# THE GOODING SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## FY-24
## FIVE YEAR PLAN
## ANNUAL WORKPLAN (July 2023 – June 2024)
## FY-24 BUDGET
## LETTER OF INTENT

**In 2021 Gooding SCD was able to apply for and receive a National Association of Soil Conservation District Urban Agricultural Initiative grant to complete the following:**

1) Develop demonstration plots for diverse agricultural and urban conservation practices. These plots will include summer and winter cover crops, pollinator habitat, native plants, low water demand or xeriscaping gardening, low water demand grasses, water runoff retention and infiltration, composting display, and well protection demo.
2) Green house to extend growing season as well as make available vegetable garden plots for families and individuals.
3) Deliver educational events around each of the demonstration plots and with partners serving in-need community members. Some examples of classes or programs are: cover crops, growing vegetables, family financial management, family nutrition, composting, low water demand landscaping, and others.

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## Gooding Soil Conservation Background

Water from the Snake River and numerous small creeks, springs and wells made it possible to turn the deserts in southcentral Idaho's Gooding County into productive farms. But managing irrigation water on poorly organized, uneven fields proved difficult. In 1947 farmers met at the Gooding County courthouse to discuss how a soil conservation district could help.

Following a public referendum, the Gooding Soil Conservation District was formed on May 7, 1947, to include all of Gooding County. The first Gooding SCD supervisors were Don Frederickson, Ralph Faulkner, and Sam Simis, Gooding: Doran Butler, Bliss and Kenneth King, Wendell.

The new SCD first developed a work plan and requested technical staff assistance from the Soil Conservation Service. Then it set out to obtain badly needed leveling equipment. The federal government granted a carryall and bulldozer to the SCD, Supervisors, along with other farmers, donated money to bring the equipment from Mexico. Farmer again chipped n to get the equipment in working order. And the SCD hired a man to operate it. As engineers surveyed and staked fields land leveling began. The SCD discovered that a leveled land still needed smoothing, so supervisors purchased a land plane. The district was hard pressed to satisfy all of the land leveling and smoothing request it received during the 1950's.

Irrigation demonstrations, and field days sponsored by the SCD in the 1950s were important community events used to teach farmers how to apply water to match the needs of the crops they were growing and the soils they farmed. The 1960s brought a rapid increase in the number of sprinkler systems in the district, as potatoes became the county's leading cash crop. The conversion from surface irrigation to sprinklers also reduced soil erosion. The 93,000 acres of cropland in the Gooding SCD today is almost evenly divided between sprinkler and surface irrigation.

Conservation work often requires expensive equipment that farmers are reluctant to buy until they see that it will work for them. Brining a new conservation technology to its cooperators has always been important in the Gooding SCD's program. In 1984 the district leased a no-till corn planter. Using the no-till planter, farmers will gain experience working with this new technology and one day conservation tillage ma well replace traditional tillage in Gooding County.

Farmers also learned from the SCD how to reduce erosion caused by strong spring winds. The SCD emphasized the importance of leaving crop residues on the soil surface and encouraged farmers to plant cover crops such as clover, alfalfa, and rye. Green manure crops protected the soil and increased fertility. In 2018 the district purchased a No-Till Drill to inspire landowners to use cover crops and introduce new and innovative ways to promote soil health. We also promote a Trees Against the Wind program and an Arbor Day celebration, to encourage windbreaks and protect soil from erosion.

There are more than 80,000 acres of private rangeland in the Gooding SCD, along with 469,080 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management and 10200 acres of state land. Beef was the first agricultural enterprise of Gooding County, and cattle still lead the agricultural industry here. Private and public rangeland was in poor condition when the SCD was organized due to years of overgrazing. The SCD brought in seed from the Plant Materials Center to replant denuded range, provided drills to do the work, and encouraged ranchers to use rotational grazing. The quality of

forage on rangeland has improved and wind erosion had declined. However, some of the rangeland is still in poor condition, and more conservation measures are needed on this land.

The Gooding SCD is proud of the many individuals who donated time, energy and even money to build and expand the district's conservation program. One of Gooding County's conservation pioneers, Don Frederickson, was elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD). His wife, Pearl Frederickson, was also a conservation leader, helping develop a strong conservation education program for local youth. Pearl become the first president of the NACD Auxiliary.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Gooding Soil 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 aid 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/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 of Understanding 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 Gooding Soil Conservation District.

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

The Board of selected supervisors of the Gooding Soil Conservation District on this day of March 15, 2023, do hereby approve the following document known as the Resource Conservation Business Plan. This Plan will be in effect for a five-year period ending June 30, 2028, during which time it will be updated annually and/or amended, as necessary.

## Certificate of Adoption:

As evidence of our adoption and final approval, we do hereby affix our signatures to this document.

