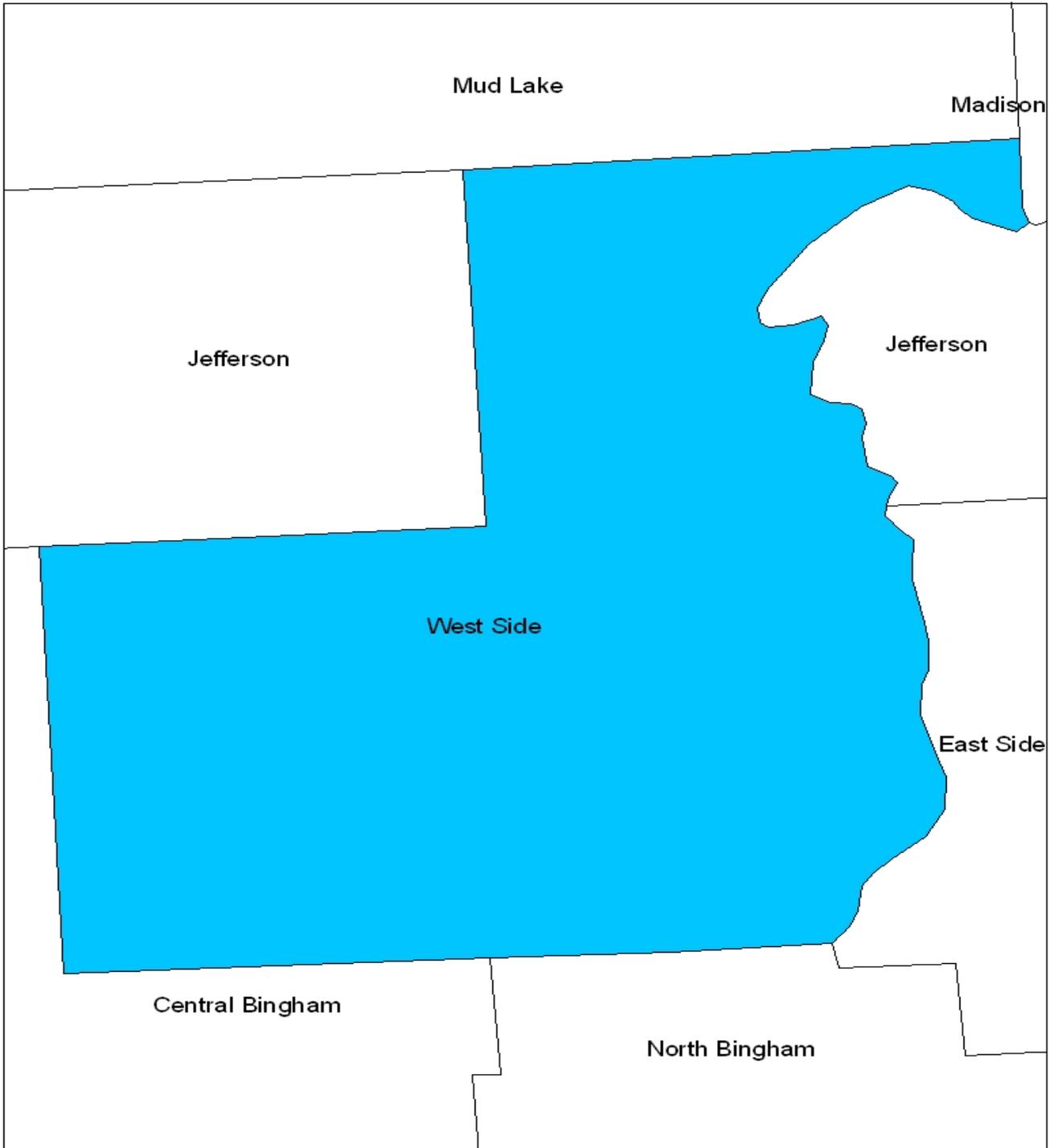


SECTION 1: Physical Characteristics of the District
(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.01)



The West Side Soil & Water Conservation District is located in the South Western Corner of the state, with Jefferson Co, Central Bingham Co, and South Bingham as county boundaries.

SECTION 1: Physical Characteristics of the District
(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.01)



The West Side SWCD includes Idaho Falls, Osgood, and Roberts

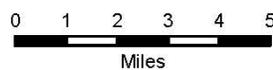
West Side Conservation District Land Status Map

Based on BLM data

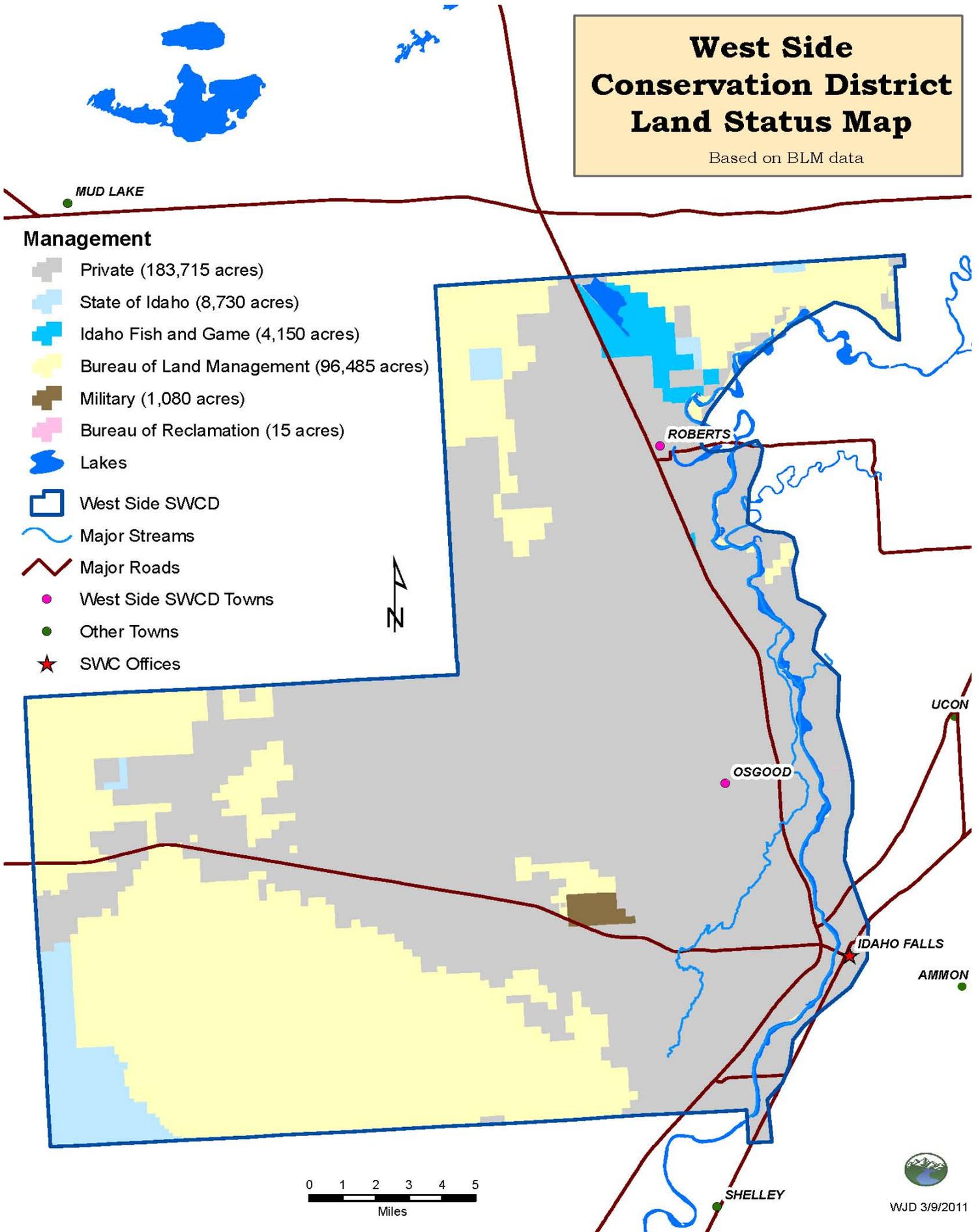
MUD LAKE

Management

-  Private (183,715 acres)
-  State of Idaho (8,730 acres)
-  Idaho Fish and Game (4,150 acres)
-  Bureau of Land Management (96,485 acres)
-  Military (1,080 acres)
-  Bureau of Reclamation (15 acres)
-  Lakes
-  West Side SWCD
-  Major Streams
-  Major Roads
-  West Side SWCD Towns
-  Other Towns
-  SWC Offices



WJD 3/9/2011



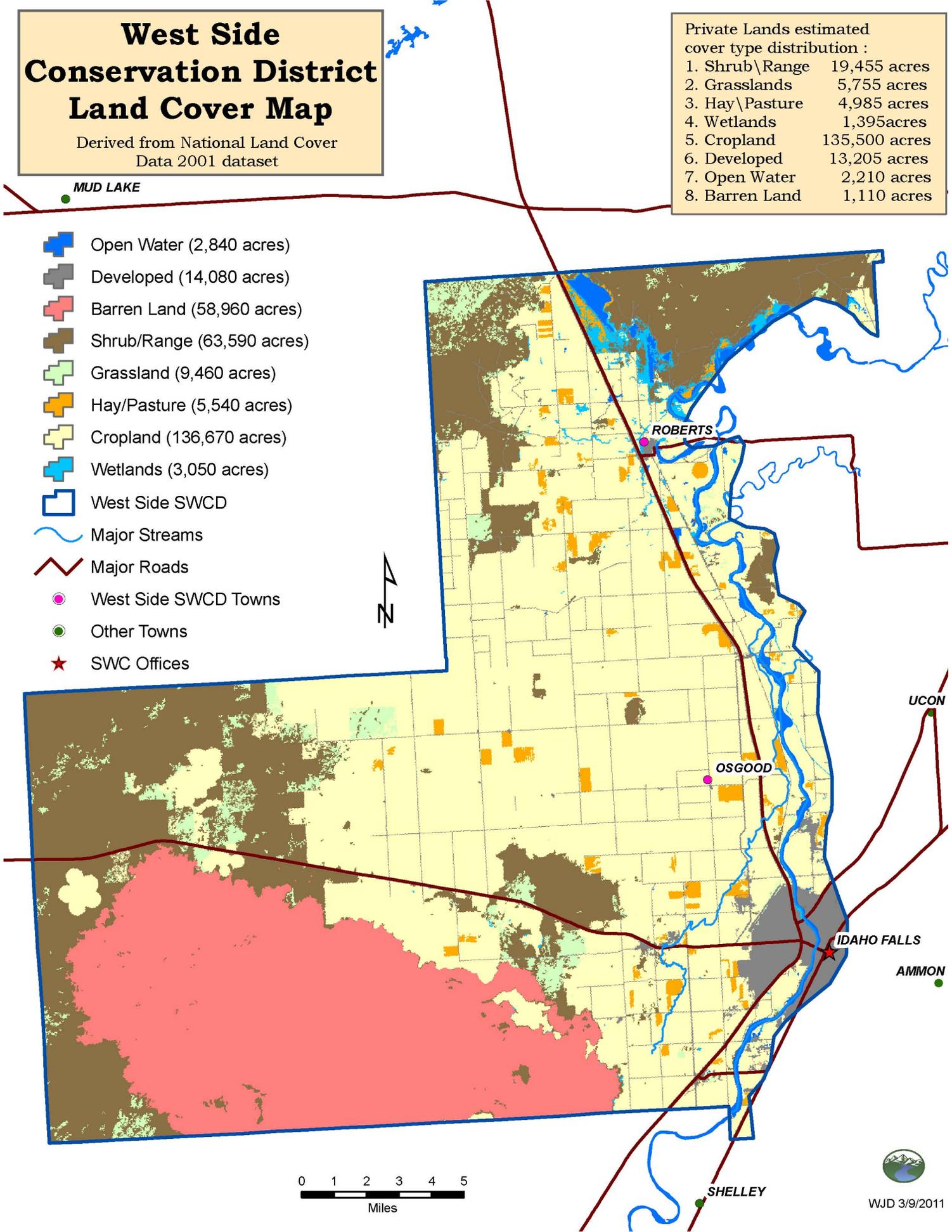
West Side Conservation District Land Cover Map

Derived from National Land Cover Data 2001 dataset

Private Lands estimated cover type distribution :

1. Shrub\Range	19,455 acres
2. Grasslands	5,755 acres
3. Hay\Pasture	4,985 acres
4. Wetlands	1,395 acres
5. Cropland	135,500 acres
6. Developed	13,205 acres
7. Open Water	2,210 acres
8. Barren Land	1,110 acres

-  Open Water (2,840 acres)
-  Developed (14,080 acres)
-  Barren Land (58,960 acres)
-  Shrub/Range (63,590 acres)
-  Grassland (9,460 acres)
-  Hay/Pasture (5,540 acres)
-  Cropland (136,670 acres)
-  Wetlands (3,050 acres)
-  West Side SWCD
-  Major Streams
-  Major Roads
-  West Side SWCD Towns
-  Other Towns
-  SWC Offices



2007 Census of Agriculture
 County Profile
Bonneville County, Idaho

	2007	2002	% change
Number of farms	926	963	-4
Land in farms (acres)	453,068	477,784	-5
Average size of farm (acres)	489	496	-1
Market of agricultural products sold (\$1,000)	189,277	119,139	59
Crop sales	110,833	89,478	24
Crop sales- percent of sales	59%	75%	
Livestock sales	78,444	29,662	164
Livestock sales- percent of sales	41%	25%	
Average sales per farm (\$)	204,402	123,717	65
Government payments (\$1,000)	5,520	6,010	-8
Average per farm receiving payments (\$)	12,690	19,386	-35
Land in Farms by Type of Land (acres)			
Total cropland	298,578	333,097	-10
Harvested cropland	193,410	214,851	-10
Permanent pasture	135,191	119,473	13
Total woodland	6,938	8,090	-14
Other	12,361	17,124	-28
Irrigated Land (acres)			
Irrigated land	155,991	141,823	10
Irrigated harvested cropland	147,145	131,656	12
Harvested cropland percent irrigated	76%	61%	
Farms by Size			
1 to 9 acres	182	222	-18
10 to 49 acres	296	316	-6
50 to 179 acres	159	152	5
180 to 499 acres	119	103	16
500 to 999 acres	61	59	3
1,000 + acres	109	111	-2
Total farm production expenses (\$1,000)	147,149	94,210	56
Average per farm (\$)	158,908	97,728	63
Net cash farm income of operation (\$1,000)	52,320	33,096	58
Average per farm (\$)	56,501	34,332	65
Farms by Value of Sales			
Less than \$1,000	340	397	-14
\$1,000 to \$2,499	89	118	-25
\$2,500 to \$4,999	67	84	-20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	88	72	22
\$10,000 to \$19,999	59	52	13
\$20,000 to \$24,999	27	24	13
\$25,000 to \$39,999	56	44	27
\$40,000 to \$49,999	14	17	-18
\$50,000 to \$99,999	64	36	78
\$100,000 to \$249,999	53	47	13
\$250,000 to \$499,999	23	31	-26
\$500,000 or more	46	41	12

United States Department of Agriculture
 National Agricultural Statistics Service

Climate data for Idaho Falls, ID

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	57 (14)	63 (17)	75 (24)	85 (29)	95 (35)	100 (38)	104 (40)	100 (38)	95 (35)	87 (31)	73 (23)	60 (16)	104 (40)
Average high °F (°C)	29.7 (-1.3)	36.6 (2.6)	47.6 (8.7)	58.7 (14.8)	67.9 (19.9)	77.8 (25.4)	86.0 (30.0)	85.8 (29.9)	75.1 (23.9)	61.4 (16.3)	43.0 (6.1)	31.3 (-0.4)	58.41 (14.67)
Daily mean °F (°C)	21.1 (-6.1)	26.7 (-2.9)	36.2 (2.3)	45.0 (7.2)	53.3 (11.8)	61.9 (16.6)	68.7 (20.4)	67.9 (19.9)	58.2 (14.6)	46.8 (8.2)	33.1 (0.6)	22.4 (-5.3)	45.11 (7.28)
Average low °F (°C)	12.5 (-10.8)	16.8 (-8.4)	24.8 (-4.0)	31.3 (-0.4)	38.7 (3.7)	46.0 (7.8)	51.4 (10.8)	49.9 (9.9)	41.3 (5.2)	32.2 (0.1)	23.2 (-4.9)	13.4 (-10.3)	31.79 (-0.12)
Record low °F (°C)	-29 (-34)	-34 (-37)	-15 (-26)	9 (-13)	20 (-7)	28 (-2)	34 (1)	31 (-1)	18 (-8)	7 (-14)	-12 (-24)	-29 (-34)	-34 (-37)
<u>Precipitation</u> inches (mm)	1.25 (31.8)	1.01 (25.7)	1.33 (33.8)	1.27 (32.3)	2.01 (51.1)	1.18 (30)	0.74 (18.8)	0.93 (23.6)	0.94 (23.9)	1.12 (28.4)	1.17 (29.7)	1.26 (32)	14.21 (360.9)

Source no. 1: NOAA (normals, 1971-2000)^[15]

SECTION 2: Economic Conditions and Outlook **(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.02)**

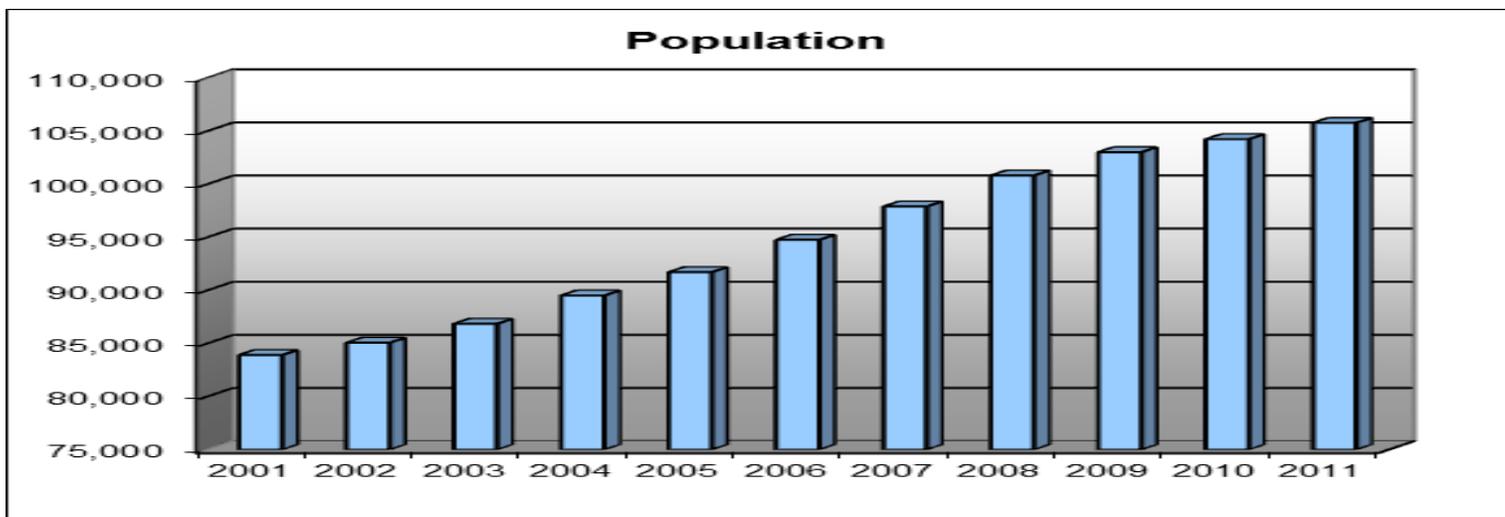
Labor Force, Employment & Population

By population, Bonneville County is the fourth largest in the state. It grew 26 percent from 82,522 in 2000 to 104,234 in 2010. The county has experienced steady growth in the last decade with an average population increase of 2,713 a year for the past five years. The largest percentage increase was 3.12 percent between 2006 to 2007. Besides being a medical and retail hub for a large geographic area, diversity and an emphasis on economic development help the area grow. The 2000 Census classified Bonneville and Jefferson counties as the Idaho Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area. Idaho Falls, the county's largest city, is the fourth largest city in the state with a 2010 population of 56,813. The next largest city in the county, Ammon, more than doubled its population, growing from 6,187 in 2000 to 13,816 to be one of the state's fastest growing cities.

Bonneville County unemployment remained below the national and state rates for the last decade. The annual unemployment rate for 2010 was 7 percent. The county is economically stable and cooperates with one of the state's largest employment sites, the Idaho National Laboratory. Economic diversification has been a top priority and has contributed to low unemployment rates. The civilian labor force increased by over 21 percent during the decade. Unemployment rates began to climb as the national recession took hold. Due to many insulating factors, rates have remained well below the national and state averages. As a regional health care and retail hub, the consumer and client bases extend beyond surrounding counties to Wyoming and Montana. A skilled and dedicated work force is credited with attracting new businesses and helping others expand. Professional developments like Taylor Crossing on the River and Snake River Landing continue to emerge in the metropolitan area, complementing revitalization efforts for Idaho Falls' historic downtown. New, larger restaurants, more medical facilities and specialists and new technology from the national laboratory further economic growth. France-based AREVA has proposed a multibillion-dollar uranium enrichment plant for the ar

Labor Force	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Civilian Labor Force	43,579	45,648	46,367	48,412	49,322	50,219	50,431	49,796	50,735	51,005	51,785
Unemployment % of Labor Force	1,604	1,598	1,503	1,342	1,127	1,045	1,676	2,767	3,369	3,615	3,277
Unemployed	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.3	5.6	6.6	7.1	6.3
Employment	41,975	44,050	44,863	47,070	48,195	49,175	48,755	47,028	47,366	47,390	48,508

Wages Per Job for 2001, 2010 & 2011	2001		2010		2011	
	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages
Total Covered Wages	39,847	\$27,213	43,072	\$32,249	42,751	\$32,509
Agriculture	651	\$19,146	459	\$29,621	392	\$34,062
Mining	*	*	55	\$21,912	41	\$17,041
Construction	2,667	\$30,773	2,678	\$42,571	2,228	\$40,417
Manufacturing	2,231	\$26,387	2,083	\$35,095	2,150	\$38,031
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,262	\$23,390	11,360	\$31,470	11,594	\$31,431
Information	885	\$29,539	1,187	\$32,970	1,064	\$36,034
Financial Activities	1,551	\$26,004	1,786	\$38,712	1,780	\$39,762
Professional and Business Services	6,398	\$40,365	4,558	\$38,230	4,446	\$39,473
Educational and Health Services	4,855	\$28,870	7,441	\$33,659	7,588	\$33,952
Leisure and Hospitality	3,747	\$9,639	4,390	\$12,490	4,520	\$12,906
Other Services	1,290	\$17,069	1,245	\$23,671	1,260	\$24,282
Government	5,286	\$31,658	5,830	\$36,424	5,687	\$36,634



SECTION 2: Economic Conditions and Outlook **(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.02)**

Trends Impacting Conservation in the East Side Soil and Water Conservation District

- Continued reduction in state funding which further reduces the district's efforts to be effective as in conservation.
- Unfunded mandates as it affects agricultural, natural resource and forest management.
- Endangered Species Act mandates and enforcement.
- Urban development and absentee landowners.
- Recreational use and its impact to agricultural management.

Strategies to Address Trends (IDAPA. 60.05.02.025.03)

- Develop legislative an outreach program to address funding shortfalls from State funds.
- Secure funding to address agricultural mandates and landowner private property rights.
- Implementation of water quality and water quantity projects to improve fish passage and wildlife habitat within the District to help address ESA issues.
- Continue an active information and education program for landowners to address urban development.

Status of the Agricultural Economy and Outlook (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.02)

The right of agriculture to exist and continue to operate is protected by Idaho law. Given the rural nature of the county, local ordinances and resolutions must not conflict with the right to farm protections for agricultural operations in *Idaho Code, Title 22, Agriculture and Horticulture, Chapter 45, Right to Farm*.

High-density residential development defined as more than one home per acre, or conflicting development should be directed away from irrigated agricultural land, taking into consideration the following factors:

1. Potential crop productivity
2. Availability of water
3. Grazing potential
4. Environmental factors
5. Availability of public services
6. Historical land use practices

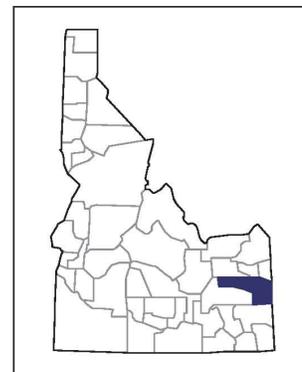
Lands designated for agricultural use are suitable for all types of agricultural and range operations, as well as single family homes, including manufactured homes, and accessory buildings necessary for agricultural operations.

Existing commercial, industrial, and residential land uses, home-based businesses and occupations and livelihoods are historical uses and will be allowed and will be managed to minimize the impacts on agriculture. Non-agricultural uses that could have adverse impacts on agricultural land use areas must be carefully reviewed.

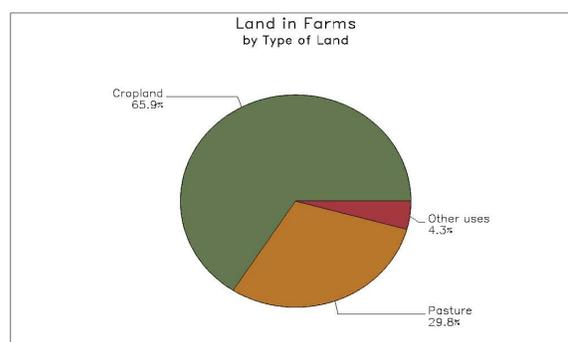
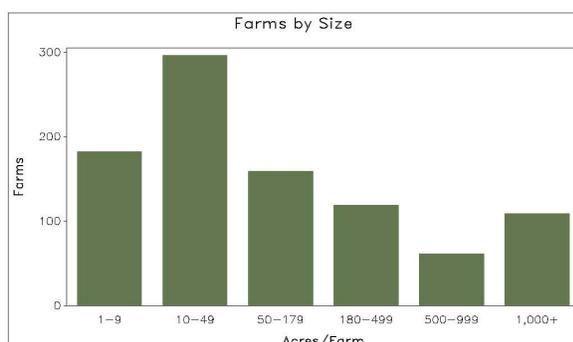
2007 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

County Profile

Bonneville County Idaho



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Average Size of Farm	489 acres	496 acres	- 1
Market Value of Products Sold	\$189,277,000	\$119,139,000	+ 59
Crop Sales \$110,833,000 (59 percent)			
Livestock Sales \$78,444,000 (41 percent)			
Average Per Farm	\$204,402	\$123,717	+ 65
Government Payments	\$5,520,000	\$6,010,000	- 8
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	\$12,690	\$19,386	- 35



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.agcensus.usda.gov

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\$500,000 or more	46	41	12

United States Department of Agriculture
 National Agricultural Statistics Service

SECTION 3: Assessments (IDAPA. 60.05.02.025.03)

Resource Settings

Pasture

Some improved dry land pasture with introduced forage species including wheat grasses, fescues, bromes, and orchard grass. The older established stands are of low vigor, with encroachment of noxious weeds. Continuous season-long grazing is typical, with below-optimum forage production. No commercial fertilizers are applied, and pest management practices are limited. Livestock water may be inadequate. Irrigated pastureland includes both low elevation pastures and those in high elevation mountain valleys. Irrigated pastures are often surface irrigated on variable soils with slopes 1-5%. Irrigation water distributed via earthen ditches, with tail water eventually returning to rivers or streams. Fields may have been leveled. Irrigation efficiency is 20-35%. Plants are introduced

Forage species and native perennials, conventionally tilled when rotating pasture (10 years) and grain (2 years). Fertilizers are sometimes applied, but without soil testing or nutrient management. Adjacent riparian areas are important for wildlife.

Dry Cropland

Primarily winter wheat/fallow (precipitation 10-14 inches) or annual spring barley (precipitation 16-22 inches), on silt loams with slopes 0-8%. Dry cropland is often characterized by significant ephemeral gully and concentrated flow erosion as well as sheet and rill erosion. Conventional tillage results in less than 15% residue after planting. Application of nutrients and pesticides typically does not meet Idaho NRCS standards.

Surface Irrigated Cropland

Conventionally tilled, often intensively cultivated cropland on 0-7% slopes. Precipitation is 12 inches or less. Soils are typically sandy loams, silt loams, and loams, and may have been extensively land-leveled in the past. Most irrigation is by siphon tube or gated pipe, but there is also some border irrigation. Typical rotations include silage corn, small grains, and alfalfa, although annual grain is also common. Irrigation-induced erosion exceeds the threshold. Wind erosion is a resource problem following low residue row crops. Surface roughening and cover crops is often utilized to reduce wind erosion problems. Nutrient, pest, and/or irrigation water management may be less than desirable. Impacted surface and/or ground water quality is common.

Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland

Conventionally tilled cropland on soils ranging from sands to loams. Rotations containing less than 66% high residue crops can lead to wind erosion problems. Wind erosion is typically a problem from March to June, creating air quality and visibility hazards in some portions of the subbasin. Various combinations of small grains, alfalfa, beets, corn, potatoes, beans and barley are grown. Potato with one or two years of spring grain is a typical rotation on slopes ranging from 0-8%.

SECTION 3: Assessment

(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Resource Settings - continued

These rotations may have sheet and rill and ephemeral gully erosion problems in the spring following potatoes. Sprinkler-irrigation induced erosion may also be a concern, especially on steeper slopes. Nutrient and pest management may be less than desirable. Irrigation water management and maintenance of sprinkler systems may be less than desirable. Wildlife habitat is often inadequate with limited permanent cover.

Hayland

Conventionally tilled, surface and sprinkler irrigated on 0-7% slopes. Irrigation water is normally plentiful. Small grains and alfalfa are grown in rotation, with alfalfa typically maintained for 4-6 years. Grazing of crop aftermath is common. Nutrient, pest or irrigation water management may be less than desirable.

Rangeland

Low elevation desert to high elevation, steep rangeland. Low elevation desert characterized by sagebrush and perennial bunchgrasses. Frequent fires have eliminated some areas of sagebrush, with annual cheat grass and other invaders dominant. Carrying capacity can be limited by available water. Land is utilized by antelope and livestock in winter and early spring. Mid elevation rangeland has precipitation ranging from 12-16 inches. This range consists of sagebrush and perennial bunchgrasses with variable soils on nearly level flats to benches and rolling hills. High elevation range has precipitation greater than 16 inches, on steep slopes and high mountain valleys. Access to riparian areas on all rangeland types is not typically managed, and temperature, nutrients, and sediment may be an associated water quality concern.

Erosion

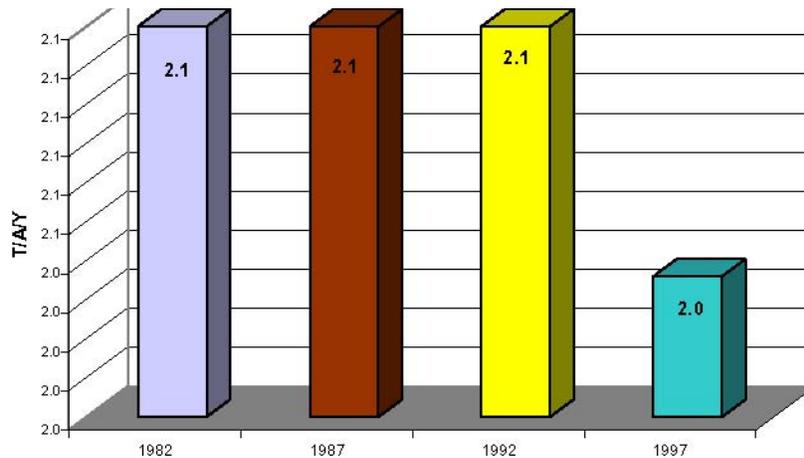
Sheet and rill erosion by water on the sub basin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have decreased since 1982. Water erosion rates have ranged from a high of about 3.9 tons per acre per year in 1982 to about 2.9 tons per acres per year in 1997. A slight decrease in acres of cultivated methods probably contributed to the decrease in water erosion over the 15 year period. Wind erosion rates on the sub basin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have fluctuated from about 2.5 tons per acre per year in 1982 to about 3.4 tons per acre per year in 1992 and then decreased to about 2.6 tons per acre per year in 1997.

Idaho 8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile July 2006

Resource Concerns

Soil Loss by Water Erosion for Cropland, Pasture & CRP

Sheet and rill erosion by water on the sub basin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have been essentially static since 1992 but have decreased by about 1/2 ton per acre per year since 1982. Sheet and rill erosion is not a major issue on cropland in this subbasin, with the exception of the dry land area east of Idaho Falls. Susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion is low in this subbasin because the natural precipitation is low and the cropland is relatively flat. The dry land area east of Idaho Falls has a predominantly wheat/fallow dry land rotation. Sheet and rill and ephemeral erosion are considered a moderate to severe problem in this area.

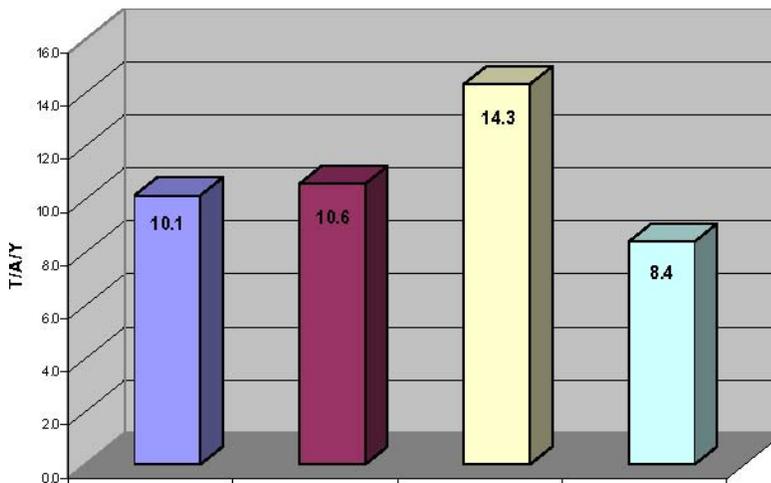


Soil Loss by Wind

Cropland, Pasture & CRP
1982 1987 1992 1997
Year

Erosion for

Wind erosion has decreased by slightly more than 1 1/2 tons per acre per year on cropland, pasture and CRP in this sub basin between 1982 and 1997. Following a spike in wind erosion to approximately 14 tons per acre per year in 1992, wind erosion has decreased to approximately 8.5 tons per acre per year in 1997. Wind erosion in the HAMER area is a moderate to severe problem after low residue crops. The I values of the soils range from 134-220.



Species listings and occurrences for Idaho

Summary of Animal, Fish and Bird listings

Status	Species
T	Bear, grizzly lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>)
E	Caribou, woodland Selkirk Mountain population (<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>)
E	Limpet, Banbury Springs (<i>Lanx sp.</i>)
T	Lynx, Canada (Contiguous U.S. DPS) (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)
T	Snail, Bliss Rapids (<i>Taylorconcha serpenticola</i>)
E	Snail, Snake River physa (<i>Physa natricina</i>)
E	Springsnail, Bruneau Hot (<i>Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis</i>)
T	Squirrel, northern Idaho ground (<i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>)
E	Sturgeon, white U.S.A. (ID, MT), Canada (B.C.), Kootenai R. system (<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>)
T	Trout, bull U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)
C	Southern Idaho ground squirrel (<i>Spermophilus brunneus endemicus</i>)
C	North American Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>)
C	Yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)
C	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)

Summary of Plant listings

<u>Status</u>	Species
T	Catchfly, Spalding's (<i>Silene spaldingii</i>)
T	Four-o'clock, MacFarlane's (<i>Mirabilis macfarlanei</i>)
T	Howellia, water (<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>)
T	Ladies'-tresses, Ute (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)
T	Peppergrass, Slickspot (<i>Lepidium papilliferum</i>)
C	Christ's paintbrush (<i>Castilleja christii</i>)
C	Goose Creek milkvetch (<i>Astragalus anserinus</i>)
C	Packard's milkvetch (<i>Astragalus cusickii</i> var. <i>packardiae</i>)
C	Whitebark Pine (<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>)

SECTION 3: Assessment (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

District Staffing Requirements/ Needs (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

- Full-time Conservation District Administrative Assistant with benefits
- Half Time Information and Education Staff with benefits

Technical Assistance (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

- In partnership with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the District is able to utilize Engineer, Range and Soil technical assistance. The Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission (ISWCC) support the District with a Water Quality Specialist. The Madison SWCD will seek and accept appropriate and legitimate technical assistance outside the NRCS and ISWCC when or if required.

**West Side Soil & Water Conservation
Budget Overview: Budget for FY 2014-2015
July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015**

Income

County Appropriations	\$ 5,500.00
Interest Income Savings	\$ <u>250.00</u>
Total Interest Income	\$ 250.00
Equipment Rental	\$ 200.00
State Appropriations	
Base Funding	\$ 8,500.00
General Funding	\$ <u>7,920.00</u>
Total State Appropriations	<u>\$ 16,420.00</u>
Total Income	\$ 23,370.00

Expenses

Audit	\$ 100.00
District Employee Travel	\$ 1,200.00
Dues	\$ 2,500.00
Elections	\$ 100.00
Insurance	\$ 1,200.00
Office Supplies	\$ 300.00
Payroll Expenses	\$ 14,000.00
Public Outreach	\$ 1,300.00
Supervisor Travel	\$ 2,700.00
Uncategorized Expenses	\$ <u>550.00</u>
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 23,550.00</u>
Net Operating Income	<u>000.00</u>
Net Income	<u>000.00</u>

SECTION 4: Identify and Prioritize Objectives (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Natural Resource Priorities and Goals:

1. District Operations

- By 06/30/2015 Contact to County commissioners to request new funding, Budget for next FY for personnel, public outreach, equipment and day to day operations will be made.
- Financial records will be maintained using Quick Books accounting program, and all records required will be sent for review to CPA as per IASCD policy.
- Employee evaluations will be conducted annually or as needed, Personnel Policy Handbook and District Handbook will be maintained and updated as needed.
- Annual Work Plan and Report of Accomplishments will be prepared per requested dates
- District Supervisors will hold Monthly meetings to act upon agenda items, and will attend related meetings-Division VI, IASCD.

2. Irrigation & Non-Irrigation

- By 06/30/2015 West Side SWCD will assist landowners in conservation plan applications for center pivot and sprinkler systems to improve irrigation efficiency.
- West Side SWCD supervisors will review and approve conservation plans
- Landowners will be encouraged to develop and implant conservation plans requiring crop residue and other erosion controls, and will be assisted in applying final management practices to utilize appropriated District RCRDP funds.

3. Water Quality & Water Quality-Urban

- By 06/30/2015 District will assist producers in implementing BMP's to address water erosion, and will address soil erosion and nutrient and pesticide management in all resource management plans.
- Through public outreach programs/projects, residents will be informed on how they can share in the responsibilities of preventing ground and surface water contamination.
- West Side SWCD will provide information about proper lawn care, pollutant hazards, household and garden chemical handling, as well as paint contamination, and will continue to hold annual Adopt-A-Canal community canal cleaning project to continue to promote clean water.

4. Wind Erosion Control

- By 06/30/2015 West Side SWCD will target landowners and operators in priority wind erosion areas and encourage participation in EQIP, WHIP and other Farm Bill programs to use conservation measures to reduce wind erosion, and have in place a conservation plan to reduce erosion on highly erodible cropland to T.
- District will continue to work alongside County and State road officials to address areas of concern where roads have been closed due to blowing snow and dirt resulting in road closers and accidents to try and secure new options to prevent more occurrences from happening.
- District will continue to assist landowners with information on how and where to purchase trees for windbreaks from other Districts that does tree sale programs and continue to provide fabric layer machine for rent.

5. Waste and Nutrient Management

By 06/30/2015 West Side SWCD will stress the importance to landowners to obtain soil test to Prevent over use of nutrient application from entering surface and or ground water.

District will inventory sites as landowners/managers request where livestock waste management is a Concern.

District will encourage implementation of BMP's to address surface water conditions which may be Impacted by animal waste management practices and will write Nutrient management in all new Conservation plans.

SECTION 4: Identify and Prioritize Objectives (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Information and Education Priorities and Goals:

- By 2015 work with the County School District to provide all 5th & 6th grade students with the opportunity to participate in the annual conservation poster contest.
- By 2015 work with the County School District to provide all High School students the opportunity to participate in the annual conservation speech contest.
- Continue to seek and sponsor interested students to attend the annual Natural Resource Camp.
- Continue to publish informative newsletters to not only educate but promote conservation programs and practices.
- Continue to conduct tours, meetings and workshops to educate, promote and gain insight on conservation practices and concerns.
- Participate in legislative displays to educate and promote Natural Resource conservation to our legislative leaders.
- Continue to promote the Adopt-A-Canal project and increase the amount of teams and more miles of canals cleaned, continue to promote the media coverage established.

District Operations Priorities, Goals:

- Ensure that new supervisors will have completed New Supervisor Training.
- In cooperation with the IASCD, ISWCC and Conservation Districts, develop and carry out an effective legislative outreach program to ensure 100 per cent State matching funds for all Districts.
- Invite and include legislative leaders (County, State and Federal) whenever possible, to tours and working groups to gain support and recognition for conservation practices and programs.
- Continue to lead and or participate in local workshops, meetings and seminars to address the control of noxious Weeds.
- Continue to utilize college students on constructing conservation windbreaks, the collection and disbursement of biological control measures for noxious Weeds and assisting with stream bank improvement projects.

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Idaho Falls Subbasin

Subbasin at a Glance

Hydrologic Unit Code	17040201
§303(d) Listed Stream Segments	Birch Creek, South Fork Snake River, South Fork Willow Creek
Beneficial Uses Affected	Cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning
Pollutants of Concern	Sediment, flow alteration
Major Land Uses	Agriculture, rangeland
Date Approved by U.S. EPA	November 2004

Overview

Three stream segments in the Idaho Falls Subbasin are listed on the §303(d) list. The hydrology of the Idaho Falls Subbasin is dominated by the Snake River and its associated diversion structures for irrigation of farmland on the Snake River Plain.

Flow in the South Fork Snake River is controlled upstream of the subbasin by Palisades Reservoir. Numerous irrigation diversions also influence flow on the South Fork Snake River. A small section of the South Fork Snake River at the eastern-most border of the subbasin is §303(d) listed for flow alteration, but a TMDL was not prepared for this. Flow is not considered a “pollutant” under the Clean Water Act, and TMDLs are not required for pollution that isn't caused by a “pollutant.” However, it is recommended that this stream reach remain on the §303(d) list for flow alteration. South Fork Willow Creek has been §303(d) listed for sediment; however, this stream no longer exists as a natural watercourse. Since the construction of Ririe Dam in the 1970s, the flow in the Willow Creek/Sand Creek complex has been controlled for irrigation. Willow Creek, including both the North Fork and the South Forks, has been converted to canal conveyance structures with straightened channels and riprap style bank reinforcement. No water flows in these channels during the non-irrigation season. Therefore, it is recommended that South Fork Willow Creek be removed from the §303(d) list. Birch Creek was added to the 1998 §303(d) list with unknown pollutants. A subsequent inspection of the water body revealed that the primary water quality problem is likely sediment from bank erosion. Birch Creek is in a predominantly dry land agricultural region and is constrained between a road and agricultural fields. No data were available for Birch Creek; hence, a TMDL for sediment was constructed by using the adjacent Antelope Creek TMDL as a proxy. Because of similar geology, soils, and land use, loading analyses from Antelope Creek will suffice until such time that erosion surveys can be completed for Birch Creek.

Stream and Pollutant for Which TMDLs Were Developed

Birch Creek

Sedimen

SECTION 6: Identify and Prioritize Projects (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

The West Side SWCD has identified projects and programs for State and County funding as follows:

- ✓ Maintain staff hours to conduct and implement District business and objectives
- ✓ Conduct Workshops and Tours and provide Publications on Water quality and quantity improvement projects, Crop and Hay land improvement projects and Wildlife Initiative projects
- ✓ Organize and conduct Awareness workshops
- ✓ Promote Conservation Wind Breaks that prevent soil and water erosion as well the spread of noxious Weeds.
- ✓ Sponsor a Poster contest for County 5th and 6th Graders
- ✓ Sponsor a Speech contest for High School students
- ✓ Operate the District equipment program (District owns and rents a Weed fabric layer and Tree planter)
- ✓ Support the State Lands judging contest
- ✓ Support the State Forestry contest
- ✓ Support and contribute to the High Country RC&D Cloud Seeding program
- ✓ Support the control of Noxious Weeds
- ✓ Provide the community with leadership and support for the conservation of natural resources
- ✓ Support of the IASCD, RC&D and IDEA

The above projects and activities are ranked in a priority order however the West Side SWCD believes they have secured adequate funding to provide both staff and sponsorship of these activities for the next fiscal year.

Implementations of these projects and activities are scheduled to take place through the fiscal year, starting July 1st, 2013 and have secured funding. The West Side SWCD Board of Supervisors and Administrative Staff will oversee the implementation of this work with the assistance from the NRCS, RC&D and the County.

Key Conservation Decision Makers Bonneville County

+ The Citizens within the West Side Soil and Water Conservation District

+ Bonneville County Commissioners;

Roger Christensen, Commissioner
Dave Radford, Commissioner
Lee Staker, Commissioner

+ Bonneville County Planning and Zoning Administrator and Coordinator;

Doyle Beck, Craig Burtenshaw, Terry Koster
Tom Hunsaker, Leslie Polson, Byron Reed
Randy Smith, Mark Thompson, Judy Tweedy

+ Mayor of Idaho Falls

Rebecca Casper

+ State legislators representing the Conservation District;

State Representative Marc Gibbs
State Representative Tom Loertscher
State Senator John Tippetts

+ U.S. Senators and Representative;

U.S. Senator Michael Crapo
U.S. Senator James Risch
U.S. Representative Michael Simpson

+ Conservation District Supervisors;

Jim Dixon, Chairman
Wade Beckman Vice-Chairman
Gary Dixon, Secretary/ Treasurer
Louis Thiel Supervisor
Mark Hyndman, Supervisor
Gene Johnson Supervisor
Rick Passey Associate

+ Technical Expertise Groups;

NRCS Field and Soils Office
Bonneville County Weed Department
High Country RC&D
University of Idaho Extension Office
Henry's Fork Foundation
Upper Snake Coordinated Weed Management Area

Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym

Defined

AFO	Animal Feedlot Operation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
USBOR	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
DEQ	Department Environmental Quality
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FSA	Farm Service Agency
IDA	Idaho Department of Agriculture
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
ISWC	Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OSC	Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation
RC&D	Resource Conservation and Development
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WHIP	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
WQPA	Water Quality Program for Agriculture

Reference sources for information used to compile plan:

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Natural Resource Conservation Service Rapid Watershed Assessment
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Department of Labor
Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission
West Side Soil and Water Conservation District Annual Work Plan

Key Conservation Decision Makers Jefferson County

+ The Citizens in Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District

+ County Commissioners;

Jerald Raymond, Chairman

Tad Hegstead, commissioner

Brian Farnsworth, commissioner

+ County Planning and Zoning Administrator and Coordinator;

Naysha Foster, Administrator

Ione Hansen, Code enforcement officer

+ Mayor of Rigby;

Keith Smith

+ State Legislators representing Conservation District;

State Representative Jeff Siddoway

State Representative JoAnn Wood

State Representative Paul Romrell

+ U.S. Senators, Representatives;

U.S. Representative Michael Simpson

U.S. Senator Michael Crapo

U.S. Senator James Risch

+ Conservation District Supervisors;

Richard Jacobson Chairman

Pete McGarry Vice Chairman

Chuck Stewart Secretary/Treasurer

Jason Ferguson Member

Jerry Foster Member

Mel Briggs

Pat Hendren

Shane Shippen Allternate

+ Technical Expertise Groups;

NRCS Field Office

NRCS Soils Office

High Country RC&D

University of Idaho Extension Office

South Fork WAG

Upper Snake Coordinated Weed Management Area

Jefferson County Weed Department

University of Idaho Extension Office

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Forest Service



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



Cover crop planted to help
With soil erosion

Conservation District Priority Number 1: Wind Erosion Control

Goal(s): To reduce the amount of soil loss of landowners fields by wind erosion to a tolerable level

Objective: Provide assistance and knowledge of windbreaks, cover crops and other erosion management Practices that landowners could apply

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Target landowners and operators in priority wind erosion areas and encourage participation in EQIP, WHIP and other Farm Bill programs to Use conservation measures to reduce wind erosion.	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
By Target date of 6/30/2015 4 landowners or operators will have developed and implemented a conservation plan to reduce erosion on Highly erodible cropland to maintain soil & water erosion with cover crops.	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Work with County and State Road Departments to address areas of concern, where roads may be closed for long periods of time due to blowing snow and dirt, number of accidents that have occurred in these areas with documented reports available and options that may be used to prevent more occurrences and under control	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Work with other Districts that have tree sales and encourage constituents of the West Side SWCD to develop conservation and farmstead windbreaks and purchase trees from other Districts	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



Display Day at the Capital with
Division VI Project Board

Conservation District Priority Number 2: District Operations

Goal(s): Supervisors provide leadership and management to reach operational objectives

Objective: Provide policy to maintain operations at highest level of efficiency

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Contact county/city commissioners to discuss and request funding, with updated information on projects, Prepare budget for Personnel, public outreach, equipment, and day to day District operations, attend functions to promote the Districts and their projects, Display Day at Capital, workshops.	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Maintain accurate financial records using Quick Books accounting program, submit records for review to CPA as per IASCD (Idaho Association Soil Conservation Districts) Policy. Prepare all reports needed for day to day operations and accounting.	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Conduct employee evaluations annually or as needed. Maintain up to date Personnel Policy Handbook and District Policy Handbook	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Prepare Annual Work Plan/ 5 year plan and Report of Accomplishments on a yearly basic as per Soil Commission requests.	Per requested dates	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Prepare and hold monthly Board of Supervisor meetings to act upon agenda items. Attend District related meetings-Division VI, IASCD	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



Installing new pivot with VFD pump

Conservation District Priority Number 3: Irrigation and Non-Irrigation

Goal(s): Assist landowners in implementing Best Management Practices

Objective: Increase overall irrigation efficiency on irrigated lands and reduce erosion to tolerable level,

T"

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
<p>Assist landowners in conservation plan application for center pivot sprinkler system to improve irrigation efficiency on 200 acres</p> <p>District Supervisors to review and approve conservations plans</p>	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
<p>Encourage landowners to develop and implement conservation plans requiring crop residue and other erosion controls</p>	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
<p>Assist producers in applying final management practices to utilize appropriated District RCRDP funds</p>	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



Chairman Jim Dixon, Gary Dixon Supervisor and the 2013 poster winners

Conservation District Priority Number 4: Education and Outreach

Goal(s): Participate in opportunities to promote environmental conservation programs and projects

Objective: Promote environmental awareness of values and concepts of resource conservation

Actions

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Promote and support local environmental education events: Idaho Envirothon, Water Awareness Week, Earth Day, Natural Resources Workshop camp, Soil and water Stewardship week, poster contest for 5 th & 6 th graders	Apr - May Jun - Jul	District Staff & Volunteers
Publish Quarterly newsletter East to West to promote erosion control, conservation practices, and funding opportunities and to highlight District accomplishments in resource conservation, with current dates of importance for upcoming NRCS programs and district projects	6/30/2015	District Staff & Newsletter Editor
Keep current information on District's Web Site: www.EastSideWestSide.org Organize and promote Adopt-A-Canal cleanup program to address urban awareness of water quality concerns thru media contacts	As needed April 2015	District Staff & Volunteers
Maintain working relationship with media and other sources to promote district Projects, workshops, and Educational Outreach	6/30/2015	District Staff & Volunteers



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



Adopt-A-Canal team
cleaning canal of old carpet,
and other debris

Conservation District Priority Number 5: **Water Quality**

Goal(s): Provide information and projects that demonstrate cooperation in water quality concerns

Objective: Establish and maintain mutual cooperation from urban population in protecting surface and Ground water

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Through public outreach programs/projects, inform urban residents how they can share responsibility in preventing ground and surface water contamination	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Provide information about proper lawn care, pollutant hazards, household and garden chemical handling, and paint contamination	6/30/2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Hold annual Adopt-A-Canal community canal cleaning project, to promote clean water	April 2015	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Promote annual Adopt-A-Canal thru public media, such as local newspapers Radio interviews, district newsletter to increase more public participation.	On going	District Board, Staff & NRCS



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



24188 www.fotosearch.com
*Landowner applying
compost to fields*

Conservation District Priority Number 6: Waste and Nutrient Management

Goal(s): Protect surface and ground water from excess nutrients

Objective: Ensure Nutrient Management is a component of all producers Conservation Plans

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Stress importance for landowners to obtain soil tests to prevent overuse of nutrient application from entering surface and/or ground water and to meet criteria of conservation plans	6/30/2015	District Board & Staff
Inventory sites as landowners/managers request where livestock waste management is a concern	6/30/2015	District Board & Staff
Encourage implementation of BMPs to address surface water conditions which may be impacted by animal waste application practices	6/30/2015	District Board & Staff
Ensure that nutrient Management is written into all new conservation plans	On going	NRCS Staff

West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

**IDAHO SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

**FIVE-YEAR (5) PLAN and
ANNUAL WORK PLAN
CERTIFICATION**

DISTRICT:

West Side SWCD

FOR FISCAL YEAR:

2015

PERIOD:

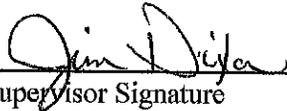
2015

DUE :

March 31, 2014

On behalf of my local Board of Supervisors, I hereby certify that the attached Five-Year (5) Plan and Annual Work Plan is true and accurate, and further Submit said Plan for the above named District and fiscal year.

A copy of this Five-Year (5) Plan and Annual Work Plan shall be kept at the District office and is available for public inspection.



Board Supervisor Signature

JIM DIXON, Chairman

Printed Name

2/26/14

Date

522-6250, ext. 101

Telephone

Joyce.Smith@id.nacdnet.net

District Email Address

FOR SWC USE ONLY:

DATE OF CONFIRMATION:
