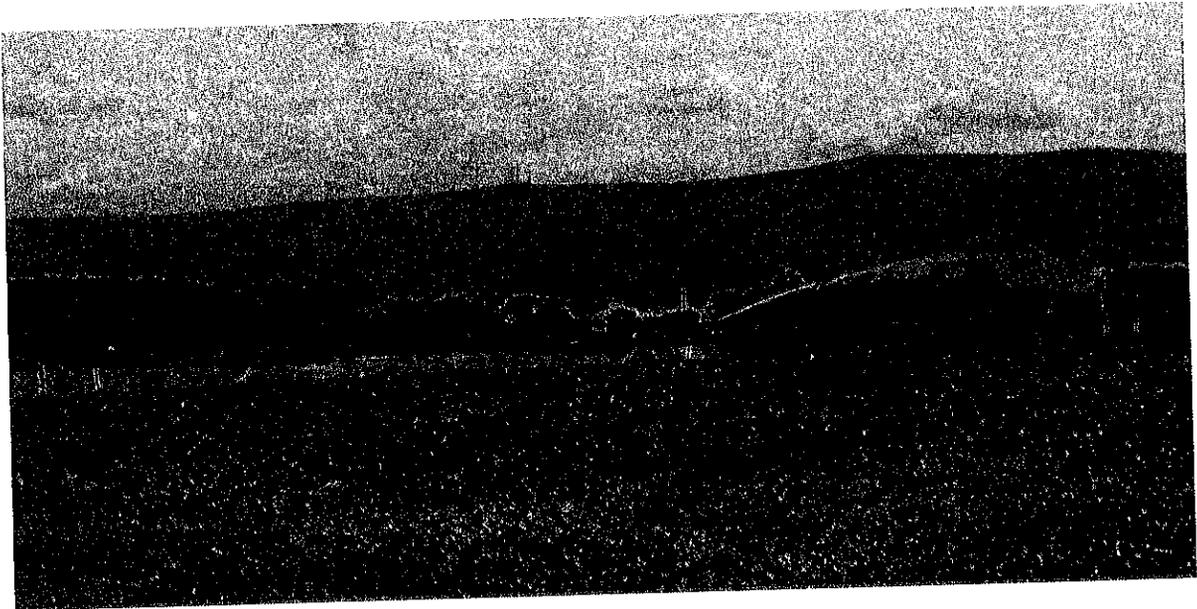




**WEST SIDE
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION
DISTRICT**

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



**FIVE-YEAR RESOURCE CONSERVATION
BUSINESS PLAN**

JULY 1, 2015 – JUNE 30, 2020

Annual Plan July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016

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

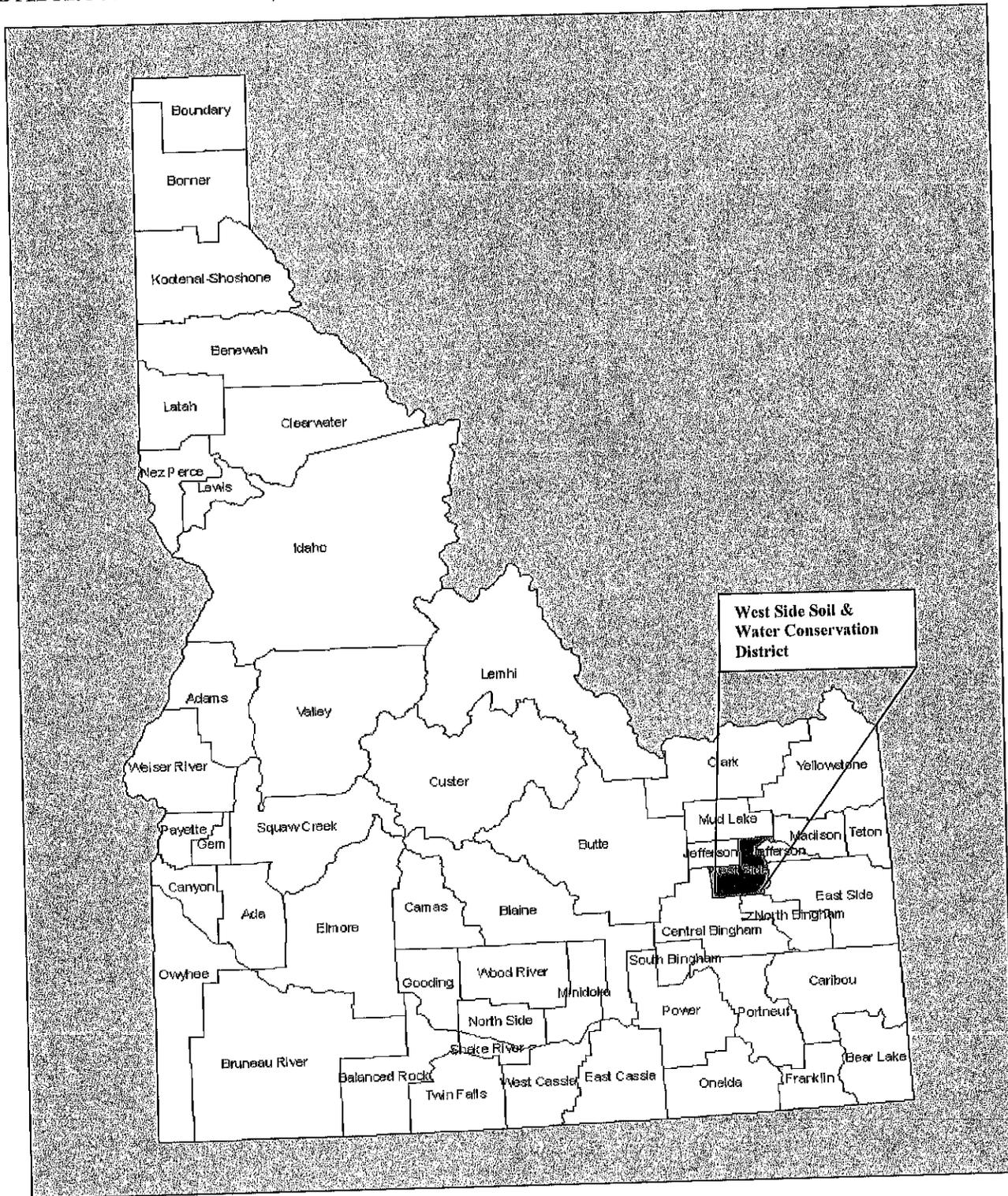
- ✚ To continue to provide education and support in all aspects of conservation needed for the areas, and to hope that all Residents of the East Side SWCD will look to us for guidance and cooperation with their Soil and Water Conservation Issues.

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.

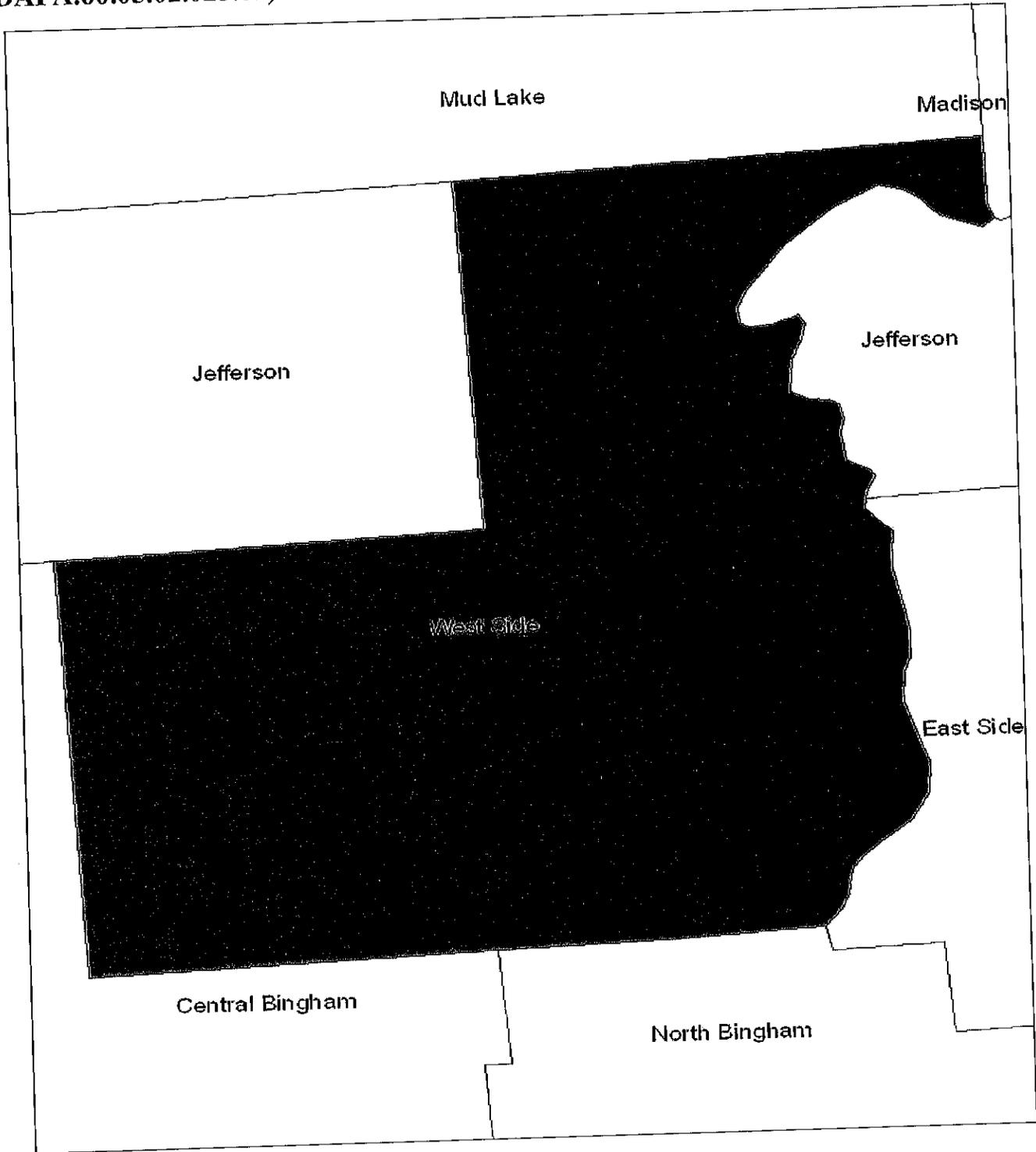


SECTION 1: Physical Characteristics of the District
(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.01)



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

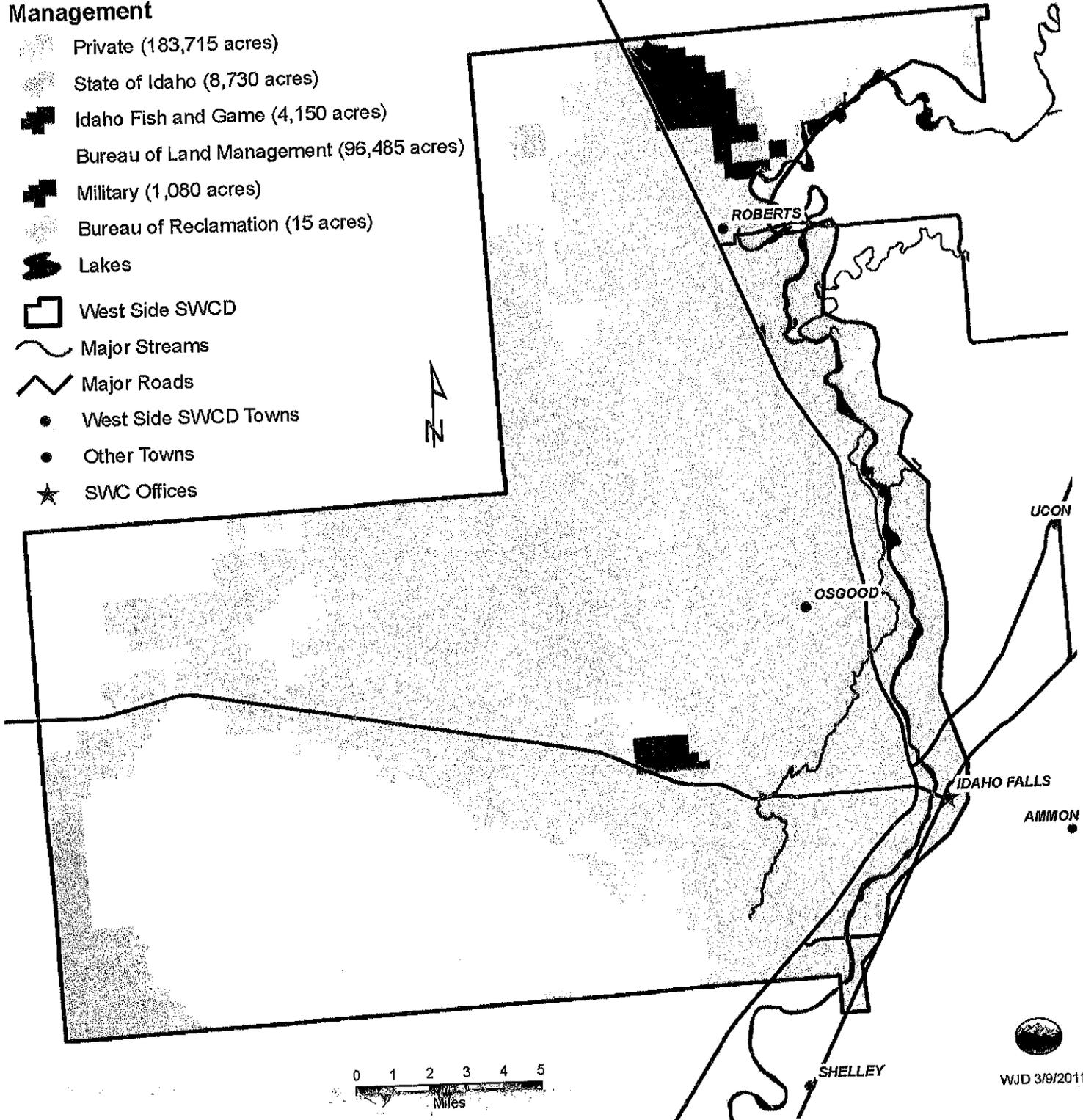
West Side Conservation District Land Status Map

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



UCON

OSGOOD

IDAHO FALLS

AMMON

SHELLEY



WJD 3/9/2011

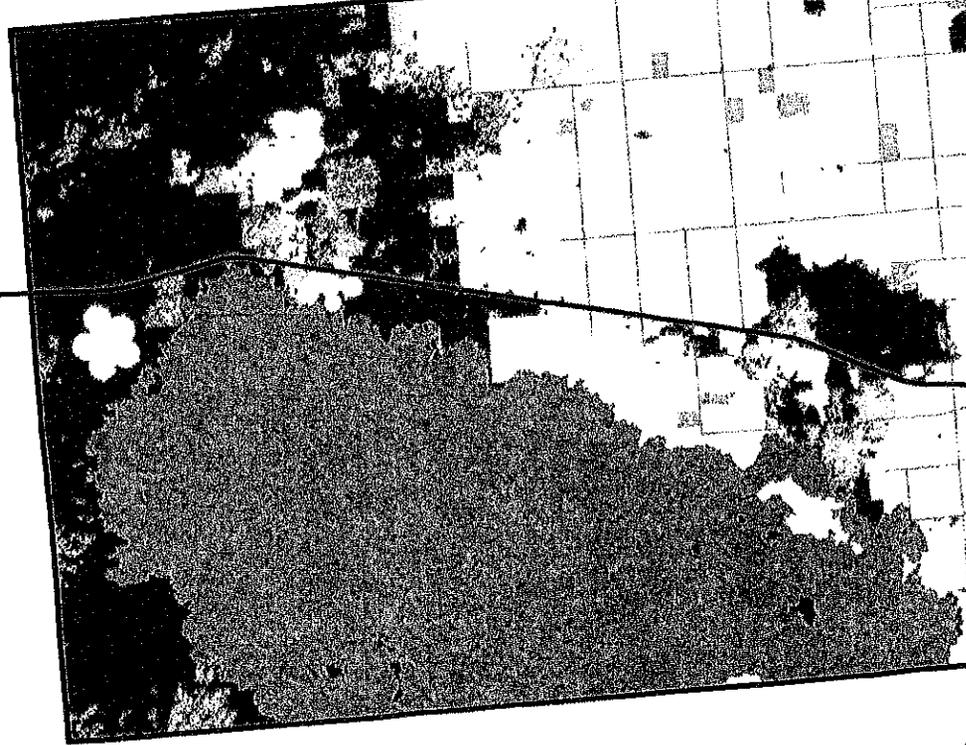
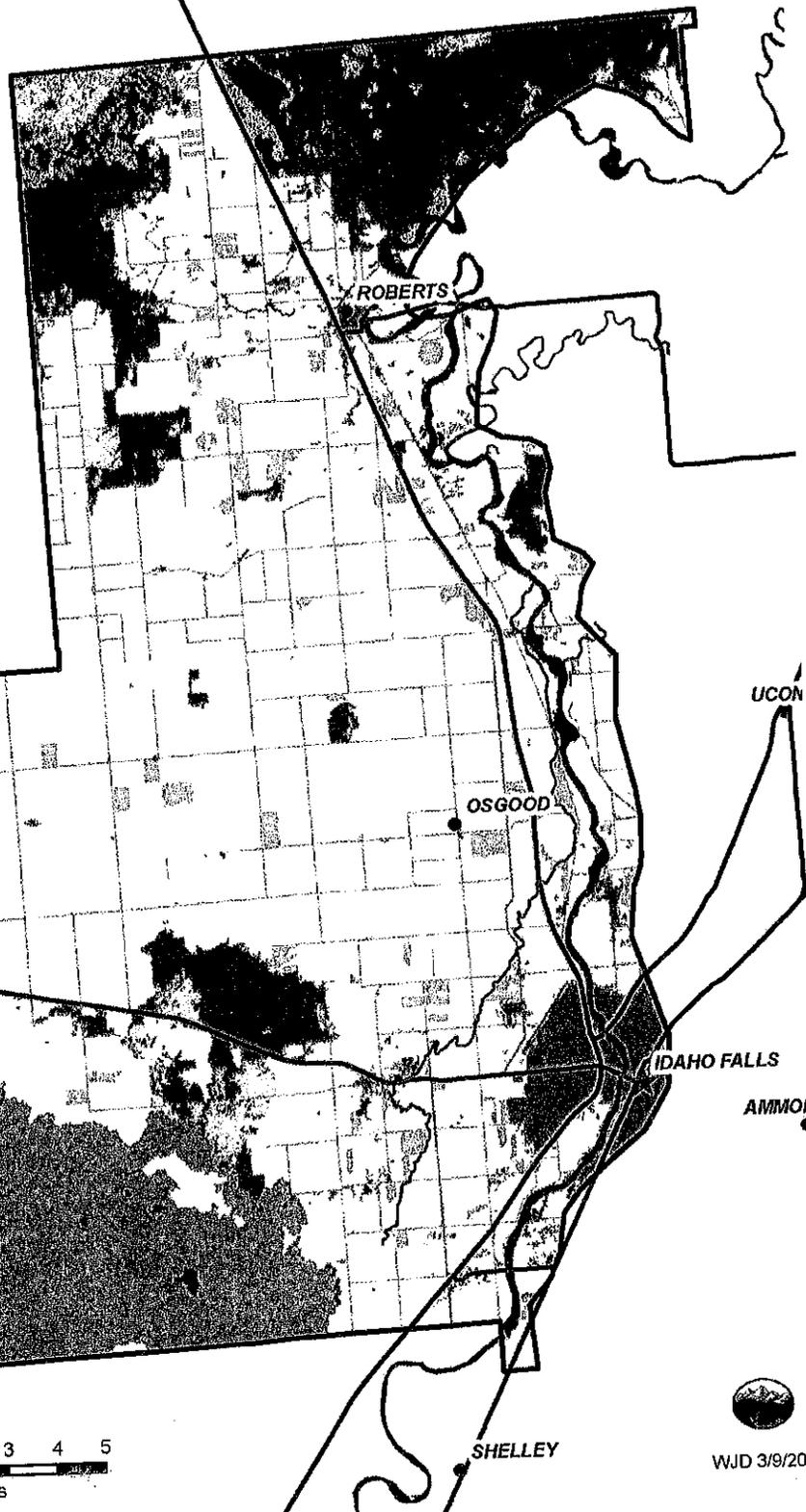
West Side Conservation District Land Cover Map

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



MUD LAKE

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 (-10.3)	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)
Precipitation 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)

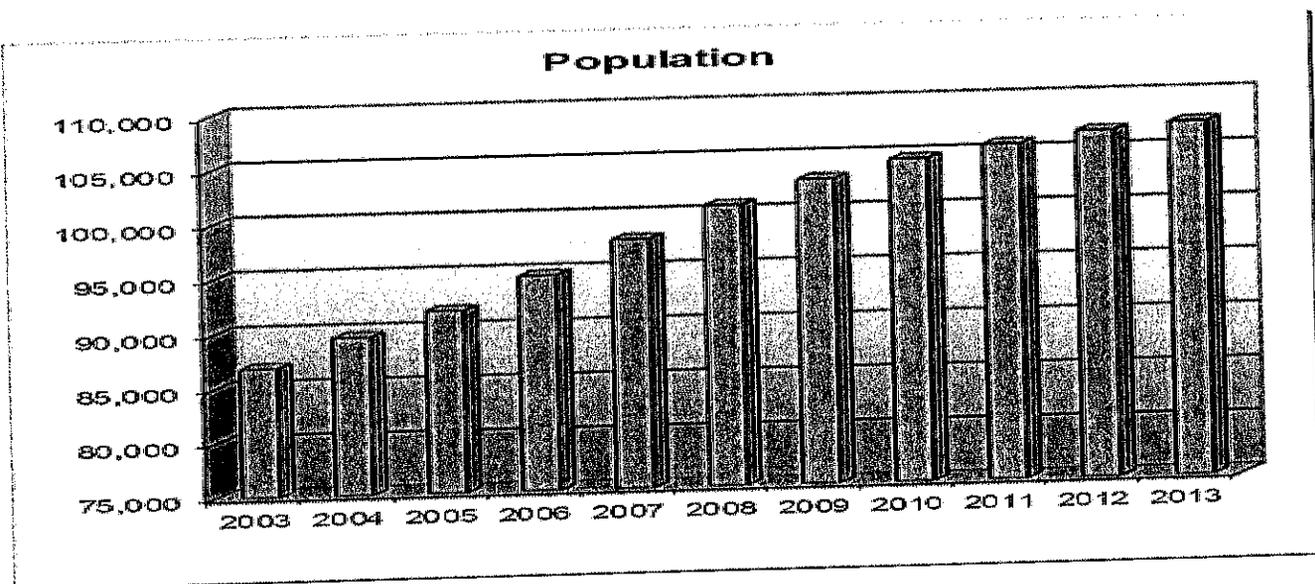
Source no. 1: NOAA (normals, 1971-2000)^[15]

SECTION 2: Economic Conditions and Outlook **(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.02)** **Labor Force, Employment & Population**

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 to be built in the Idaho Falls area for additional employment opportunities.

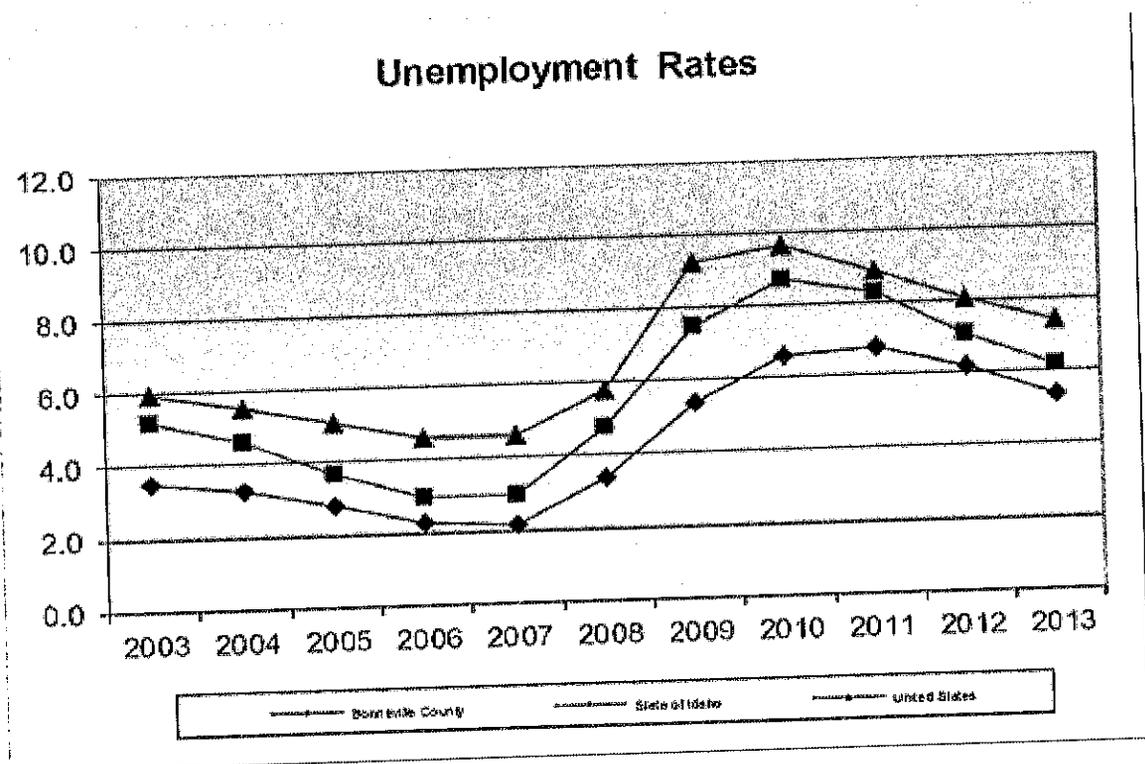


SECTION 2: Economic Conditions and Outlook (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.02) Labor Force & Employment Labor Force & Employment

Bonneville County unemployment remained below the national and state rates for the last decade. The annual unemployment rate for 2013 was 5.4 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 almost 13 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 workforce is credited with attracting new business and helping others expand.

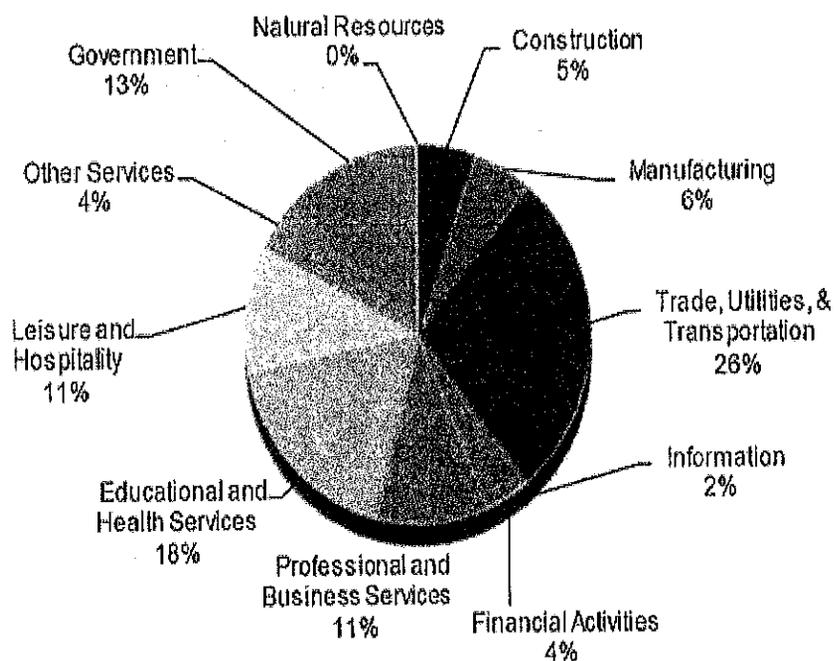
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Labor Force	May 13	May 14
Civilian Labor Force	51,771	51,588
Total Employment	48,822	49,486
Unemployed	2,949	2,102
% of Labor Force Unemployed	5.7	4.1
State of Idaho % Unemployed	6.4	4.9
U.S. % Unemployed	7.5	6.3

Labor Force	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Civilian Labor Force	45,648	46,367	48,412	49,322	50,219	50,431	49,796	50,735	51,118	51,678	51,825
Unemployment	1,598	1,503	1,342	1,127	1,045	1,676	2,767	3,369	3,435	3,113	2,786
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.3	5.6	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.4
Employment	44,050	44,863	47,070	48,195	49,175	48,755	47,028	47,366	47,683	48,565	49,038

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs for 2013



Covered Employers

Trade, utilities and transportation account for more than a quarter of Bonneville County's jobs with trade by far the largest. Education and health care are next followed by government. The national laboratory makes professional and business service jobs a major economic component. Leisure and hospitality is growing as the county becomes better known.

Average employment increased by over 1,800 between 2003 and 2013 while average annual wages increased by almost \$3,900.

Major Employers (Private)
Battelle Energy Alliance
Bechtel BWXT
CenturyLink
Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center
Melaleuca, Inc.
Mountain View Hospital
U.S. Department of Energy
Wal-Mart

Occupational Wages*	Median Wage
Accountants and Auditors	\$24.63
Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerk	\$12.76
Cashiers	\$8.54
Computer Support Specialists	\$17.60
Construction Laborers	\$12.60
Customer Service Reps	\$11.39
Engineers	\$48.51
Food Preparation Workers	\$8.46
Food Service Managers	\$16.24
Information & Record Clerks	\$13.45
Laborers & Material Movers, hand	\$10.70
Registered Nurses	\$26.53
Retail Salespersons	\$10.24
Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	\$13.03
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	\$16.35

Covered Employment & Average Annual Wages Per Job for 2003, 2012 & 2013	2003		2012		2013	
	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages
Total Covered Wages	42,640	\$28,754	43,184	\$32,962	44,469	\$32,632
Agriculture	596	\$22,395	413	\$33,304	419	\$35,008
Mining	*	*	7	\$6,482	*	*
Construction	3,084	\$31,148	2,237	\$41,157	2,300	\$40,021
Manufacturing	2,383	\$26,653	2,478	\$42,199	2,599	\$39,192
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	10,683	\$24,438	11,705	\$32,203	11,851	\$32,701
Information	830	\$30,894	977	\$36,231	913	\$37,031
Financial Activities	1,639	\$29,978	1,720	\$42,308	1,711	\$43,537
Professional and Business Services	7,357	\$41,949	4,304	\$37,388	4,769	\$35,537
Educational and Health Services	5,423	\$30,772	7,691	\$34,086	7,969	\$33,850
Leisure and Hospitality	4,067	\$10,228	4,698	\$12,724	4,917	\$12,927
Other Services	1,278	\$19,160	1,196	\$24,402	1,229	\$24,342
Government	5,278	\$33,202	5,757	\$37,492	5,789	\$36,970

Per Capita Income	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bonneville County	\$28,500	\$29,942	\$32,063	\$33,871	\$35,004	\$35,750	\$34,592	\$34,539	\$36,025	\$36,646
State of Idaho	\$27,086	\$28,961	\$29,973	\$32,019	\$33,038	\$32,796	\$31,629	\$32,076	\$33,436	\$34,481
United States	\$32,676	\$34,300	\$35,888	\$38,127	\$39,804	\$40,873	\$39,357	\$40,163	\$42,298	\$43,735

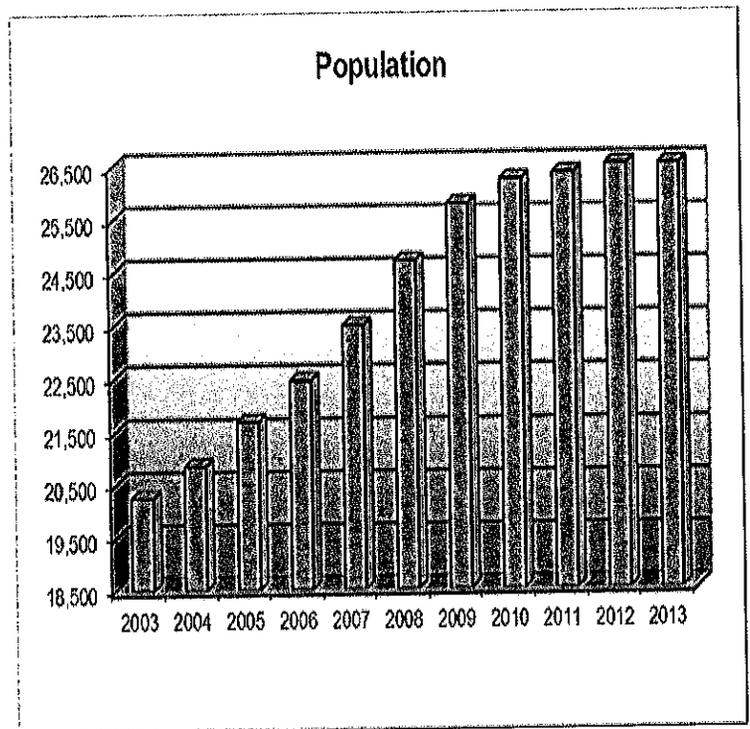
Information provided by Bureau of Economic Analysis

Population Jefferson County

Since 2003 Jefferson County's population has steadily increased to 26,914 in 2013. Between 2003 and 2013 Jefferson County was the second 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. A depressed housing market has slowed recent population growth.

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.



Labor Force & Employment

Jefferson County's unemployment rate remained comparatively low between 2002 and 2016 and stayed below the state and national rates during the last decade. The 2013 unemployment rate was 5.3 percent. Many residents commute to Madison or Bonneville counties, where growth has been substantial. The labor force grew 2,065, almost 21 percent, during the decade. Employment has grown almost 18 percent over the decade.

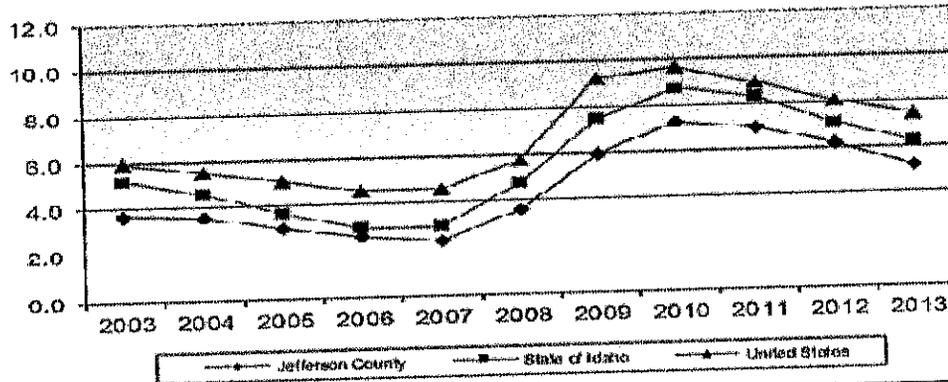
U.S. Highway 20 is a gateway for tourists heading to Island Park and Yellowstone National Park, and the county wants to take advantage of that traffic. The Riot Zone, which features recreational activities for the whole family, is situated next to Rigby Lake, which offers picnic sites, day use and swimming. U.S. Highway 26 also attracts tourists traveling to the Targhee National Forest, various ski resorts and Jackson Hole, Wyo.

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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.

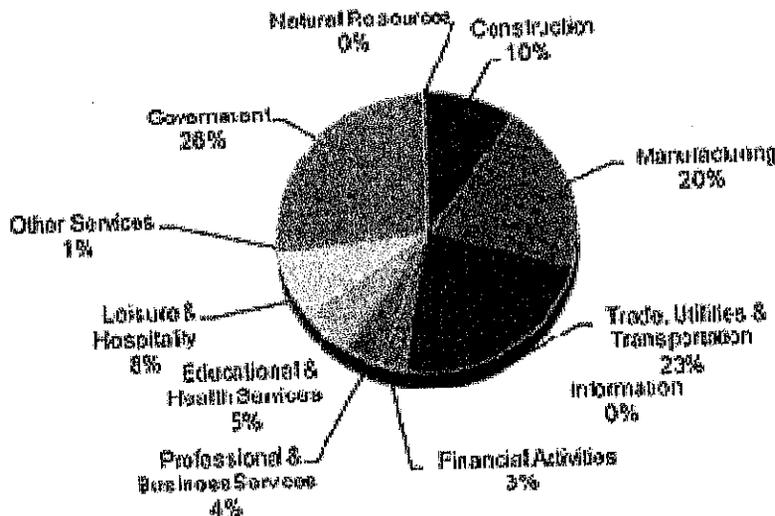
Unemployment Rates



Labor Force	Nov 13	Nov 14
Civilian Labor Force	12,105	12,035
Total Employment	11,548	11,639
Unemployed	557	397
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.6	3.3
State of Idaho % Unemployed	5.7	3.9
U.S. % Unemployed	7.0	6.8

Labor Force	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Civilian Labor Force	9,891	10,067	10,631	10,905	11,058	11,328	11,452	11,905	11,864	11,986	12,083
Unemployment	381	381	323	283	261	410	682	880	827	741	630
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.6	6.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.2
Employment	9,530	9,707	10,308	10,622	10,795	10,918	10,769	11,045	11,037	11,245	11,433

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs for 2013



Covered Employers

Jefferson County's covered employment increased 12 percent from 2003 to 2013. Total employment increased between 2012 and 2013, led by gains in manufacturing. Leisure and hospitality employment has shown significant growth almost 44 percent over the decade. Commercial and residential developments slowed due to struggling housing markets and the credit crisis. The average annual wage did experience a slight increase despite the overall decrease in employment.

Major Employers
Blaine Larsen Farms, Inc.
Broulim's Foodpwn
Idahoan Foods
Idaho Pacific Corporation
Idaho Transportation Department
Kelly Canyon Winter Park LLC
Energy Products
Togler Products

Occupational Wages*	Average Wage
Agricultural Workers	\$8.24
Bookkeeping, Accounty & Auditing Clerk	\$12.18
Cashiers	\$7.91
Construction Trade Workers	\$15.09
Cooks & Food Preparation Workers	\$8.28
Customer Service Reps	\$11.13
Engineers (All)	\$41.09
Food & Beverage Serving Workers	\$7.70
Food Processing Workers	\$12.76
General Office Clerks	\$11.76
Graders & Sorters, Agricultural Products	\$7.66
Janitors & Cleaners (exc Housekeepers)	\$10.37
Packers & Packagers, Hand	\$9.43
Retail Sales Workers	\$8.94

Covered Employment & Average Annual Wages Per Job for 2003, 2012 & 2013	2003		2012		2013	
	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages
All Covered Wages	5,156	\$21,748	5,680	\$26,716	5,767	\$27,703
Agriculture	918	\$21,824	697	\$24,317	721	\$23,893
Mining	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Construction	511	\$20,492	496	\$29,869	491	\$29,940
Manufacturing	899	\$28,518	960	\$31,932	1,011	\$33,114
Trade, Utilities & Transportation	930	\$19,261	1,121	\$29,831	1,171	\$30,020
Information	.	.	7	\$26,704	11	\$25,040
Financial Activities	101	\$25,037	130	\$34,899	123	\$36,890
Professional and Business Services	209	\$31,604	224	\$38,158	213	\$52,945
Educational and Health Services	202	\$19,038	272	\$26,346	274	\$27,662
Leisure and Hospitality	286	\$8,783	434	\$8,387	414	\$8,433
Other Services	68	\$15,661	48	\$23,735	68	\$21,331
Government	1,240	\$22,806	1,292	\$23,992	1,280	\$24,100

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

Trends Impacting Conservation in the West 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:

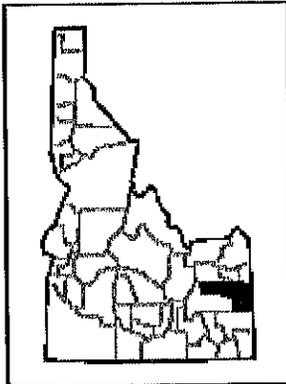
1. Potential crop productivity
2. Availability of water
3. Grazing potential
4. Environmental factors
5. Availability of public services
6. Historical land use practices

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.

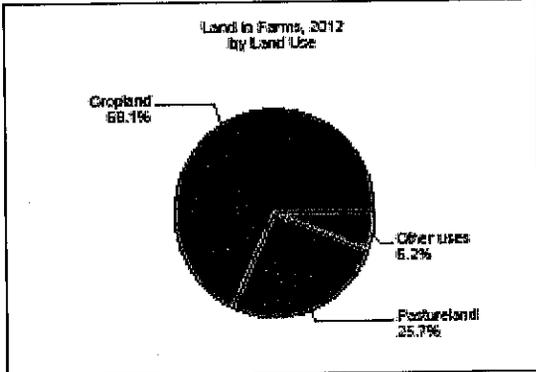
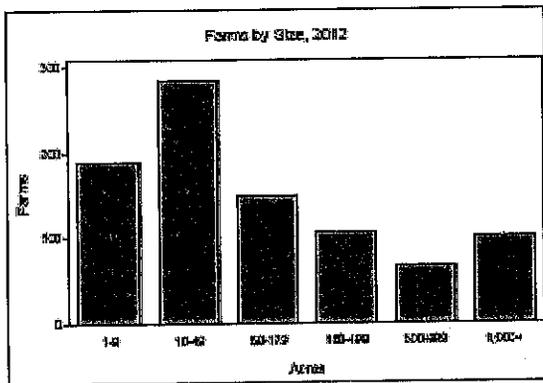
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY PROFILE



Bonneville County Idaho

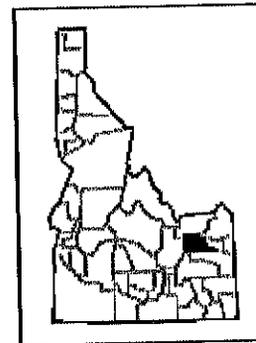
	2012	2007	% change
Number of Farms	893	926	-4
Land in Farms	409,279 acres	453,088 acres	-10
Average Size of Farm	458 acres	489 acres	-6
Market Value of Products Sold	\$204,176,000	\$189,277,000	+8
Crop Sales \$146,529,000 (72 percent)			
Livestock Sales \$57,646,000 (28 percent)			
Average Per Farm	\$228,640	\$204,402	+12
Government Payments	\$5,044,000	\$5,520,000	-9
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	\$13,067	\$12,600	+3



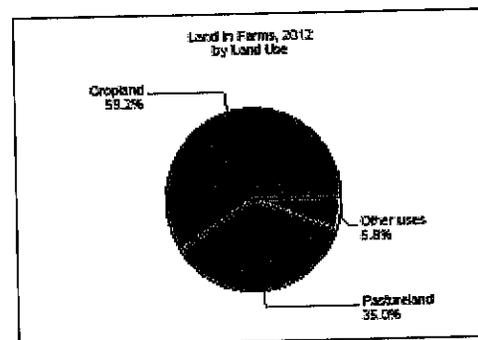
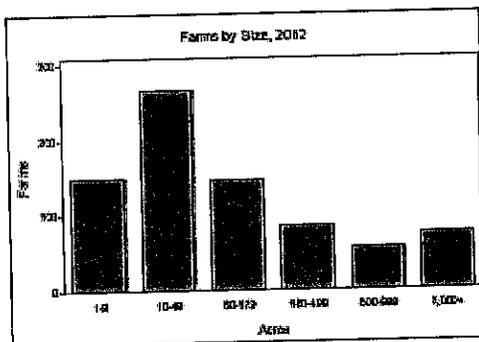
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY PROFILE

Jefferson County Idaho



	2012	2007	% change
Number of Farms	776	826	- 6
Land in Farms	322,776 acres	325,380 acres	- 1
Average Size of Farm	416 acres	394 acres	+ 6
Market Value of Products Sold	\$257,156,000	\$233,052,000	+ 10
Crop Sales \$148,544,000 (58 percent)			
Livestock Sales \$108,612,000 (42 percent)			
Average Per Farm	\$331,387	\$282,146	+ 17
Government Payments	\$2,332,000	\$2,632,000	- 11
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	\$7,334	\$8,075	- 9



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

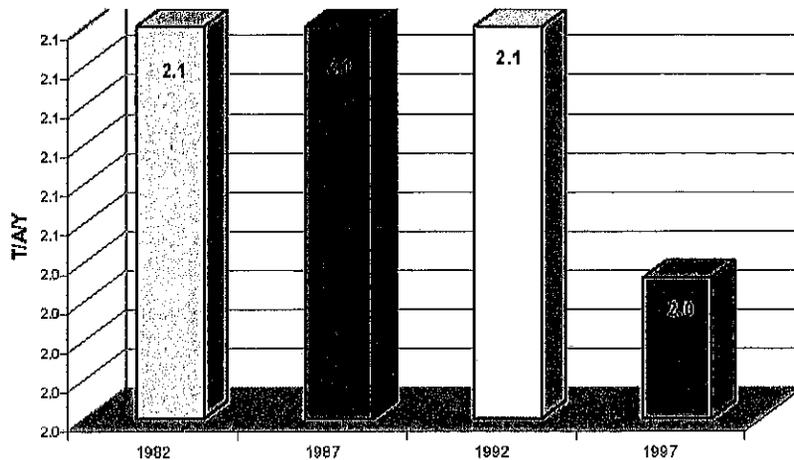
Sheet and rill erosion by water on the sub basin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have decreased since 1982. Water erosion rates have ranged from a high of about 3.9 tons per acre per year in 1982 to about 2.9 tons per acres per year in 1997. A slight decrease in acres of cultivated methods probably contributed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



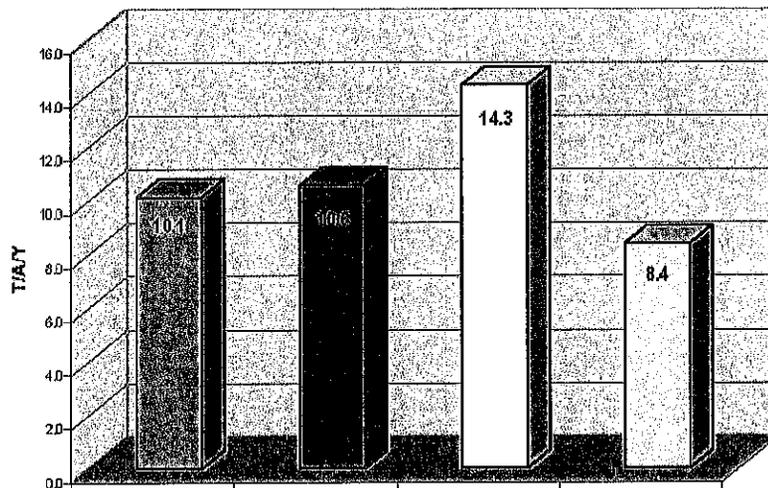
Soil Loss by Wind

Cropland, Pasture & CRP

Erosion for

1982 1987 1992 1997
Year

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.



USFWS

Endangered

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>)
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	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

Status	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.

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

Natural Resource Priorities and Goals:

1. District Operations

- By 06/30/2016 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 06/30/2016 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 06/30/2016 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.
- Trough 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 06/30/2016 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 06/30/2016 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. The District will inventory sites as landowners/managers request where livestock waste management is a Concern. The District will encourage implementation of BMP's to address surface 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 2016 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 2016 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 Jeff Thompson, State Representative Janet Trujillo
State Representative Tom Loertscher, State Representative Linden Bateman
State Senator Dean Mortimer, Senator Bart Davis

‡ 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 FoundatioUpper Snake Coordinated Weed Management Are

Key Conservation Decision Makers Jefferson County

✚ **The Citizens in Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District**

✚ **County Commissioners;**

Jerald Raymond, Chairman
Scott Hancock, 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 Van Burtenshaw
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

Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym

Defined

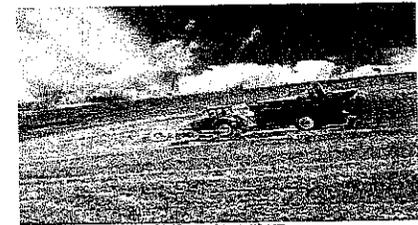
AFO	Animal Feedlot Operation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
USBOR	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
DEQ	Department Environmental Quality
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FSA	Farm Service Agency
IDA	Idaho Department of Agriculture
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



FY2014 (7/1/2015 – 6/30/2016) Annual Plan of Work West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



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	6/30/2016	District Board & Staff
Inventory sites as landowners/managers request where livestock waste management is a concern	6/30/2016	District Board & Staff
Encourage implementation of BMPs to address surface water conditions which may be impacted by animal waste application practices	6/30/2016	District Board & Staff
Ensure that nutrient Management is written into all new conservation plans	On going	NRCS Staff

West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



FY2014 (7/1/2015 – 6/30/2016) 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	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Provide information about proper lawn care, pollutant hazards, household and garden chemical handling, and paint contamination	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Hold annual Adopt-A-Canal community canal cleaning project, to promote clean water	April 2016	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 (7/1/2015 – 6/30/2016) 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

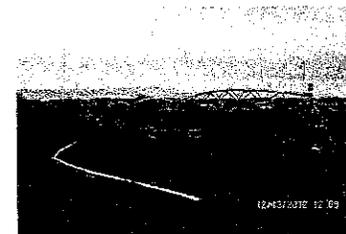
Objective: Promote environmental awareness of values and concepts of resource conservation

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	6/30/2016	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 2016	District Staff & Volunteers
Maintain working relationship with media and other sources to promote district Projects, workshops, and Educational Outreach	6/30/2016	District Staff & Volunteers



FY2014 (7/1/2015 – 6/30/2016) 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,

1"

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Assist landowners in conservation plan application for center pivot sprinkler system to improve irrigation efficiency on 200 acres District Supervisors to review and approve conservations plans	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Encourage landowners to develop and implement conservation plans requiring crop residue and other erosion controls	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Assist producers in applying final management practices to utilize appropriated District RCRDP funds	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS

West Side Soil & Water Conservation District



FY2014 (7/1/2015 – 6/30/2016) 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.	6/30/2016	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.	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Conduct employee evaluations annually or as needed. Maintain up to date Personnel Policy Handbook and District Policy Handbook	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Prepare Annual Work Plan/ 5 year plan and Report of Accomplishments on a yearly basis 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	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS

**FY2014 (7/1/2015 – 6/30/2016) 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.	6/30/2016	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.	6/30/2016	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	6/30/2016	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	6/30/2016	District Board, Staff & NRCS

**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, 2015

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

2/3/15

Date

522-6250, ext. 101

Telephone

Joyce.Smith@id.nacdnet.net

District Email Address

FOR SWC USE ONLY:

DATE OF CONFIRMATION:
