JEFFERSON SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
210 S. 5TH W.
RIGBY, IDAHO 83442

FIVE-YEAR RESOURCE CONSERVATION

BUSINESS PLAN

2014 - 2019

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Cover page photo – Irrigated Cropland in Clark County

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Executive Summary or Forward

The Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District is one of 50 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 nonregulatory; 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.

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 Jefferson 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 needs.

Mission of the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District

To Protect and promote the natural resources found in the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District.

Vision of the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District

To work cooperatively with various agencies, businesses and individuals to educate and motivate entities relevant to natural resources issues.

Values of the Jefferson Soil and Water 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
- Conservation education for adults and youth

Jefferson SWCD History

On September 1, 1952 the Jefferson Soil Conservation Service was established, and located in the county courthouse. The District was comprised of approximately 243,000 acres of which 105,000 acres are in farmlands with about 900 operating units. The office was established in connection with soil and water conservation problems in Jefferson District to provide headquarters for technical personnel assigned by the Soil Conservation Service.

District – owned equipment was in operation and expected to solve the problems of financing district activities.

By 1954, more interest was being shown toward soils information, soil maps, farm planning, land leveling designs, etc. The unit conservationist was now being assisted by a conservation aide, an engineer, and a part – time clerk. By the end of 1954, the district had signed 279 cooperators.

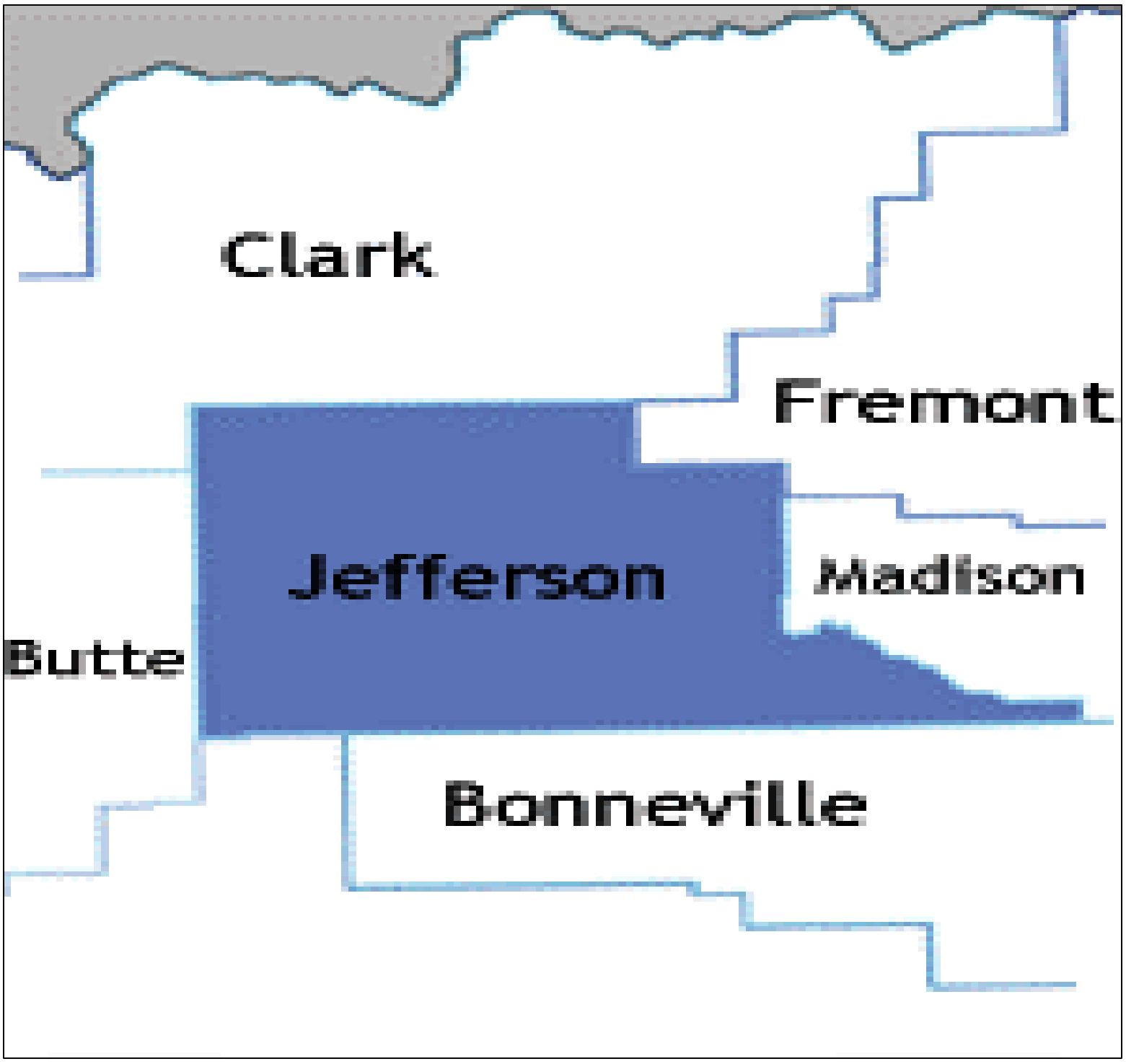
Interest in soils information, soil maps, farm planning and engineering assistance continued to increase. The district began renting a rock picker and land plane to landowners. Working in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, much progress was made in the next few years, with the Soil Conservation District becoming a recognized organization for the promotion of soil conservation practices.

As new and better machinery became available, the district replaced the obsolete or worn and purchased additional equipment to meet the demands of the area farmers. Much progress was made in drainage projects, topographic surveys, land leveling and farm planning. In 1960 plans were made for a district tour to show the many phases of local conservation work to the public, this tradition is still carried on today by our annual tour. The District published its first newsletter in 1961, and has since published newsletters quarterly as a service to district cooperators and other interested agencies.

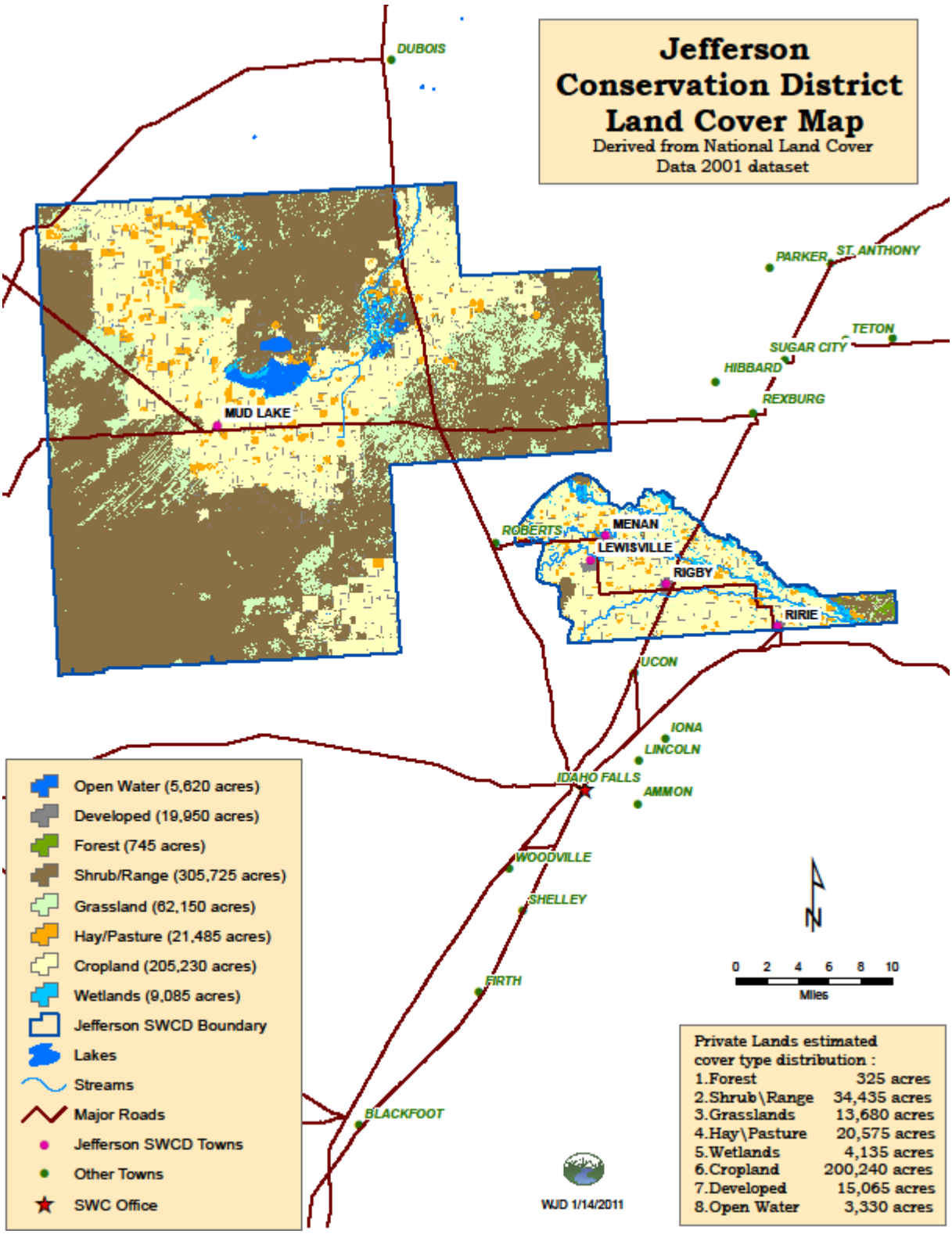
Wilford Taylor, R.O. Lounsbury, Clayton DaBell, Seymour Thomas, and Wilford Hymas were the first supervisors of the Jefferson SWCD. On March 6, 1964 the board of supervisors submitted a request to the State of Idaho for the change of name from Soil Conservation District, to Soil and Water Conservation District as the program had expanded to include the conservation of water as well as soil. On September 15, 2010 the Jefferson SWCD petition to consolidate with the Mud Lake Soil and Water Conservation District was approved by the State of Idaho.

Each year the Jefferson SWCD provides technical assistance to landowners and operators on a variety of soil and water conservation practices. Some of the more popular conservation measures being adopted in the district today are conservation tillage, brush control, irrigation water management, windbreaks, grazing management, use of crop residue, and irrigation system improvements.

(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.01)



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



SECTION 1: Physical Characteristics of the District
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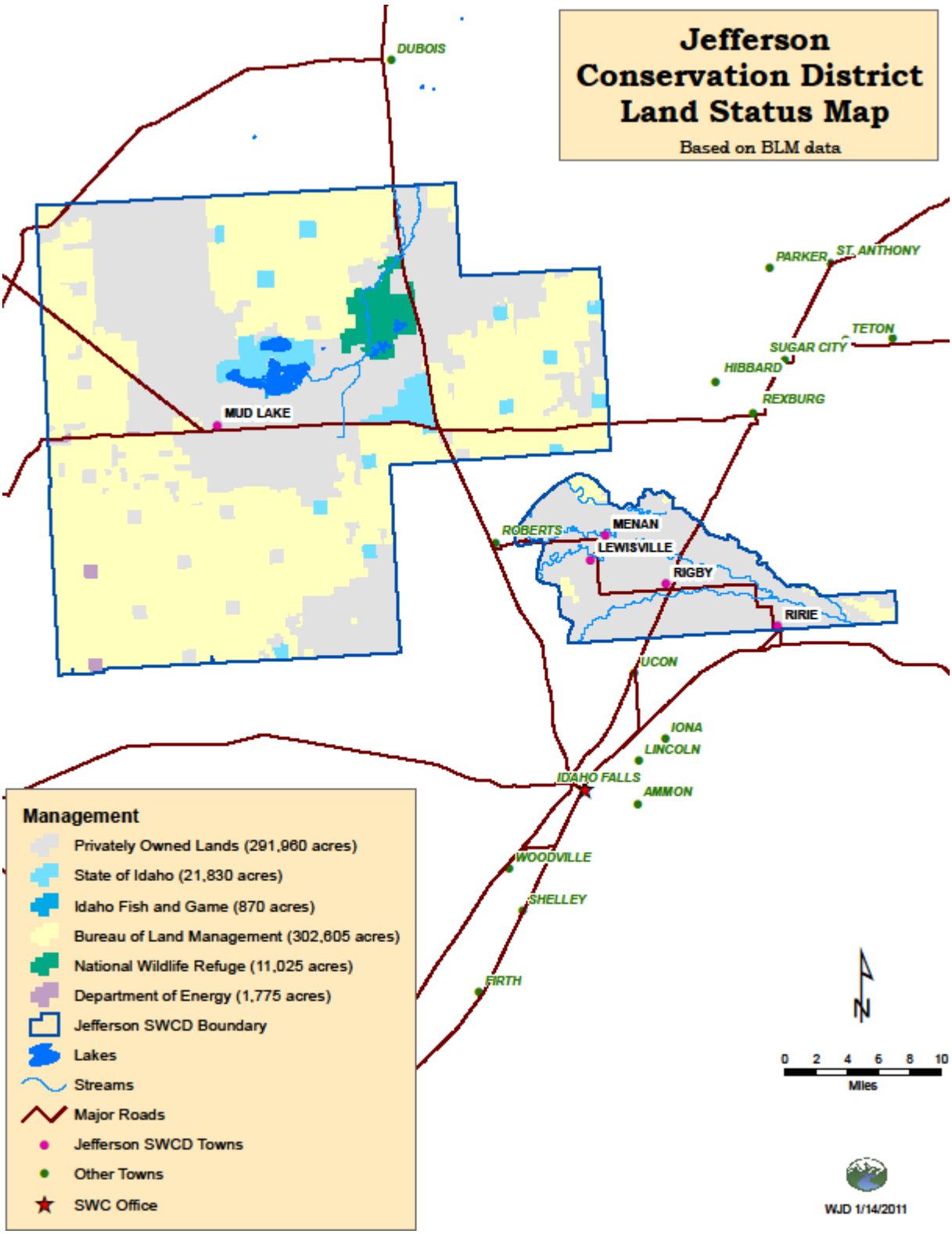
Jefferson
Conservation District
Land Status Map
Based on BLM data
DUBOIS
PARKER
ST. ANTHONY
TETON
SUGAR CITY
HIBBARD
REXBURG
MUD LAKE
ROBERTS
MENAN
LEWISVILLE
RIGBY
RIRIE
UCON
IONA
LINCOLN
IDAHO FALLS
AMMON
WOODVILLE
SHELLEY
FIRTH
Management
Privately Owned Lands (291,960 acres)
State of Idaho (21,830 acres)
Idaho Fish and Game (870 acres)
Bureau of Land Management (302,605 acres)
National Wildlife Refuge (11,025 acres)
Department of Energy (1,775 acres)
Jefferson SWCD Boundary
Lakes
Streams
Major Roads
Jefferson SWCD Towns
Other Towns
SWC Office
N
0 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
WJD 1/14/2011

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

Population, Labor Force & Employment

Since 2000 Jefferson County's population has steadily increased. Between the 2000 and 2010 censuses Jefferson County was the fourth fastest growing county in the state. The county is part of the Idaho Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area and sits between the high-growth counties of Bonneville and Madison, which affects Jefferson since it gets their overflow. Many new residential subdivisions and commercial developments have been added, and the county is trying to stay abreast of infrastructure issues. Many businesses have expanded to meet the needs of this growing county.

Jefferson County's unemployment rate remained comparatively low between 2000 and 2008 and has stayed below the state and national rates for most of the decade. The 2010 unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, the highest since 1987. Many residents commute to Madison or Bonneville counties, where growth has been substantial. The labor force grew 2,369, almost 26 percent, during the decade. Employment has grown almost 21 percent over the decade. U.S. Highway 20 is a gateway for tourists heading to Island Park and Yellowstone National Park, and the county wants to take advantage of that traffic. The Riot Zone, which features recreational activities for the whole family, is situated next to Rigby Lake, which offers picnic sites, day use and swimming. U.S. Highway 26 also attracts tourists traveling to the Targhee National Forest, various ski resorts and Jackson Hole, Wyo. Government, trade, manufacturing and construction are the largest industries with government and trade providing half of the jobs. The Department of Transportation, local officials and several school districts account for government jobs while two of the area's large potato fresh-pack plants employ many in wholesale trade. Most of the manufacturing jobs are at the two large potato processing plants, Idahoan Foods and Idaho Pacific. Grain, corn and potatoes are produced in the county. The county's claim to fame is the city of Rigby, the home of the inventor of television, Philo Farnsworth.

Labor Force	Dec 10	Dec 11
Civilian Labor Force	11,707	11,811
Total Employment	10,799	10,991
Unemployed	908	820
% of Labor Force Unemployed	7.8	6.9
State of Idaho % Unemployed	9.7	8.4
U.S. % Unemployed	9.4	8.5

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

Trends Impacting Conservation in the Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District

Covered Employment & Average Annual Wages Per Job for 2000, 2009 & 2010	2000		2009		2010	
	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages
Total Covered Wages	4,965	$19,548	5,653	$25,065	5,620	$25,112
Agriculture	1,088	$21,353	795	$27,446	806	$23,275
Mining	*	*	*	*	0	#DIV/0!
Construction	496	$17,617	508	$26,822	459	$28,070
Manufacturing	603	$23,948	792	$26,588	757	$29,172
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	938	$17,445	1,040	$25,369	1,066	$27,190
Information	*	*	5	$26,806	15	$24,538
Financial Activities	82	$24,079	150	$31,217	145	$33,362
Professional and Business Services	96	$22,503	250	$29,643	233	$32,983
Educational and Health Services	145	$11,675	333	$26,767	302	$27,355
Leisure and Hospitality	281	$6,343	329	$8,031	421	$7,899
Other Services	65	$16,932	56	$21,667	48	$24,523
Government	1,171	$21,770	1,393	$24,238	1,370	$23,956

Per Capita Income	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jefferson County	$19,473	$20,359	$21,240	$20,894	$22,767	$22,575	$23,746	$25,909	$26,894	$25,333
State of Idaho	$24,683	$25,642	$26,007	$26,438	$28,414	$29,594	$31,585	$32,734	$33,062	$31,857
United States	$30,318	$31,145	$31,461	$32,271	$33,881	$35,424	$37,698	$39,461	$40,674	$39,635

- 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.

SECTION 3: Assessment (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Pasture/Hayland:

Pasture and hayland is limited throughout the sub basin, reasonably considered a subset of the other major land uses, such as cropland and rangeland. Pasture/hayland is typically irrigated; however, non-irrigated riparian areas are used for forage for domestic animals. Irrigated pastureland includes low elevation pastures and high elevation mountain valleys. Pasture/Hayland can be found throughout the sub basin. The elevation of the sub basin ranges from approximately 5,000 feet south of Dubois to almost 10,000 feet along the continental divide. Precipitation ranges from less than 10 inches to 30 inches. Between the Jacoby Ranch and Eighteen Mile Shearing Corrals, located along Camas Creek, the soils are medium textured and dark colored. They have formed chiefly in wind deposited material over basalt bedrock. Much of this area is characterized by a landscape of volcanic cones, craters, fissure vents and rock outcrops along pressure ridges and tumuli on the lava flows. The soils are used for rangeland pasture and wildlife refuge. In the Kilgore area, the soil is generally moderately fine textured and has a high water table. The soil color is very dark due to wetness. Pasture plants are introduced perennial forage species, such as Timothy, Smooth Brome grass, Meadow Foxtail, and Orchard Grass or native grass/rush/sedge complexes. Hayland plants consist of Grain and Alfalfa Hay grown in rotation.

Irrigated Cropland (Sprinkler and Surface Irrigated):

Conventionally tilled, cultivated cropland with a potato/grain rotation. Other commonly raised crops include barley, dry peas, wheat, oats, alfalfa, grass hay, and nursery stock. Elevation ranges from less than 5,000 feet to 6,600 feet and precipitation ranges from less than 10 inches to 30 inches. Most of the irrigated land is situated near the 5,200 foot level, except at Kilgore, which is approximately 6,200 feet. A large majority of the cropland is located in the southern portion of the sub basin, near Hamer and the Camas National Wildlife Refuge. In the Camas National Wildlife Refuge, small grain crops are grown for wildlife and haying and prescribed fires are used for management purposes. The southern part of the sub basin consists of lava fields and lava flows of basalt covered by Eolian sands and loess deposits. The Clark County drainage soils are well-drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium on stream terraces. The soils are medium and coarse textured and usually effervescent with reaction to acid. Carbonates are present at the surface and extend through the subsoil. The soils are used for both cropland and rangeland. Soil series consist of Idmonton, Kilgore, Alex, Malm, Matheson, Hagenbarth, Crabcreek, and Richvale; ranging from 0 to 12 percent slopes. It is very difficult to give a generalized estimate on erosion hazards. Soil ratings in this area may be from slight to very severe erosion potential. Factors such as slope and depth to bedrock vary greatly with soils within these map units. The land capability classes of the dominant soils are 4c, 4e, 5w, and 6e. The available water holding capacity ranges from 0.03 to 0.21 inches of water per inch of soil for the major soil types in this area.

Rangeland:

Rangeland is typical of high elevation desert habitat. Rangeland and adjacent riparian corridors are grazed predominantly by cattle and sheep. A significant portion of the Beaver Creek drainage near Dubois is owned and operated by the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 7,200 feet and precipitation ranges from less than 10 inches to 30 inches. Near Monida Pass, the soils are moderately fine to medium textured, and have formed in calcareous sandstone, siltstone, and shale's.
The soils of this area are used almost exclusively for rangeland and wildlife habitat. From approximately Indian Creek east to Idmon, the soils have formed in glacial outwash and residuum from rhyolite. They are dark-colored, medium textured, and used primarily for rangeland. Soil series consist of Blacknoll, Jipper, Jacoby, Eaglecone, Pyrenees, Hotspot, Nayrib, Pinebutte, Vadnais, Stoneman, Maremma, Crystalbutte, Cinderbutte, Malm, Matheson, Becreek, Mogg, Buist, Kilgore, and Idmonton; ranging from 0 to 12 percent slopes, except 5 to 35 percent slopes on crater/butte side slopes. It is very SECTION 3: Assessment (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

difficult to give a generalized estimate on erosion hazards. Soil ratings in this area may be from slight to very severe erosion potential. Factors such as slope and depth to bedrock vary greatly with soils within these map units. The land capability class of the dominant soils range from 3e to 4e. However, soils that are shallow, rocky or wet are rated at 5w, 6e, 7e, 6s, and 7s. The available water holding capacity ranges from 0.3 to ? inches of water per foot of soil for the major soil types in this area. Rangeland management practices typically follow planned grazing systems to include rest and rotation of pastures. This system is augmented with stock water pipelines and tanks to provide watering to the grazing units.
The northern part of the watershed is mountainous, formed by the continental divide. Mostly timber covered, Douglas fir is the main tree species, but Lodgepole Pine, Limber Pine, Engelmann Spruce, and Quaking Aspen are common. Shrub species include: Antelope Bitterbrush, Basin Big Sagebrush, Broom Snakeweed, Horse brush, Juniper, Mountain Big Sagebrush, Rabbit brush, three tip Sagebrush, and Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Forbs include: Arrow leaf Balsamroot, Aster, Buckwheat Spp., Bushy Birds beak, Buttercup, Death Camas, Globe Mallow, Larkspur, Lupine, Onion, Phlox, Prickly Pear Cactus, Puss toes, Taper tip Hawks beard, Western Yarrow, Wooly pod Milkvetch, and Russian Thistle. Grass species include: Basin Wildrye, Bluebunch Wheatgrass, Bluegrass spp, Idaho Fescue, Indian Rice grass, Mountain Brome, Needle-and-Thread, Prairie June grass, and Timothy. Rangeland east of Dubois is part of the Egin-Hamer wildlife closure area, which provides winter habitat for migrating herds of antelope, deer, elk, and moose. There is an emphasis on sage grouse study and management because the area has one of the largest populations of sage grouse in the state. The entire drainage possesses and supports numerous species of raptors. The sagebrush grassland also provides habitat for badger, coyote, fox, and raccoons.

Grazed Forest:

Forest resource use consists of private and public lands that are grazed by cattle and sheep, harvested for timber, and sources of recreational activities. Elevation ranges from 5,600 feet to 9,000 feet and precipitation ranges from less than 10 inches to 30 inches. Soil series consist of Koffgo, Monida, Zeebar, Edgway, Fitzwil, Vitricryands, Cryumbrepts-Rock Outcrop, Fourme, and Cryaquolls, poorly drained; ranging from 0 to 60 percent slopes. It is very difficult to give a generalized estimate on erosion hazards. Soil ratings in this area may be from slight to very severe erosion potential. Factors such as slope and depth to bedrock vary greatly with soils within these map units. Soil property and interpretation tables are listed by unit in the Targhee National Forest ecological unit inventory. The major limitations associated with the specific soil/units for this drainage are as follows: Fencing is severely limited because of rocky soils; unsurfaced roads and parking areas are severely limited because of soils having low strength; the use of heavy equipment for rangeland management is severely limited

off-road vehicle use is severely limited because the soils erode easily and compact easily. The slopes of some units have a high potential for mass movement. Slump–earth flows and small slumps are common in the drainage ways. Shallow excavations and dwellings without basements are severely limited because of slope. Pond reservoir areas are severely limited because of seepage and slope. The potential
off-road vehicle use is severely limited because the soils erode easily and compact easily. The slopes of some units have a high potential for mass movement. Slump–earth flows and small slumps are common in the drainage ways. Shallow excavations and dwellings without basements are severely limited
because of slope. Pond reservoir areas are severely limited because of seepage and slope. The potential for runoff from rain events or snowmelt is high. Evidence of overland and concentrated flows is common. The soils have reduced infiltration rates because of strong, coarse structure and hydrophobic conditions in the surface layers. The available water holding capacity ranges from 0.1 to 0.23 inches of water per inch of soil for the major soil types in this area. The most abundant tree species include: Douglas fir, Lodge pole Pine, Quaking Aspen, Sub-Alpine Fir, and White bark pine. Shrub species include: Currants, Huckleberry, Mountain Big Sagebrush, Snowberry, Spirea, and Willow Spp. Forbs SECTION 3: Assessment (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

include: Mesic Forbs, Marsh Marigold, Milkvetch, Prairie-Smoke, Sticky Cinquefoil, and Sticky Geranium. Grass species include Bluebunch Wheatgrass, Bluegrass, California brome, Idaho fescue, and Pine grass.

Erosion

Sheet and rill erosion by water on croplands and pasturelands in this watershed have been essentially static since 1982. Sheet and rill erosion is not a major issue on cropland in this subbasin. Susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion is low in this subbasin because the natural precipitation is low and the cropland is relatively flat. Controlling erosion not only sustains the long-term productivity of the land, but also affects the amount of soil, pesticides, fertilizer, and other substances that move into the nation's waters. Wind erosion has decreased by slightly more than 2 tons per acre per year on cropland, pasture and CRP in this subbasin between 1982 and 1997. Following a spike in wind erosion to approximately 10 tons per acre per year in 1987, wind erosion has decreased to approximately 5.5 tons per acre per year in 1997. Conservation practices that can be used to address wind erosion include: surface wetting, surface roughening, windbreak, seedbed preparation (delayed seeding), mulching, and pasture and hayland planting.

USFWS Endangered Species listings and occurrences for Jefferson County

Summary of Animal, Fish and Bird listings

Status	Species
T	Lynx, Canada (Contiguous U.S. DPS) (*Lynx canadensis*)
C	Southern Idaho ground squirrel (*Spermophilus brunneus endemicus*)
C	North American Wolverine *(Gulo gulo luscus)*
C	Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus)*
C	Greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus)*

Summary of Plant listings

Status	Species
T	Ladies'-tresses, Ute (*Spiranthes diluvialis*)

SECTION 3: Assessment
(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

District Operations: Financial

Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District
Annual Budget Needs
July 2014 - June 2015

	Total
Income	
County Appropriations	9,500.00
Miscellaneous Income	579.98
State Appropriation (GF)	13,797.73
Base Funding	17,000.00
Total State Appropriation (GF)	30,797.73
Tree Income	6,583.90
Total Income	$64,613.61
Gross Profit	$64,613.61
Expenses	
Audit	415.00
District Employee Travel	
Meals & Lodging	325.44
Mileage	612.72
Registration	137.00
Total District Employee Travel	1,075.16
Dues	
Division	75.00
IASCD	1,500.00
NACD	500.00
Total Dues	2,075.00
Miscellaneous Expense	391.07
Office Supplies	318.14
Payroll Expenses	7,561.32
Postage	234.00
Public Outreach	154.39
Awards & Contests	636.24
Demonstration Projects	335.62
Newsletters, Brochures, Display	395.52
Public Meetings	441.38

Youth Education	1,213.64
Total Public Outreach	3,176.79
Supervisors Travel	
Meals & Lodging	930.34
Mileage	1,405.93
Registration	418.00
Total Supervisors Travel	2,754.27
Tree Program Expense	100.00
Utilities	197.08
Total Expenses	$35,659.83
Net Operating Income	$28,953.78
Net Income	$28,953.78

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 appropriate 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 support the District with a Water Quality Specialist. The Clark SCD will seek and accept appropriate and legitimate technical assistance outside the NRCS and ISWCC when or if required.

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

Natural Resource Priorities and Goals:

1. Water Quality/ Quantity
   - Promote improved water quality by complying with Idaho Water Quality Law Quality Law and Federal Clean Water Act.
   - Supervisor will be active in attending the WAG meetings.
   - Provide nutrient management technical assistance to producers on cropland and dairies.
   - Attend South Fork Watershed Advisory Group and administer financial funds for administrative assistance.
   - Educate people on Water management tools through Newsletters, and hold an annual meeting in the spring.
   - Keep land owners informed on NRCS programs through District Newsletters.
   - Fish & Wildlife
2. Irrigated Cropland
   - Attend local conservation working group meetings.
   - Promote EQIP, WHIP and other Farm Bill programs.
   - Keep Land owners informed on NRCS programs through District newsletters
   - Assist conservation partners with Farm Bill Programs
3. Weed Management
   - Major reduction of weed infestations in the Jefferson SWCD.
   - Continue to support the CWMA and the Jefferson County Weed Department.
   - The Jefferson SWCD will sponsor a Weed awareness meeting annually in March with a target of reaching 80 landowners and operators.
   - Supply native grasses list that will grow in our area.
   - Rangeland, Pasture & Hay Land, Irrigated, and Non- Irrigated
4. Wind Erosion/ Windbreak habitat improvement
   - Promote windbreak plantings through district newsletters and conservation tree sale program.
   - Provide education awareness of conservation and water quality.
   - Promote windbreak plantings, weed control and responsible use of pesticides.
   - Work with planning and zoning on issues.
   - Conduct a Conservation Tree Sale Program annually to encourage constituents to develop conservation and farmstead windbreaks.
   - Non- Irrigated and Irrigated cropland.
   - Sponsor a Soil Erosion meeting in Mud Lake
5. Information & Education
   - Improve awareness of conservation in the district and the community.
   - Sponsor and conduct a district tour.
   - Create a Educational Program for Maggie the Milk Cow to educate the youth and community about Ag
   - Conduct a conservation tree sale program.
   - Publish 4 newsletters annually.

- Nominate a cooperator annually for conservation award.
- Annually conduct youth environmental education programs and increase participation in – speech contest, poster contest, & sponsor Envirothon Team.
- Annually sponsor a fair booth.
- Hold an annual Weed Awareness meeting for the community.

Information and Education Priorities and Goals:

- By 2016 all 6th grade students will have had the opportunity to participate in the conservation poster contest.
- By 2015 all Conservation District cooperator addresses and files will be updated.
- By 2015 all High School students will have had the opportunity to participate in the conservation speech contest.
- By 2015 all High Schools represented in our district will have the opportunity to participate and be a part of the Envirothon team.
- By 2015 High School Seniors seeking education in an Agriculture related field will have the opportunity to apply for the Jefferson SWCD scholarship.
- By 2016 all grade schools represented in our district will have the opportunity to participate with Maggie the Milk Cow

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component
(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Beaver-Camas Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code	17040214
Size	643,083 acres (1,005 square miles)
§303(d) Listed Stream Segments	Camas Creek (2 segments), Beaver Creek (2 segments), Cow Creek
Beneficial Uses Affected	Cold water, salmonid spawning, primary/secondary contact recreation, domestic water supply
Pollutants of Concern	Nutrients, sediment, temperature, flow alteration, habitat alteration
Major Land Uses	Range, irrigated agriculture, forestry
Date Approved by U.S. EPA	August 2005

Overview

The Beaver-Camas Subbasin of southeast Idaho is a watershed of the Upper Snake River Basin. The watershed is the easternmost in a series of five "sinks drainages." The subbasin is dominated by both natural and human-caused flow alterations.

Data have been collected and analyzed to evaluate the scope of the water quality limiting issues on §303(d) listed and non-listed streams. Seven temperature TMDLs and one sediment TMDL have been developed in response to the data. Some TMDLs have been established for non-listed streams since water quality data show that there are exceedances of Idaho's water quality standards.

Stream bank erosion, reduced riparian vegetation, and low flow conditions are the causes of increased water temperatures in the subbasin. Riparian grazing is the principal source of temperature and sediment loading to the watershed. Elevated temperatures from reduced riparian vegetation and accelerated stream bank erosion have been exacerbated by an ongoing drought.
There are two §303(d) listed segments on Beaver Creek. Temperatures in the upper segment of the creek exceed the state standard and a TMDL was developed. Perennial flows are seldom seen in the lower segment; therefore, it is proposed to be de-listed for all currently listed pollutants and re-listed only as flow altered.

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Camas Creek is §303(d) listed from its headwaters to its mouth (as two segments). Riparian grazing has contributed to bank erosion and elevated stream temperatures. Sediment and temperature TMDLs have been calculated to address the pollutants of concern in the upper segment. The lower segment of Camas Creek is intermittent and flow altered for irrigation; therefore, it is recommended this segment be listed only as flow altered. No TMDLs were developed for the lower segment.

Cow Creek is §303(d) listed, but is an ephemeral stream and therefore should be de-listed; ephemeral streams are not expected to support the same biological communities as perennial waters.
Dairy, East Fork Camas, Modoc, Threemile, and West Fork Camas Creeks are not §303(d) listed. However, stream temperature data show that there were major exceedances in Idaho's numeric temperature criteria in these creeks. Temperature TMDLs were established for all five streams.

TMDLs were not developed for streams listed as flow or habitat altered. The EPA does not believe that flow or 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 altered streams.

Streams and Pollutants for which TMDL's were developed

Beaver Creek	Temperature
Camas Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Dairy Creek	Temperature
East Camas Creek	Temperature
Modoc Creek	Temperature
Threemile Creek	Temperature
West Camas Creek	Temperature

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component
(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Medicine Lodge Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code	17040215
Size	872 square miles
§303(d) Listed Stream Segments	Edie Creek, Irving Creek, Fritz Creek, Medicine Lodge Creek, Warm Springs Creek
Beneficial Uses Affected	Cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, primary and secondary contact recreation, domestic water supply, special resource water
Pollutants of Concern	Sediment, temperature, nutrients, flow alteration, habitat alteration
Major Land Uses	Grazing, irrigated agriculture, dryland farming
Date Approved by U.S. EPA	May 2003

Overview

The Medicine Lodge watershed is located in southeastern Idaho and borders Montana to the north. The northern half of the subbasin is rural and occupied by about one person per every two acres. The southern half of the subbasin has a higher population, but does not contain any of the flowing streams of the Medicine Lodge watershed.

This document assesses the §303(d) listed stream segments in the Medicine Lodge Subbasin as well as several other streams. Medicine Lodge Creek sinks and is diverted very soon after the town of Small, Idaho. Crooked Creek, Warm Springs Creek, and Deep Creek flow independently in drainages to the west of Medicine Lodge Creek. These streams also sink before reaching other water bodies.

Three species of salmonids have been documented in the watershed. Rainbow trout, brook trout, and Yellowstone cutthroat trout are all found throughout Medicine Lodge Creek and its tributaries. The Yellowstone cutthroat trout is a state sensitive species and is carefully managed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Warm Springs Creek contains some warm water species of fish. Salmonid spawning has been determined an existing use for streams within the Medicine Lodge Subbasin, except for Warm Springs Creek, Divide Creek, Deep Creek, and the lower portion of Medicine Lodge Creek.

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

DEQ has collected data throughout the subbasin and has determined that sediment and temperature are the primary pollutants of concern. Instream sediment targets have been identified from literature values that are supportive of salmonid spawning and cold water aquatic life. These target values will be used to track the progress of stream bank recovery and determine the need for additional management practices to improve water quality.

Sediment TMDLs were written for Medicine Lodge Creek, Irving Creek, and Edie Creek. Temperature TMDLs have been developed for 11 streams. Nutrient TMDLs will not be written for the streams in the Medicine Lodge Subbasin since there are no data indicating nutrient enrichment in any part of the watershed.

Edie and Irving Creeks are listed for habitat alteration, and Medicine Lodge Creek is listed for flow alteration. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not believe that habitat or flow 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 habitat or flow alteration.

Streams and Pollutants for which TMDL's were developed

Medicine Lodge Creek	Temperature, sediment
Fritz Creek	Temperature
Irving Creek	Temperature, sediment
Crooked Creek	Temperature
Deep Creek	Temperature
Edie Creek	Temperature, sediment
Horse Creek	Temperature
Indian Creek	Temperature
Middle Creek	Temperature
Warm Creek	Temperature
Webber Creek	Temperature

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component
(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Idaho Falls Subbasin

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 dryland 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.

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Stream and Pollutant for Which TMDLs Were Developed

Birch Creek	Sediment

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

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

- ✓ Maintain staff hours to conduct and implement District business
- ✓ Conduct Workshops and Tours and provide Publications on Water quality and quantity improvement projects, Rangeland, Crop and Hayland improvement projects and Sage Grouse Intiative projects
- ✓ Organize and conduct Awareness workshops
- ✓ Sponsor a Poster contest for 6th Graders
- ✓ Sponsor a Speech contest for High School students
- ✓ Support and participate with the State Lands judging contest
- ✓ Support Idaho Ag in the Classroom
- ✓ Support and contribute to the High Country RC&D Cloud Seeding program
- ✓ Support the control of Noxious Weeds and hold our annual weed awareness meeting
- ✓ Provide the community with leadership and support for the conservation of natural resources
- ✓ Support of the IASCD, RC&D and IDEA
- ✓ Conduct our annual Conservation Tree Sale
- ✓ Provide information through district newsletters
- ✓ Nominate a cooperator annually for conservation award
- ✓ Annually sponsor a fair booth
- ✓ Visit and conduct conservation presentations to the schools
- ✓ Sponsor and help Envirothon teams

Implementations of these projects and activities are scheduled to take place through the fiscal year, starting July 1st, 2013 and have secured funding. The Jefferson SWCD Board of Supervisors and

Administrative Staff will oversee the implementation of this work with the assistance from the NRCS, RC&D and County.

SECTION 7: See Annual Plan of Work

Key Decision Makers

- 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;

Jason Richardson

- 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 Member

Pat HendrenMember

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

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 Governors 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

Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District Annual Work Plan

FY2015 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work
Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District

Conservation District Priority Number 1: Water Quality/Water Quantity

Goal(s): Promote improved water quality by complying with Idaho Water Quality Law and Federal clean Water Act.

Objective: Provide administrative and technical assistance to the South Fork WAG, and assist producers with dairy and beef waste management, and to conserve water

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Administer financial assistance to the WAG	Ongoing	Becky
Supervisor will serve on the board and attend meetings	Ongoing	Jason
Educate people on Water Management tools through Newsletter, and hold an annual meeting in the Spring.	Yearly	Board/Becky
Provide nutrient management technical assistance to producers on cropland and dairies	As Needed	NRCS
Provide information o nutrient management issues through district newsletters.	Ongoing	Board/Becky

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FY2015 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work
Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District

Conservation District Priority Number 2: Irrigated Cropland

Goal(s): Improve Irrigation water management and wind erosion control.

Objective: Improved irrigation water management, and use all conservation measures to control wind erosion.

Actions	**Target Date**	**Individual(s) Responsible**
Attend local conservation working group meetings.	Ongoing	Supervisors & Becky
Assist conservation partners with Farm Bill programs	July – Sept.	Becky
Promote EQIP, WHIP and other Farm Bill programs for cooperators.	Ongoing	Supervisors, Becky, & NRCS
Promote windbreak plantings through district newsletters and conservation tree sale program.	Ongoing	Becky
Sponsor a Soil Erosion meeting in Mud Lake Annually	Annually	Becky/Board/NRCS

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FY2015 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work
Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District

Conservation District Priority Number 3: Weed management

Goal(s): Major reduction of weed infestations in the district.

Objective: Continue public awareness of the need to control weed infestations through newsletters, fair booth, and Weed Awareness Meeting.

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Support high priority areas with technical and financial assistance.	Ongoing	NRCS
Attend CWMA Meetings	Ongoing	Richard
Continue public awareness of the need to control weed infestations through newsletters, fair booth, and Weed Awareness meeting	Quarterly, July, & March	Board/Becky
Provide native grasses list that will grow in our area.	Spring	Becky
Provide cooperators with the information on funding and weed problem areas.	Spring	Becky/Board/NRCS

FY2015 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work
Jefferson Soil & Water Conservation District

Conservation District Priority Number 4: Wind Erosion/Windbreak Habitat Improvement

Goal(s): To provide cooperators with the assistance and knowledge of how to properly install an effective windbreak.

Objective: To lessen wind erosion in the District by using all conservation measures to control wind erosion.

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Promote windbreak plantings through district newsletters and conservation tree sale program. Provide landowners trees at an affordable price.	Ongoing	Becky
Sponsor a Soil & Wind Erosion meeting in Mud Lake Annually	Annually	Becky/Board/NRCS
Help with the planting and the design of the windbreaks. Give information on trees and bushes that will be suited best for their needs.	Spring	NRCS/Becky/Board
Provide cooperators with the tree planter and the mulch machine.	Annually	Board/Becky
Attend local conservation working group meetings.	Ongoing	Becky/Board

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FY2015 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work
Jefferson Soil & Water Conservation District

Conservation District Priority Number 5: Information and Education

Goal(s): Improve awareness of conservation in the district and the community.

Objective: Increase knowledge of conservation practices.

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Publish two newsletters annually.	Jan/Sept	Becky
Nominate a cooperator annually for conservation award, and hold an annual Weed awareness meeting for the community.	March	Board & Becky
Annually conduct your environmental education programs and increase participation in speech contest, poster contest, and sponsor an Envirothon Team, administer scholarships to High school Seniors seeking a degree in agriculture. Create a new educational program for Maggie the Milk Cow to educate the youth and community of the importance of Ag	Ongoing	Becky & Richard
Annually sponsor a fair booth, and sponsor and conduct a district tour.	Summer	Becky & Richard
Conduct a Conservation tree Sale Program Annually to encourage constituents to develop windbreaks.	Summer	Becky

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FY2015 (7/1/2014 – 6/30/2015) Annual Plan of Work
Jefferson Soil & Water Conservation District

Conservation District Priority Number 6: District Operations

Goal(s): Increase effectiveness and efficiency of District Operations.

Objective: Improve effectiveness and knowledge of SWCD board members & district staff responsibilities.

Actions	**Target Date**	**Individual(s) Responsible**
Complete a District Financial Review	July	Board
District employee attend Div VI IASCD, & IDEA meetings and trainings	Ongoing	Becky
Pay District Dues: NACD, IASCD, Division VI, IDEA, RC&D	When due	Becky/Board
Administrative Assistant General office time, bookkeeping, filing, reports, phone, walk-ins, workshops, trainings, and meetings, also purchase office supplies	Ongoing	Becky
Supervisor's attend Div VI, IASCD and other meeting when possible	Ongoing	Becky

Jefferson Soil & Water Conservation Districts **assisting land managers with their conservation choices**

IDAHO SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION **FIVE-YEAR (5) PLAN AND ANNUALWORK PLAN CERTIFICATION**	**DISTRICT:** Jefferson SWCD **FOR FISCAL YEAR:** 2015 **PERIOD:** July 1, 2014 to June 30 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 Report for the above named District and fiscal year.

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

Richard Jacobson

Board Supervisor Signature

Richard Jacobson, Chairman

Printed Name

27 Mar 14

Date

745-6664, ext. 108

Telephone

Rebecca.Crystal@nacdnet.net

District Email Address

FOR SWC USE ONLY:

DATE OF CONFIRMATION: _____