Kay Hults - Chairwoman_____

Joe Pavkov - Secretary/Treasurer_____

Daniel Butler - Vice/ Chairman_____

Bill Palacio - Member_____

Phil Gossi – Member_____

Steve Thompson – Associate Member_____

Polly Huggins – Associate Member _____

Supporting Idaho Conservation Partners
Curtis Elke - Natural Resources Conservation Service
Delwyne Trefez - Soil Conservation Commission
Kyle Rooks - Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts

## Gooding SCD Organizational Structure and Staff

The Gooding Soil Conservation District board consists of five locally elected members and two associate supervisors representing a wide variety of professional and personal backgrounds. They are dedicated volunteers serving the citizens and initiating projects to address the natural resource conservation needs within their district. The Gooding SCD Board is committed to promoting the wise use and enhancement of all-natural resources and providing conservation education for Gooding County residents.

Currently, the Gooding SCD employees one part-time Administrative Assistant.

The staff is provided office space by the USDA-NRCS in the Gooding Field Office. The Board members, staff, and interested conservation partners meet regularly on the second Thursday of each month. In addition to handling the business of the Board and its budget, board meeting is held to discuss natural resource issues and priorities within the district and to identify new opportunities for conservation partnership.

Although funding for the operation of Gooding SCD activities originates from a variety of sources including project grants and partnerships, the two primary sources of financial support as dictated in state law are Gooding County and the State of Idaho via the Idaho Soil and Water Commission (SWC). Each of the 50 Conservation Districts in Idaho receives a base allocation from the SWC that is currently $8,500 along with $2800 for district funds and capacity building. Each District then makes an annual request for additional funding from the SWC that corresponds with the contribution from the County Commissions they serve. The request for funding to the SWC from the Gooding SCD, as well as all other Districts, can be no more than twice the amount received from their county.

As needed to fulfill the goals and objectives outlined in this plan, the Gooding SCD will continue to pursue additional grant opportunities, partnerships, and cooperative working agreements with local, city, state, federal, and private cooperators to coordinate technical assistance and hire employees as appropriate.

# AGENCIES AND GROUPS COOPERATING WITH THE GOODING SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## Cooperating Conservation Partners, Agencies, and Organizations

Partnerships are critical to the successful implementation of natural resource conservation projects within the Gooding Soil & Water Conservation District. Included here are some of the conservation partners and key decision makers we will be working with to accomplish our conservation goals and objectives.

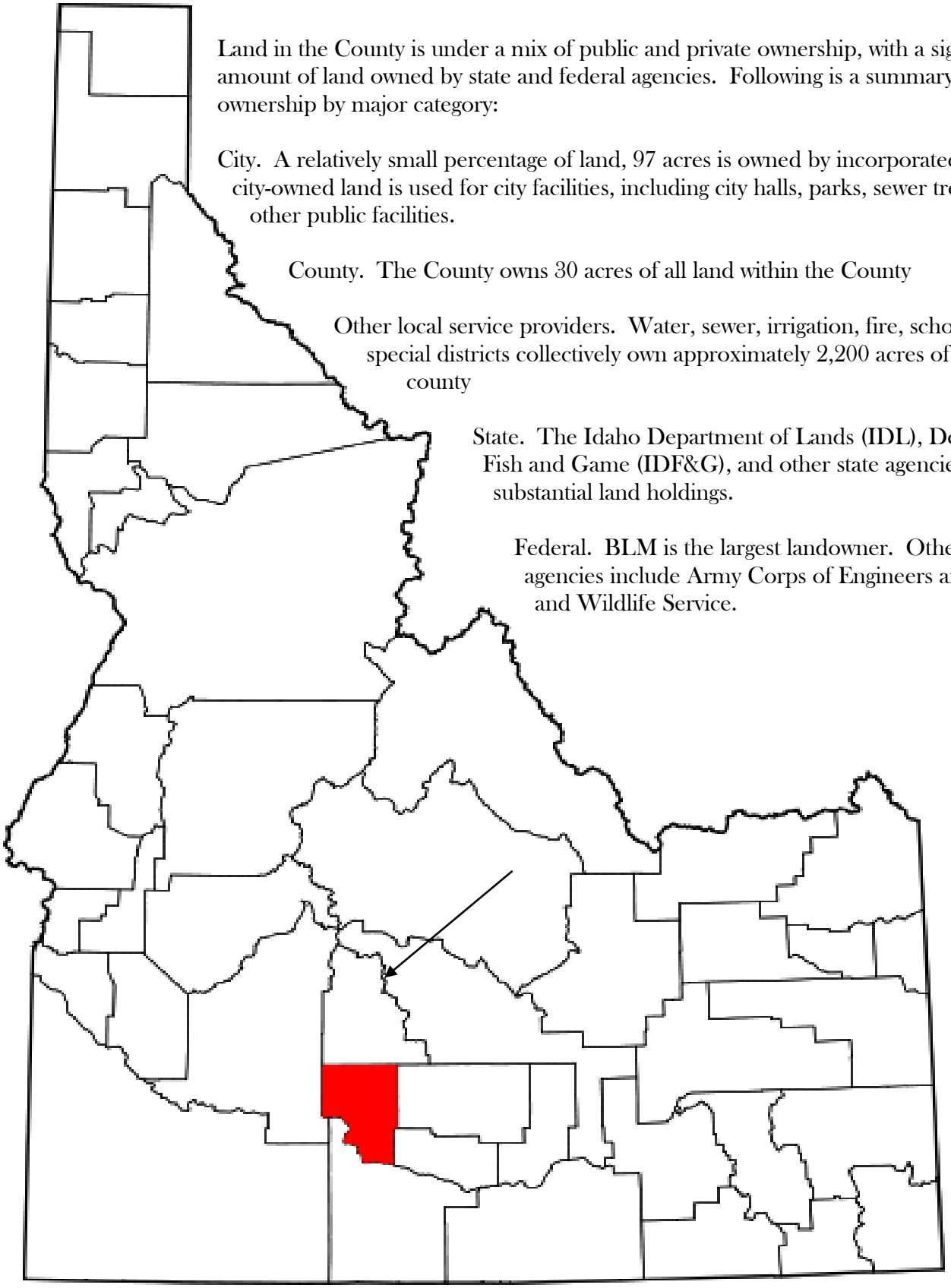
Federal Partners
- USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service
- USDA – Agricultural Research Service
- US Fish & Wildlife Service
- US Forest Service
- US Bureau of Reclamation
- USDOI – Bureau of Land Management
- US Army Corps of Engineers State Partners
- Idaho Soil Conservation Commission
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture
- Idaho State Legislators
  - Senator -Michelle Stennett
  - Representative Muffy Davis
  - Representative Sally Toone
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
- Idaho Department of Fish & Game
- Idaho Department of Lands
- Idaho Department of Water Resources
- Idaho State Department of Parks & Recreation

County Partners
- Gooding County Commission
- Gooding County Parks and Waterways
- Gooding County Highway District

Incorporated City Partners
- Gooding
  - Chamber of Commerce
  - Helping Hands and Hearts
  - Local Senior Centers
  - Soup Kitchen
- Wendell
- Bliss
- Hagerman
- Camas

Other Partners
- Private Landowners and Operators
- Planned Communities
- National Association of Conservation Districts
- Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts
- Southwest Idaho Resource Conservation & Development Council
- Irrigation Districts
- Gooding School District
  North Valley Charter School
  Bliss School District
  Shoshone District
- Wendell School District
- Hagerman School District
- Lower Snake River Aquifer Recharge District
- Hagerman water users
- College of Southern Idaho
- University of Idaho – Shoshone - Gooding County Extension Service

## SECTION I: Physical Characteristics of the District



Land in the County is under a mix of public and private ownership, with a significant amount of land owned by state and federal agencies. Following is a summary of land ownership by major category:

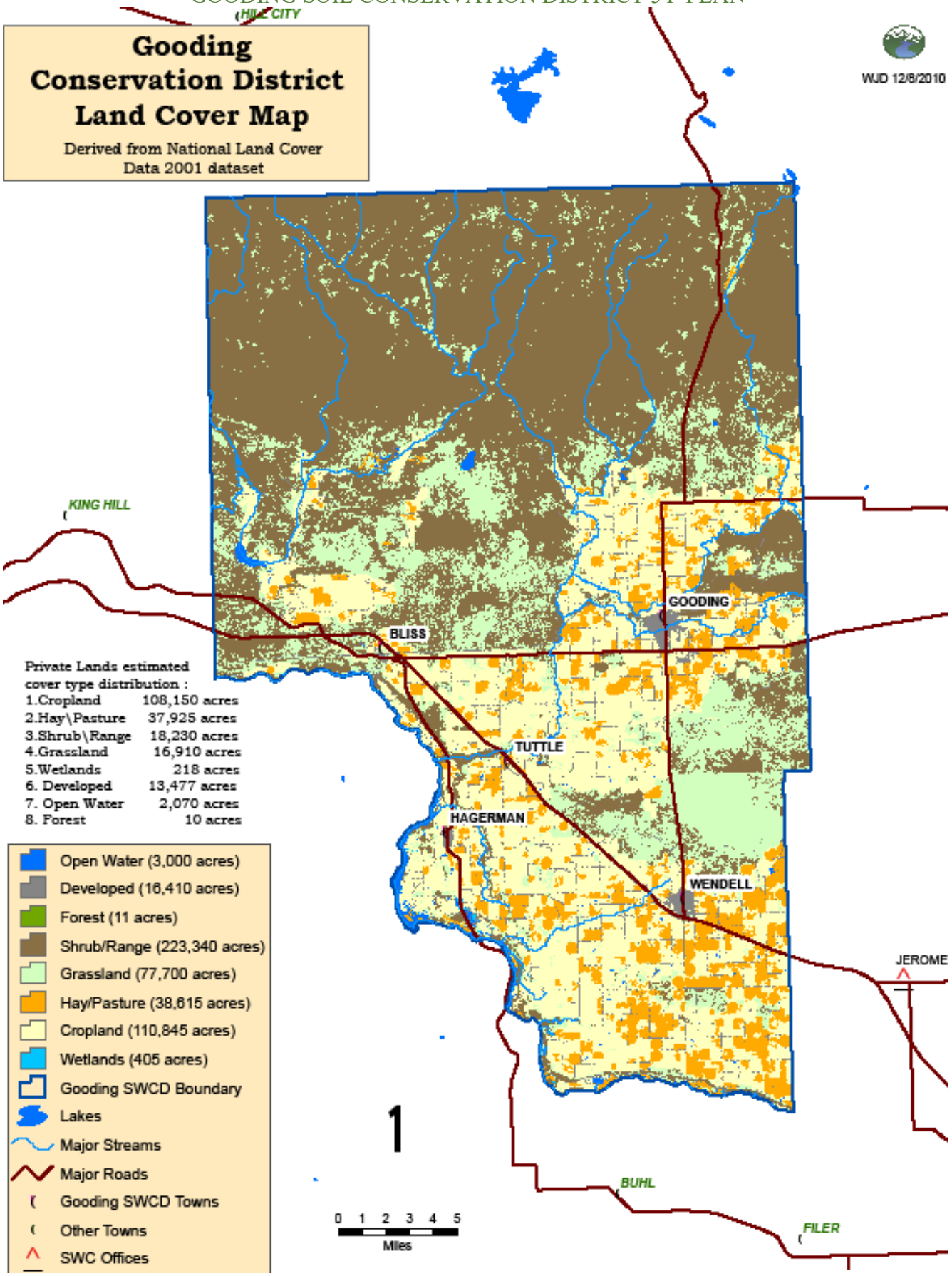
City. A relatively small percentage of land, 97 acres is owned by incorporated cities. Most city-owned land is used for city facilities, including city halls, parks, sewer treatment and other public facilities.

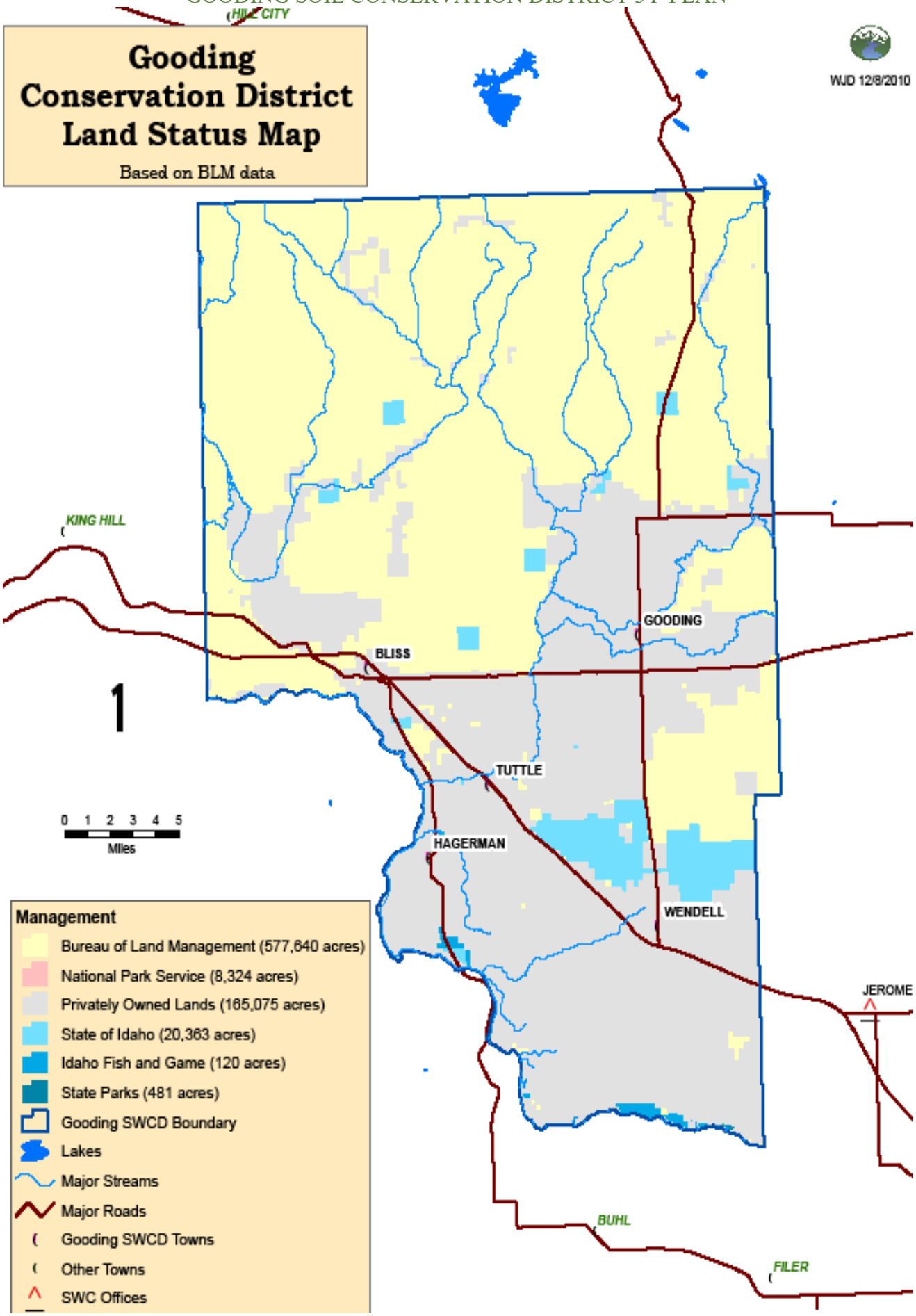
County. The County owns 30 acres of all land within the County

Other local service providers. Water, sewer, irrigation, fire, school, and other special districts collectively own approximately 2,200 acres of land in the county

State. The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G), and other state agencies have substantial land holdings.

Federal. BLM is the largest landowner. Other federal agencies include Army Corps of Engineers and US Fish and Wildlife Service.


Gooding
Conservation District
Land Cover Map
Derived from National Land Cover
Data 2001 dataset
WJD 12/8/2010
HILL CITY
KING HILL
BLISS
GOODING
TUTTLE
HAGERMAN
WENDELL
JEROME
BUHL
FILER
Private Lands estimated
cover type distribution :
1.Cropland 108,150 acres
2.Hay\Pasture 37,925 acres
3.Shrub\Range 18,230 acres
4.Grassland 16,910 acres
5.Wetlands 218 acres
6. Developed 13,477 acres
7. Open Water 2,070 acres
8. Forest 10 acres
Open Water (3,000 acres)
Developed (16,410 acres)
Forest (11 acres)
Shrub/Range (223,340 acres)
Grassland (77,700 acres)
Hay/Pasture (38,615 acres)
Cropland (110,845 acres)
Wetlands (405 acres)
Gooding SWCD Boundary
Lakes
Major Streams
Major Roads
Gooding SWCD Towns
Other Towns
SWC Offices
1
0 1 2 3 4 5
Miles


Gooding
Conservation District
Land Status Map
Based on BLM data
WJD 12/8/2010
HILL CITY
KING HILL
BLISS
GOODING
TUTTLE
HAGERMAN
WENDELL
JEROME
BUHL
FILER
1
0 1 2 3 4 5
Miles
Management
Bureau of Land Management (577,640 acres)
National Park Service (8,324 acres)
Privately Owned Lands (165,075 acres)
State of Idaho (20,363 acres)
Idaho Fish and Game (120 acres)
State Parks (481 acres)
Gooding SWCD Boundary
Lakes
Major Streams
Major Roads
Gooding SWCD Towns
Other Towns
SWC Offices

| Land Ownership | | |
|---|---|---|
| Federal Land | 237,503 | 50.7% |
| | | |
| BLM | 237,129 | |
| National Forests | 0 | |
| Other | 374 | |
| | | |
| State Land | 20,124 | 4.3% |
| | | |
| Endowment Land | 17,119 | |
| Fish & Game | 2,274 | |
| Parks & Recreation | 731 | |
| University of Idaho Land | 0 | |
| | | |
| Private Land | 209,238 | |
| County Land | 30 | |
| Municipal Land | 97 | |
| | | |
| **TOTAL** | **467,712** | |

## Climate

Gooding County has a four-season climate with generally mild temperatures. Average daily temperatures during the summer months are around 80-degree F with average highs reaching the low 100s during July and August. Average daily temperatures during the winter are just below freezing with average winter highs just above freezing temperatures. Ob average, the weather station in Gooding receives just over 12 inches of precipitation annually, including 30 inches of snowfall a year. The maximum amount of snow fall on the ground in the county at any one time rarely exceeds 2-3 ft. Precipitation is heaviest during the winter and spring, while summers are typically characterized by dry, hot weather. Growing season for most agricultural corps are late March early October.

## Mineral

Lands currently being used for mineral extraction, including sand and gravel. Gooding County lies within the Snake River Plain section of the Columbia Plateau Province where lavas are the dominant rock exposed. Lava flowed into the synclinal valley of the Snake River area starting during the late Tertiary through recent time as this trough slowly sank. There is an estimated accumulation of at least 2,000 feet of basalt overlaying older rocks at places in the Snake River Plain. Rocks exposed in Gooding County range in age from early Tertiary when the Challis Volcanic flowed over granites, gneiss, and sedimentary rocks to present time when streams, rivers, lakes, and the wind are depositing sediments. The youngest rock mapped in Gooding County has been named McKinney basalt (Omk) deposited during recent time from McKinney Butte eight miles northwest of Gooding. Most of the rock outcroppings in the county are of basaltic composition, which tends to be dark brown to black in color. Older and lighter colored Challis (Tov) and Ida Vada (Tiv) silicic volcanic, however, outcrop in the northern part of the county. No rocks older than early Tertiary (about 40 million years ago) have been mapped at the surface in this county. Older volcanic, sedimentary, and granite rocks of the Idaho batholith lie buried beneath the lavas. To see these rocks, one must venture northward toward the

Soldier Mountain. Abundant normal faulting within the lava beds has taken place in the northern half of the county. Most faults tend to be two or more miles long and have a general EW or NW-SE trend which reflects

a zone of weakness between the Snake River Plain trough and the uplifted mountainous area a short distance to the north.

In the late 1800's placer mining for gold was done along the Snake River. Since the 1930's no major gold mining has been done. Current mining includes gravel and road fill materials. Gems found in Gooding County include fire opal and petrified wood. There is a large deposit of diatomaceous earth located on the upper portion of Clover Creek. This deposit covers 6,480 acres and a thickness of 1,200 feet. Some places the deposit is exposed to the surface, while in other areas it is covered by 600 to 800 feet of overburden. There is a large deposit of gravel in Hagerman Valley; however, deposits north of that valley are limited.

## Rangeland

Both open and closed rangelands primarily in rural Gooding County, located primarily in northern portion of the County. Rangeland, as used in this document, refers to open and undeveloped lands, both public and private. There are 340,071 acres of native range, of which 254,620 are Bureau of Land Management land and 81,519 acres are state and private lands. The original native vegetation consisted predominately of blue bunch wheatgrass, Nevada bluegrass, basin wild rye, sod forming wheatgrasses, needlegrasses, balsamroot, little sunflower, big, and low sage brushes, and bitterbrush.

In the early settlement years, and even in later years, until control was established, heavy use of the range reduced the original cover to its present state which is poor-to-fair condition. Higher producing grasses gave way to cheatgrass, squirrel tail, other annual grasses, and weeds. In some area's sagebrush increased in density and rabbitbrush invaded. These plants are not good forage producers or good erosion control vegetation.

The rangeland is an extremely important segment of the economy. It furnishes early spring grazing for sheep and cattle on their way to summer grazing in the higher country, and late fall grazing on the return trip. Part of the range is used throughout the summer and early fall for cattle. The irrigated soils have qualities that dictate the growing of close-growing crops and legumes, such as alfalfa/grass hay, at least 50% of the time. At least 80% of the range users in the county feed their livestock on locally produced hay. This situation produces a balance between rangelands and croplands, which otherwise would not exist. Invasive species such as Cheat grass have been a huge problem for Wildfires. We also see wildlife using this range, deer, elk, and antelope are the main big game species. Sage grouse use it all year, but parts of it are particularly important for wintering grounds.

The rangelands are also extremely important from a watershed standpoint. Since water measurements started in about 1912, the peak stream flows have nearly doubled. Moisture conditions in the last thirty to forty years have been in a slight decline, so it would seem reasonable to assume that the range conditions have an influence on peak flows. Floods occurring on Clover Creek, Dry Creek, Black Canyon Creek, and Thorn Creek originate strictly on rangeland, and flooding to some extent occurs nearly every year.

# SECTION II – Economic Conditions and Outlook

**Gooding County has an unemployment rate of 2.4%.** The US average is 3.9%.

**Gooding County has seen the job market increase by 1.1% over the last year.** Future job growth over the next ten years is predicted to be 32.3%, which is lower than the US average of 33.5%.

## Tax Rates for Gooding County

The Sales Tax Rate for Gooding County is 6.0%. The US average is 7.3%.
The Income Tax Rate for Gooding County is 7.4%. The US average is 4.6%.
Tax Rates can have a big impact when Comparing Cost of Living.

## Income and Salaries for Gooding County

The average income of a Gooding County resident is $18,965 a year. The US average is $28,555 a year. The Median household income of a Gooding County resident is $38,447 a year. The US average is 53,482 a year.

| ECONOMY | Gooding, Idaho | United States |
|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Rate | 2.4% | 3.7% |
| Recent Job Growth | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| Future Job Growth | 32.3% | 33.5% |
| Sales Taxes | 6.0% | 6.2% |
| Income Tax | 6.9% | 4.6% |
| Income per Cap. | $20,821 | $31,177 |
| Household Income | $42,626 | $57,652 |
| Family Median Income | $52,662 | $70,850 |
| **POPULATION BY OCCUPATION** | | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting | 26.4% | 1.3% |
| Mining, quarrying, oil, and gas extraction | 0.2% | 0.6% |
| Construction | 5.3% | 6.2% |
| Manufacturing | 11.4% | 10.4% |
| Wholesale trade | 0.7% | 2.7% |
| Retail trade | 5.8% | 11.6% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 5.3% | 4.1% |
| Utilities | 1.1% | 0.9% |
| Information | 0.4% | 2.1% |
| Finance and insurance | 0.7% | 4.7% |
| Real estate, rental, leasing | 3.1% | 1.9% |
| Professional, scientific, technical services | 4.2% | 6.7% |
| Management of companies | 0.3% | 0.1% |
| Administrative, support, waste mgt services | 2.4% | 4.3% |
| Educational services | 8.0% | 9.3% |
| Health care and social assistance | 10.2% | 13.8% |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation | 0.3% | 2.2% |
| Accommodation, food services | 5.8% | 7.4% |
| Other services | 6.5% | 4.9% |
| Public administration | 1.9% | 4.8% |

# GOODING SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
# ANTIDEGRADATION PLAN

Information Contact: {Kay Hults}, {944-3655)
(goodingscd1@gmail.com)

## Organization of the Gooding Soil 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.
Organized in 1945 to provide voluntary land and water conservation technical and financial assistance to landowners and uses within the Gooding SCD boundary.

## Function of the Gooding Soil Conservation District:

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

## Who We Serve & Why:

The people and natural resources in the Gooding County, Idaho. To conserve the natural resources for the beneficial and sustainable use by all.

## Mission of the Gooding Soil Conservation District

Voluntary conservation remains the district's goal and its supervisors and staff strive to reach that goal through an active education and demonstration program designed for assisting cooperators.

## Vision of the Gooding Soil Conservation District

To establish a strong, proactive Conservation District providing resource leadership and assistance to land users within the district with independent fund sources capable of sustaining staff and programs on a continuous basis.

## Values of the Gooding Soil Conservation District

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

# Section III: Assessment of resource conditions, trends, and needs

## Agriculture

The economy of Gooding County is closely tied to agriculture. There are 467,712 acres in Gooding County of which 115,398 are irrigated. The primary crops grown in the county are hay, improved pasture, grains and seed crops, corn, potatoes, beans, sweet corn, and sugar beets. Trout production is a major industry in the Hagerman Valley with approximately 33,000,000 to 34,000,000 pounds produced in Gooding County in 2008. Gooding County has most of its acres in dry land that is being grazed by approximately 13,200 beef cattle and 18,052 sheep. Milk production is the fastest growing agricultural industry in the county with 244,400 animal units permitted for dairy cows, not including all the replacements.

Agricultural use. The county continues to retain a significant amount of agricultural and rangeland (about 373,100 acres in 2006). While future development and urbanization will result in conversion of agricultural land over the long term, residential and other development should be planned and located to reduce adverse impacts on agricultural operations as development occurs.

Opportunities for rural residential uses. Future rural residential development in this area should help address the desires of some County residents for a rural lifestyle, while minimizing impacts on agricultural uses, promoting permanent conservation of open space, and reducing obstacles to long-term urbanization as cities expand.

Preservation of open space in rural Gooding County. If the County is to retain areas that are non-urban, then new approaches to development and regulation, as well as incentives, are needed in rural areas to prevent similar conflicts in the future.

## Forests

Forests contribute to recreational and aesthetic values, enhance the appearance of developed areas, provide shade and valuable wildlife habitat, reduce soil erosion, cleanse the air, and help preserve valuable watersheds

## Wetlands

There are several natural and constructed wetlands throughout Gooding County that provide important functions through wildlife habitat, flood water storage, water quality enhancement, and open space preservation. The majority of the wetlands occur in close proximity to the Snake River and its associated tributaries.

## Soils

The USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service published a soil survey report for Gooding County in 1980. According to the soil surveys, there are eleven distinct types of soil found in Gooding County. These two soil types underlay the majority of agricultural activities, as well as the urban and suburban developments within Gooding County. The southern portion of the county has medium loss like soils over Snake River basalt. The composition of these soils is mainly coarse sand and gravel which are relatively porous and permeable?

## Trends Impacting Conservation in the Gooding Soil Conservation District (See Work Force Trends Attached)

- Urban impact on agriculture production
- Growth in agricultural areas
- Increasing small acreage farms, five acres or less
- Limited availability funds for conservation
- Focus on water quality compared to other conservation and environmental issues
- Increased Administrative requirements
- Trend to regulate agriculture and ranching
- Increase awareness and promote the science of Soil Health to ensure Agriculture Sustainable.

## Strategies to Address Trends

- Increased educational efforts targeted to outreach.
- Identify opportunities to coordinate outreach activities with traditional and non-traditional partners.
- Raising awareness of conservation values with state legislature and elected officials – help decision makers be better informed
- Strengthen Locally Led efforts
- Supervisors to become more informed on current issues impacting working lands, Farm Bill programs,
- Information from agencies instead of relying on partnership for leadership.
- Expand assistance to County Planning and Zoning issues impacting natural resources.
- Map noxious and invasive weeds to target more effectively weed control efforts
- Establish a data base to track resource conditions
- Host an open house to make public aware of goals
- Solicit input to improve Annual Plan/Five-Year Resource Conservation Business Plan
- Take a proactive approach to funding water delivery systems on irrigated cropland
- Identify the information methods to communicate with small landowners Sponsor project proposals with other Districts Conservation training for District Supervisors and staff.
- Encourage land use plans or strategies.

## Staffing Needs

- Full-time Conservation District Manager with benefits
- Full-time Conservation District Administrative Assistant with benefits
- Full-time Range Conservationist
- Full time Engineer

## Key Decision Makers

- Gooding County Commissioners and Planning (Mark Bolduc, Susan Bolton & Ron Buhler) and Zoning Board Members.
- State legislators representing conservation districts in Idaho (Senator - Representative- Steve Miller, Jack Nelson)
- U.S. Senators, Representatives and Staffers; Conservation District Supervisors; Key contacts for cities; Urban communities.

## Section IV: Identify and Prioritize Objectives Natural Resource Priorities and Goals:

The following priorities and goals are examples. Each Conservation District should develop priorities and goals applicable to the natural resource's issues in their District.
Priorities might include:

- Water Quantity
- Soil Health
- Water Quality
- Fish and Wildlife
- Rangeland and Grazing
- Pasture and hay land
- Irrigated cropland
- Non- Irrigated Cropland
- Information and Education
- District Operations
- Recreation
- Riparian
- Urban
- Carbon Sequestration
- Woodland
- Other – District Determined

# PRIORITIES AND GOALS

## 1. SOURCE WATER DEPLETION

- Assistance of Conservation Partners to provide and/or determine nutrient management technical assistance needed by dairies and beef feeding operations.
- Attend Basin and Watershed Advisory Group providing local feedback and administration of financial assistance where feasible.
- Coordinate meetings with Recharge Districts, Idaho Dept. of Water Resource, State Agencies and local Canal Co.

## 2. DEGRADED PLANT CONDITIONS

- Promote CCAA's with the US Fish and Wildlife and the Working Lands for Wildlife through NRCS for Assurances if the Sage Grouse is listed.
- Conservation Partners provide and/or determine need for windbreak projects and continue to help the community. Continue to promote air quality & beautification on Dairies along the County roadways.
- Develop a Range land use plan, promoting healthy rangeland multiple use and no net loss of economic or environmental benefit.
- Promote & continue to sell Fabric Mulch in conjunction with the Wood River SCD Tree Sale and all year long
- Identify and assist watershed planning in resource areas to control erosion and encourage sustainable agricultural activities.
- Assist in organizing a local association on initial attacks for rangeland fires.

## 3. WATER QUALITY

- Assistance of Conservation Partners to provide and/or determine nutrient management technical assistance needed by dairies and beef feeding operations.
- Attend Basin and Watershed Advisory Group providing local feedback and administration of financial assistance where feasible.
- Coordinate meetings with DEQ, IDWR, State Agencies and local groups.

## 4. FIELD SEDIMENT, NUTRIENT AND PATHOGEN LOSS

- Conservation Partners provide and/or determine need for windbreak projects and continue to help the community. Looking at promoting air quality & beautification on Dairies that are along the Freeway in the Wendell area.
- Promote & continue to sell Fabric Mulch in conjunction with the Wood River SCD Tree Sale and all year long
- Identify and assist watershed planning in resource areas to control erosion and encourage sustainable agricultural activities.
- SCD will provide current information to constituents on the Nez Perce Water Rights Settlement and Snake River Basin adjudication through the District website.
- Promote Soil Health!

## 5. URBAN CONSERVATION

- Develop and implement an Urban Conservation Outreach Program.
- Promote weed control through workshops and trainings

- Promote Soil Health awareness through Organized BMP's and Workshops.
- Promote Soil Health and Urban Agriculture awareness through hands on educational tools Community Garden.

## 6. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

- Provide all 5th grade students will have had the opportunity to participate in the conservation poster contest.
- Conservation District cooperator addresses, and files will be updated.
- SCD will provide current information to constituents through the District and website/Facebook.
- Develop and implement an Urban Conservation Outreach Program by annually conducting youth environmental education programs.
- Increase participation in speech contest, poster contest, Little City of the Rocks Workshop, Natural Resource Camp and the Envirothon contest.
- Annually sponsor a fair booth targeting landowners and operators in priority resource wind erosion areas and encourage participation in EQIP, WHIP and other Farm Bill programs to use conservation measures to reduce wind erosion.
- Conduct a Conservation Mulch Sale Program annually to encourage constituents to develop conservation and farmstead windbreaks.
- Explore potential of carbon sequestration credits.
- Provide reports to constituents on results of Bliss Nitrate Priority study area.

## 7. DISTRICT OPERATIONS

- Make available 5Y-Plans Annual Reports Budget as needed for federal and state agency assistance.
- Provide information to landowners on current environmental issues.
- Provide the opportunity for supervisors to complete Supervisor Training.
- Complete effective and efficient operations including accounting, personnel management, training and development, annual planning, and reporting.
- Carry out an effective legislative outreach program to ensure 100% State matching funds for all Districts.
- Conduct Conservation District elections in 2nd Tuesday in November.
- Annually conduct youth environmental education programs and increase participation in – speech contest, poster contest. Seek and Sponsor, Envirothon Team, sponsor a Fair Booth, Arbor Day Celebration.
- Continue to work on grant conservation opportunities.
- Promote and seek funding for the Community Garden.
- Promote and continue to sell Fabric Mulch in conjunction with the Wood River SWCD Tree Sale.

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*

# Gooding County
# