

**TETON SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
275 OLD RAILROAD WAY
DRIGGS, IDAHO 83422**



**ANNUAL PLAN
FIVE-YEAR RESOURCE CONSERVATION
BUSINESS PLAN**

**JULY 1, 2015 – JUNE 30, 2019
Annual Work Plan July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015**

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Executive Summary or Forward

The Teton Soil and Water Conservation District is one of 51 Conservation Districts in Idaho. Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Districts are political subdivisions of state government but are not state agencies. Conservation Districts are charged with carrying out a program for the conservation, use and development of soil, water, and other natural resources.

Conservation Districts are the primary entities to provide assistance to private landowners and land users in the conservation, sustainment, 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 with informational and educational programs focusing at a 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 Agriculture and the Governor of Idaho that establishes a framework for cooperation.

This Annual Plan/Five-Year Resource Conservation Business Plan was developed not only to guide the Conservation District, but also 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 Teton Soil Conservation District.

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



Five-Year Resource Conservation Plan Anti-degradation Plan (2015 to 2019) Relating to: IDAPA 60, Title 05, Chapter 2, 025 Teton Soil & Water Conservation District



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Organization of the Teton Soil Conservation District

Teton SCD is a political subdivision of the State of Idaho – with authorities, powers and structure contained in Soil Conservation District Law, Title 22, Chapter 27, Idaho Code.

During the 1940's farmers in Teton County, Idaho expressed interest in formation of a soil conservation district. In 1949 a public hearing was held and farmers testified that a conservation district could help them remodel irrigation systems, develop additional cropland, control weeds, identify which crops their soils were best suited to produce, and reduce erosion on dry and irrigated farmland. One hundred people voted in the August 29, 1949 referendum, 93 for the new district and seven against. The Teton Soil Conservation District (SCD) was officially organized on February 10, 1950 and encompassed all of Teton County, Idaho. The five original supervisors were Asa Drake, Victor; Rueland Ward, Felt; Donald Jardine and Adrian Cook, Tetonia; and Roy Griffith, Driggs. Current supervisors are J. Lynn Bagley and Garl Drake, Victor; Harley Hill, Driggs, and Clyde Ricks and Stacy Lerwill, Tetonia.

Function of the Teton Soil 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 in conserving soil, water and related natural and other resources.

Who We Serve & Why

The SCD provides services to the people relating to the natural resources of Teton County, Idaho within the boundaries of Teton SCD. They provide this service to landowners and the general public, to conserve and to teach of the importance of our natural resources for the beneficial and sustainable use by all. The district also provides an active information / education program to the youth to educate them of the importance of conserving resources.

Mission of the Teton Soil Conservation District

Teton Soil Conservation District's mission is to work with willing landowners to reduce erosion, protect water quality, improve air quality and fish and wildlife habitat, and provide an active information and education program. Landowners receive technical assistance through the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Vision of the Teton Soil Conservation District

The Teton Soil Conservation District's vision is to be a voice for conservation in Teton Valley. The Teton SCD will lead education programs to the youth and promote wise use of private land resources.

Values of the Teton Soil Conservation District

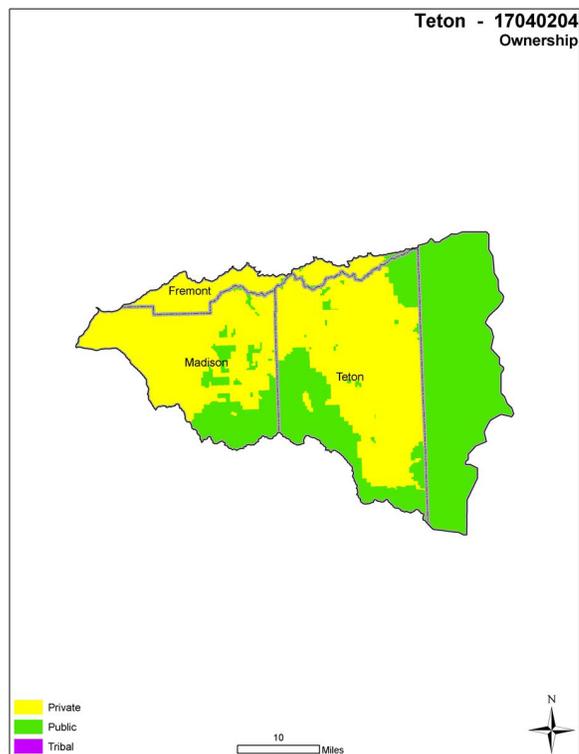
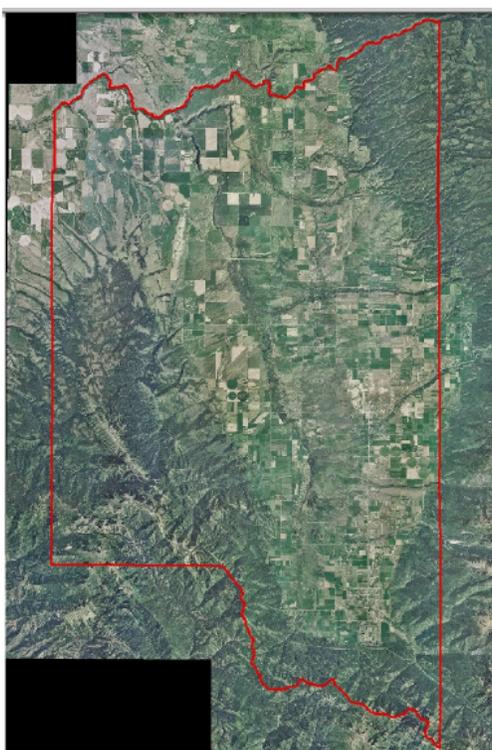
- Sustainable use of natural resources
- Support for agriculture activity that uses sustainable, economic feasible practices
- Value and respect for the Idaho Conservation Partnership
- Provides conservation education for adults and youth

Natural Resource Priorities / Goals: IDAPA60.05.02.025.04 Meets Antidegradation Plan for Agriculture criteria

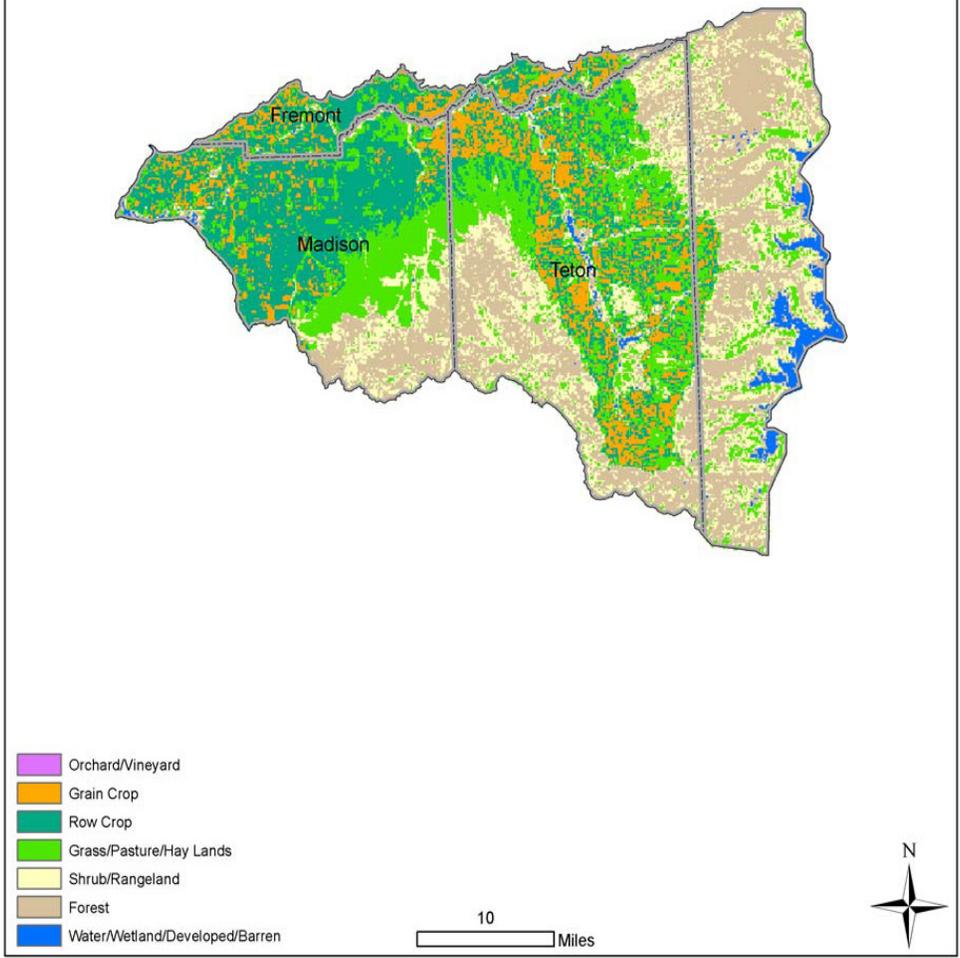
- *Water Quality and Quantity* (addressing water quality; irrigated cropland; non-irrigated cropland; rangeland; pasture and hayland; information and education; and fish and wildlife)
- *Vegetative Management* (addressing water quality; irrigated cropland; non-irrigated cropland; rangeland; pasture and hayland; information and education; and fish and wildlife and includes noxious weed control and education)
- *District Operations and Education Outreach* (addresses woodland and information and education)
- *Fish and Wildlife*

Critical Geographic Area / Physical Characteristics: (see map) IDAPA 60.05.02.025 .01

The Teton Soil Conservation District (SCD) has the same physical boundaries as Teton County, Idaho. It is located in eastern Idaho and borders the State of Wyoming to the east and is known as the Teton Valley. It is ringed on three sides by mountain ranges. The spectacular Grand Teton Mountain Range dominates the valley with magnificent mountain vistas. The foothills of these mountains form the eastern boundary of the district. To the south, the Snake River range marks the divide between the Snake River drainage and the Teton River drainage. To the west the Bighole mountain range forms the western boundary of Teton SCD. The Teton River, a sportsman's paradise, meanders through this high alpine valley from the south to the north, draining the entire area. Numerous tributaries flow into the Teton River from various watersheds. The valley elevations range from 5,800 to 7,000 feet. The high elevation creates a rigorous climate of long, cold winters and moderately warm summers with frost recorded nearly every month of the year. The valley is approximately 20 miles long and about 12 miles wide at the widest point and consists of approximately 459 square miles (294,012 acres). Teton County is the second smallest county in Idaho. Most of the County is in private holdings (65%), with Federal or State managed lands constituting approximately 34% of the County. The remaining 1% of land base consists of waterways. Total privately owned acres are approximately 191,275. Four main arterial highways provide access to Teton Valley. The topography ranges from the high elevation (6,000 ft. average) Teton Basin that drains the Teton River and its tributaries, to the Big Hole Mountains in the southwest portion of the County, where peaks reach 9,000 ft. Counties that border Teton County include Bonneville, Madison, and Fremont Counties, as well as the State of Wyoming's own Teton County. Thirty-one different soil series have been identified within the Teton SCD (see soils information in resources portion of this document). The following map indicates the SCD boundary and division between public and private lands in Teton County.

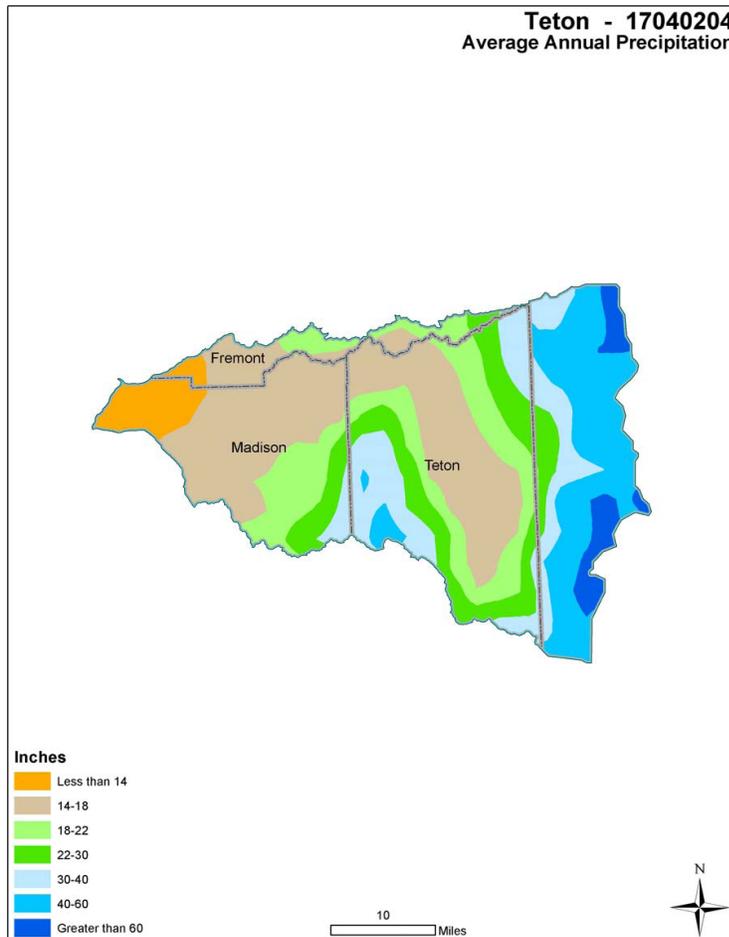


Teton - 17040204
Land Use/Land Cover



Climate (IDAPA 60.05.02.025 .01)

Climate in Teton County is extremely variable due to differences in elevation. Average annual precipitation at the 6,100 ft. level is 15.9 inches, with average annual snowfall of 73.7 inches. Highest average daily maximum temperature occurs in the hottest month, July, and is 81.1 °F. Lowest average daily minimum temperature occurs in the coldest month, January, and registers at 6.8 °F. The driest month varies depending on the year, however for this study November was the driest, and the wettest month is June. (Source: Teton County Wild land Fire Mitigation Plan – April 2004)



Economic Condition and Outlook IDAPA 60.05.02.025.02

Teton County has 299 farms encompassing 122,478 acres with the average farm size at 410 acres. Over a 20 year period farms have decreased from 560 to 299. In addition, population of the county has risen from 3,100 to 10,052 a 324% increase over the 20 year period. (Source: US Census of Agriculture)

Infrastructure and utilities are trying to keep pace with the influx of people. The county has attracted many second homeowners near the popular Wyoming tourist locations of Jackson Hole and Grand Targhee Ski Resort. Many employers and employees of Wyoming businesses commute from Teton County, Idaho. Due to the recession, since 2007 declines in construction employment has resulted in a reduction in the construction industry of 72%. Teton County has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state, dipping to 1.6% in 2007. The rate has been significantly below both the state and national rates since 1998. Much of the county's employment is seasonal and depends on tourism, but officials are working toward more year-round employment. The five main industries are trade, leisure and hospitality, construction, professional and business services, government, and agriculture. (Source: Idaho Job Service, Teton County workforce trends)

County residents are accustomed to harsh and long winters where they can be cut off for days from surrounding areas due to road closures. With the natural, pristine landscapes and close proximity to Jackson, WY, increases in population are expected to continue. Teton SCD board members stated they hope to assist the community to embrace a rural quality of life and help landowners to sustain agriculture through the changing economic and demographical climate of Teton County.

Status of the Agricultural Economic and Outlook IDAPA 60.05.02.025.02

- Idaho's Right to Farm laws are established to ensure that agriculture remains a viable and vibrant part of our rural Idaho culture. State Statutes, Idaho Code sections 22-4502 through 22-4506 indicates those laws and the establishment thereof. Idaho code section 50-2018 provides definitions relating to Idaho's Right to Farm laws and code. Reducing development conflicts with the right to farm in Teton County is a priority for the district.
- A rapid watershed assessment prepared by the USDA - NRCS was conducted in Teton County in 2008 and published in January 2009 addressing resource issues and potential implementation to address those issues. The title to this document is: [Teton Rapid Watershed Assessment](#).
- The Upper Teton River TMDL is currently preparing for a five year review of the 13 segments in the subbasin on Idaho 1998 §303(d) list. Sediment is cited as the pollutant responsible for the impairment of nine of the 13 segments. Agriculture is the main contributor of sediment. TMDLs were developed for eight water bodies and nutrient TMDLs for two in the original TMDL. Temperature TMDLs for Fox and Spring Creeks and a nutrient TMDL for Moody Creek were developed in the TMDL supplement. However, temperature was recently found in the upper reaches of the Teton River mainstream. Sediment allocations for North Leigh Creek were included in the Spring Creek sediment TMDL. Darby, Fox, Horseshoe, Packsaddle, and Spring Creeks are listed for flow alteration, and the Teton River is listed for habitat alteration. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not believe that flow and habitat alteration are pollutants as defined by the Clean Water Act. Since TMDLs are not required for water bodies impaired by pollution but not pollutants, TMDLs were not developed for flow or habitat alteration.

Resource Settings (source Teton Rapid Watershed Assessment) IDAPA 60.05.02.025.02

Non-Irrigated Cropland

Primarily winter wheat/fallow (precipitation 10-14 inches), winter wheat/spring barley/fallow (precipitation 12-16 inches) or annual spring barley (precipitation 16-22 inches) on silt loams with slopes 0-16%. Non-irrigated 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 10% residue after planting. Application of nutrients and pesticides typically does not meet Idaho NRCS standards.

Surface Irrigated Cropland

Conventionally tilled, often intensively cultivated border irrigated cropland on 0-1% 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. Typical rotations small grains and alfalfa, although annual grain is also common. 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 sub basin. Various combinations of small grains, alfalfa, beets, potatoes, and barley are grown. Potatoes with one or two years of spring grain is a typical rotation on slopes ranging from 0-8%. 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. Precipitation is 20 inches or less per year with a growing season ranging from 80 to 160 days. Irrigation water is normally plentiful though ground water quantity is a concern in some areas. Small grains and alfalfa are grown in rotation, with alfalfa typically maintained for 4-6 years. Grazing of crop aftermath may occur. Nutrient, pest or irrigation water management may be less than desirable.

Non-irrigated upland hay consists of introduced perennial grasses and legumes. One cutting is common. Renovations occur every 6-10 years. Soils vary from loams to silt loams with slopes ranging from three to 30 percent. Precipitation is 16 inches or greater. Soil testing and fertility management are typically lacking. Grazing of crop aftermath is common.

Pasture

Some improved non-irrigated land pasture with introduced forage species including wheatgrasses, fescues, bromes, orchardgrass, sanfoin, clover and alfalfa. 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 or poorly managed.

Irrigated pastureland includes both low elevation pastures and high elevation mountain valleys. Irrigated pastures are sprinkler or surface irrigated on variable soils with slopes 1-5%. Irrigation water is distributed via earthen ditches, with tailwater eventually returning to rivers or streams. Fields may have been leveled. Surface irrigation efficiency is 20-35%. Plants are introduced forage species and native perennials, conventionally tilled when rotating pasture (10 years) and grain (2 years). Commercial fertilizers and/or animal waste are sometimes applied, but without soil testing or nutrient management. Adjacent riparian areas are important for wildlife. Non-irrigated riparian pastures of native grass, sedge and rush species mixed with introduced timothy, smooth brome grass, creeping meadow foxtail, orchard grass and clover forage species are typically utilized by livestock from early spring through fall. Wildlife use these areas throughout the year. Annual precipitation is 20 inches or less. Soils are variable in texture on slopes of 0 to 2 percent. Nutrients are occasionally applied.

Rangeland

Mid elevation desert to high elevation, steep rangeland. Mid-elevation rangeland has precipitation ranging from 12-16 inches. This range consists of sagebrush, perennial bunchgrasses and forbs with variable soils on nearly level flats to benches and rolling hills. Frequent fires have eliminated some areas of sagebrush, with annual invaders dominant. Carrying capacity can be limited by available water. High elevation range has precipitation greater than 16 inches, on steep slopes and high mountain valleys. Land is utilized by antelope, deer, elk and livestock in winter and early spring. Areas are important sage grouse habitat. Riparian grazing units typically exhibit impacts to riparian vegetation and a loss of woody species. Riparian vegetation consists of grasses, sedges, rushes and a variety of woody species. These areas are important habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife. Soils vary from gravelly to loamy. Elevation and precipitation vary widely throughout the area. Access to riparian areas on all rangeland types is not typically managed, and temperature, nutrients, and sediment may be an associated water quality concern.

Headquarters

Livestock operations (AFO/CAFO), including winter feeding areas, that may or may not be adjacent to surface waters. Annual precipitation ranges from 8-25 inches and falls primarily from November to March. Soils vary from deep to shallow clays, silts, and sandy loams that are poor to excessively drained. Animal waste is typically applied to cropland or pasture and suitable acreage may be limited. There is a high risk to surface water and/or ground water due to inadequate or incomplete waste management systems and livestock operations and related structures built adjacent to waterways or in floodplains. Livestock often have direct access to waterways resulting in water quality, stream bank, and aquatic habitat concerns. Pesticides are often used without a management plan. Odor concerns may affect adjacent landowners.

Soils

The first soil survey published in Teton County Idaho in October 1969. Thirty-one soils associations were identified in the initial survey. A new survey is nearing completion and has been evaluated over the past few years. It has been digitized for web access, custom maps, reports and tables can be generated on this site:

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>

USFWS Endangered Species listing and occurrences for Teton County, Idaho

Below is a list of plants and animals that have been studied and the Fish and Wildlife Service has concluded that they should be proposed for addition to the Federal endangered and threatened species list. Threatened species are any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future. Though candidate species have no protection under the Act, they are included in the table for early planning consideration. Candidate species could be proposed or listed during the project planning period.

The below species/county table meets the Fish and Wildlife Services' regulatory obligation under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) to provide federal agencies with a species list.

Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Species Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat in Idaho (Last Updated 08/17/2011)

Canada lynx	Grizzly bear	Wolverine	Whitebark Pine
<i>Lynx Canadensis</i>	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>
[T]	[T]	[P]	[C]
KEY:			
[C] Candidate	[P] Proposed	[T] Threatened	[E] Endangered

Assessment of Resource Conditions, Trends, and Conservation Needs of the District

IDAPA 60.05.02.025.03

The Teton SCD identified areas Impacting Conservation in the Teton Soil Conservation District they include:

- Slow economy impacting financial stability of community.
 - Limited availability of state and private funds for conservation.
 - Urban subdivisions impact on agriculture production / operations.
 - Increased weeds on lands that lay idle which are not actively cultivated through active agriculture.
 - Increasing small acreage farms, five acres or less.
 - Focus on water quality compared to other conservation and environmental issues.
 - Private 'non-profit' conservation groups competing for conservation funding in community.
 - Trend to regulate agriculture and ranching.
 - Increased costs to operate a farm in Teton County.
 - Aging / unhealthy forests surrounding private lands in Teton County that create a potential fire danger.
 - Promoting cover crops to improve crop production and soil health to minimize erosion.
 - Research new crop species adaptable to Teton County's unique climate.
 - Energy efficiency for agriculture which were not a traditional component in agricultural programs.
-

Strategies to Address Trends as stated above: IDAPA60.05.02.025.03

- Evaluate and determine alternate funding sources to implement conservation in Teton Valley.
 - Promote incentive programs and the RCRDP loan program to those interested. (IDAPA 60.05.02.51.02)
 - Embrace opportunities to work closely with local and regional 'non-profit' groups to alleviate duplication of efforts, and improve relations with groups. Improve relationships with traditional and non-traditional partners.
 - Provide an active education program to the youth and adults regarding reasonable conservation in community.
 - Raising awareness of conservation values with state legislature and elected officials – help decision makers be better informed.
 - Strengthen Locally Led efforts.
 - Train supervisors and staff of current issues, Farm Bill programs, and opportunities for growth.
 - Become involved with County Planning and Zoning issues impacting natural resources.
 - Promote noxious weed and invasive species awareness through campaigns / workshops to more effectively target weed control efforts.
 - Provide workshops to educate the public of conservation issues.
 - Solicit input to improve Annual Plan/Five-Year Resource Conservation Business Plan.
 - Take a proactive approach to funding water delivery systems on irrigated cropland.
 - Sponsor project proposals with other districts.
 - Implement projects that are available to the district to improve the rural lifestyle of Teton County.
 - Coordinate with partners to address issues identified to promote energy savings and fire prevention.
 - Become involved in planning and zoning planning relating to right to farm issues.
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Staffing Needs (IDAPA 60.05.02.025.03)

- Conservation District Manager with benefits.
 - Part-time Conservation District Administrative Assistant with benefits.
 - Part-time Information Outreach Coordinator with benefits.
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Technical Assistance (IDAPA 60.05.025.03)

- Teton SCD currently partners with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for technical assistance to landowners of the district.
 - The Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission (ISWCC) provide support to the district with a Water Quality Resource Conservationist. That WQ Resource Conservationist is available as requested.
 - The Teton SCD will seek and accept additional technical assistance outside the NRCS and ISWCC that will provide science based technical assistance to landowners as needed or required for project implementation.
 - Teton SCD partners with the High Country RC&D to write grants and promote energy efficiency and wildfire prevention activities / projects.
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Annual Budget Needs (IDAPA 60.05.02.025.03)

- Below is a summary of the annual budget needed to carry out the plan of the Teton Soil Conservation District based on the current programs including staff time.

Teton Soil Conservation District	
Annual Estimated Budget	
Income	
County Appropriations	6286
Grant Income / Tin Cup	3833.40
Interest / Miscellaneous Income	25
State Appropriations	8500
State Base Funding	8500
Tree Program	7200
Total Income	34344.40
Expense	
Contributions	175
Dues / Subscriptions	2300
Grants	100
Insurance	1200
Miscellaneous Expense	25
Office Supplies	150
Payroll Expenses	20700
Postage	75
Professional Fees	1500
Public Outreach	800
Travel (lodging, mileage, registration)	2840
Tree Expense	4000
Utilities	479.40
Total Expense	34344.40

Key Decision Makers

- Citizens in Teton Soil Conservation District and Teton County, Idaho.
- Teton County Commissioners: Kelly Park, Syd Kunz, and Kathy Rinaldi. Teton County Planning and Zoning Board Members: Dave Hensel, Ryan Coyler, Bruce Arnold, Cleve Booker, Shawn Hill, Chris Larson, Pete Moyer and Marleen Robson.
- Key Contacts for cities are: City of Driggs: Mayor Hyrum Johnson, Driggs City Council members: Greer Jones, Ralph Mossman, Colin Dye and August Christensen. City of Victor: Mayor Zach Smith; Victor City Council members: Molly Absolon, Wayne Maness; Jeff Potter and AJ Linnell. City of Teton: Mayor Gloria Hoopes; Teton City Council members: Tom Abbott, Aaron Hansen, Britney Bowser, and Bucky Matkin.
- Idaho State legislators representing District 32 encompassing Teton Soil Conservation District include: John Tippits; Marc Gibbs; and Thomas F. Loertscher
- U.S. Senators and Congressmen include: Senator James E. Risch; Senator Mike Crapo; Congressman Raul R. Labrador; and Congressman Mike Simpson.
- Teton Soil Conservation District Supervisors: J. Lynn Bagley, chairman; Garl R. Drake, vice-chairman; Clyde Ricks, secretary/treasurer; Stacy Lerwill and Harley Hill.
- Teton Valley Chamber of Commerce: Virginia Powell Symons
- Other Government Entities and Groups: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; USDA Farm Service Agency; US Forest Service; Idaho Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Water Resources; Idaho Department of Environmental Quality; US Army Corp of Engineers; US Fish and Wildlife Service; Community Foundation of Teton Valley; Friends of Teton River; Teton Regional Land Trust; Valley Advocates for Responsible Development.

Water Quality Component (IDAPA 60.05.02.025.05)

The Henry's Fork Watershed Council serves as a watershed advisory group for the Upper Snake River Basin Advisory group. Teton SCD will participate in their meetings regarding water quality and streams of concern listed on the Idaho 303(d) listed streams. The following information identifies the Teton Subbasin area and streams affected as defined by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

Hydrologic Unit Code	17040204
Size	1,133 square miles (725,120 acres)
§303(d) Listed Stream Segments	Badger Creek, Darby Creek, Fox Creek, Horseshoe Creek, Moody Creek, North Leigh Creek, Packsaddle Creek, South Leigh Creek, Spring Creek, Teton River (headwaters to Bitch Creek), North Fork Teton River
Beneficial Uses Affected	Cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning
Pollutants of Concern	Sediment, nutrients, temperature, flow alteration, habitat modification
Major Land Uses	Agriculture, recreation
Date Approved by U.S. EPA	February 2003 (Supplement Approved: September 2003)

The Teton Sub basin is one of three watersheds that comprise the Henry's Fork Basin. The Teton River drains an area of 806 square miles in Idaho and 327 square miles in Wyoming. The river originates from headwater streams in the Teton, Big Hole, and Snake River mountain ranges and flows more than 64 miles to the point at which it discharges to the Henry's Fork River.

Teton Canyon contains the river for approximately 17 miles. In 1975, Teton Dam was completed at the lower end of the canyon to create a reservoir for irrigation water. In June 1976, when the reservoir behind the dam had almost filled, the earthen dam collapsed. More than 250,000 acre-feet of water and four million cubic yards of embankment material flowed through the breach in less than six hours. The portion of the river below the dam was extensively altered by the flood and by the mitigation and restoration work that followed. However, the quality of water in the Teton Sub basin is generally good.

Of the 13 segments (11 streams/rivers) in the subbasin on Idaho's 1998 §303(d) list, sediment is cited as the pollutant responsible for the impairment of nine. Agriculture is the main contributor of sediment. The other pollutants shown on the 1998 §303(d) list are also associated primarily with agriculture.

Sediment TMDLs were developed for eight water bodies and nutrient TMDLs for two in the original TMDL. Temperature TMDLs for Fox and Spring Creeks and a nutrient TMDL for Moody Creek were developed in the TMDL supplement. Sediment allocations for North Leigh Creek were included in the Spring Creek sediment TMDL.

Darby, Fox, Horseshoe, Packsaddle, and Spring Creeks are listed for flow alteration, and the Teton River is listed for habitat alteration. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not believe that flow and habitat alteration are pollutants as defined by the Clean Water Act. Since TMDLs are not required for water bodies impaired by pollution but not pollutants, TMDLs were not developed for flow or habitat alteration. (Source: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality – Surface water subbasin assessment)

Identify and Prioritize Projects (IDAPA 60.05.02.025.06)

The five year review for streams identified and listed on DEQ's 303(d) list of impaired or streams of concern will take place in 2014. The board will participate in the five year review and prioritize streams as listed and will address concerns relating to each as funds and implementation opportunities become available.

FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work Teton Soil Conservation District (IDAPA 60.05.02.025.07)



Conservation District Priority Number 1: Water Quality and Quantity (addressing water quality; irrigated cropland; non-irrigated cropland; rangeland; pasture and hayland; information and education; and fish and wildlife.)

Goal(s): Assess Water Quality and Quantity conditions in the District and request implementation grants to address those water quality issues. Implement programs to improve water quality.

Objective: To provide assistance to landowners in the District to meet the requirements of the Idaho Water Quality Law, the Federal Clean Water Act, and the Anti-degradation Plan for Agriculture to improve water quality resources in Teton SCD. To work with landowners to improve irrigation energy and water efficiency. To work with landowners to provide defensible space to reduce erosion to improve water quality.

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Participate in the five year review of the 303 (d) listed streams as identified. Apply for 319 Grant to address areas of concern as identified in the 303(d) listed streams and others identified in the Upper Teton River implementation plan and rapid watershed assessment.	10/14	Lynn Bagley, chairman; administrative assistant; district manager; NRCS district conservationist
Assist NRCS with technical and outreach assistance through Farm Bill Programs to eligible landowners to improve water quantity and irrigation efficiency.	Ongoing	Administrative Assistant; District Manager; outreach coordinator
Participate in Watershed Advisory Group Meetings.	Quarterly	Board supervisors and staff, as assigned
Chair the Local Working Group meeting to provide local input and priorities in Farm Bill Programs.	11/14	Lynn Bagley, chairman; board members and staff
Continue to prioritize projects to meet energy efficiency in projects; and pursue wildfire protection projects to improve water quality.	Ongoing	Lynn Bagley, chairman, board members, and staff
Seek funding sources to address steel mainlines that require repair / replacement and have exceeded their life expectancy.	6/15	Teton SCD board and staff / NRCS



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work Teton Soil Conservation District (IDAPA 60.05.02.025.07)

Conservation District Priority Number 2: Vegetative Management (addressing water quality; irrigated cropland; non-irrigated cropland; rangeland; pasture and hayland; information and education; and fish and wildlife.)

Goal(s): To control noxious weeds and pests, improve grazing lands; promote agro-forestry to reduce son and wind impacts.

Objective: To control noxious weeds through a public information program, promote bat house installation to control mosquito populations, to participate in carbon sequestration programs to improve grazing lands and promote windbreak establishment. To participate with the local planning and zoning board in issues relating to agriculture. To work with landowners to provide defensible space to reduce erosion to improve water quality.

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Inform the public of the threat of noxious weed and participate in the Upper Snake weed management area. Provide a workshop in cooperation with the Teton County Extension in Teton Valley regarding treat, identification and control of noxious weeds. Work with local leaders in community to ensure agricultural landowner's rights are included in planning. Educate landowners and local leaders of the threat of noxious weeds,	7/15	Lori Ringel, District Manager; Virginia Grosse, outreach coordinator; Lynn Bagley, chairman and board supervisors
Education and inform the public of the benefit if trees to control wind erosion and provide protection for snow. Promote establishment of conservation windbreaks in Teton County through the Windbreak Tree and Shrub sales program. Promote weed control in windbreaks through the sale of Weed Barrier Fabric. Research avenues to fund and educate the benefits of windbreaks to assist Teton County with snow barriers for roads.	5/15	Administrative Assistant, District Manager; outreach coordinator; and board supervisors
Maintain and utilize the gopher getter to reduce rodent damage to forage, trees and grazing lands.	5/15	Teton SCD staff and board members
Promote sale or donation of bat houses for control of mosquitoes in the Teton Valley area.	6/15	Teton SCD staff and board members
Implement grants through High Country RC&D to provide landowners with defensible space to reduce erosion and improve vegetative management.	11/14	Teton SCD staff and board members
Promote cover crops to improve crop production and soil health to minimize erosion. Research new crop species that are adaptable to Teton County's unique climate.	6/15	Teton SCD staff, NRCS and board members



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work Teton Soil Conservation District (IDAPA 60.05.02.025.07)



Conservation District Priority Number 3: District Operations

Goal(s): Effectively operate the Teton SCD as an efficient subdivision of local and state government. Seek additional funding sources to continue and expand SCD services to the public in Teton SCD.

Objective: To keep the Teton SCD an effective voice for conservation in Teton SCD.

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Seek additional funding sources to continue operations and expand services to the public in the Teton Soil Conservation District.	6/15	District manager; Outreach Coordinator; administrative assistant; chairman
Develop and maintain administrative procedures and policies to operate the Teton SCD. Develop an employee procedures manual; update reports annually and submit to the SCC; conduct supervisor elections; meet with County Commissioners and others;	6/15	District manager; chairman; administrative assistant
Promote conservation education through workshops to landowners. Promote conservation education to the youth through the Poster Contest, Speech Contest, Envirothon competition participation; and FFA soil judging and associations.	6/15	Outreach Coordinator; and administrative assistant
Provide input to the Teton County Planning and Building department regarding subdivisions in rural areas.	As requested	Teton SCD board and staff
Provide accurate accounting of financial and grant funding. Provide updates to annual and five year work and business plans. Hold regular meetings to address conservation in Teton County.	6/15	Teton SCD board and staff



FY2014 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work Teton Soil Conservation District (IDAPA 60.05.02.025.07)

Conservation District Priority Number 4: Fish and Wildlife

Goal(s): To improve fish and wildlife habitat in Teton County.

Objective: Educate landowners regarding riparian management benefits and inform of fish and wildlife issues.

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Encourage landowners to implement practices to improve riparian habitat.	6/15	Teton SCD board and staff
Cooperate with NRCS to implement conservation measures as identified in the new Farm Bill incentive programs.	Ongoing	Teton SCD board and staff
Provide comments regarding federal issues relating to fish and wildlife resources.	Ongoing	Teton SCD board and staff
Participate in group processes and provide input in projects with the Friends of the Teton River on Trail Creek, Fox Creek and Teton Creek. Participate with the Teton Regional Land Trust to provide input in projects located in riparian areas.	3/15	Teton SCD board and staff
Research funding sources to improve native cutthroat trout populations in the Teton SCD. (Potential sources include: USFS; DEQ; BPA; and Idaho Office of Species Conservation)	6/15	Lynn Bagley, chairman, Teton SCD board and staff, NRCS

**IDAHO SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

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

DISTRICT: Teton SCD

FOR FISCAL YEAR:

2014

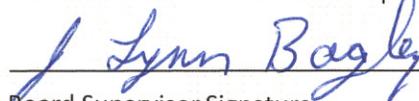
DUE :

March 31, 2014

CERTIFICATION

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

J. Lynn Bagley

Printed Name

3/19/2014

Date

208 354-2680 ext. 4

Telephone

lori.ringel@id.nacdnet.net

District Email Address

FOR SWC USE ONLY:

DATE OF CONFIRMATION:
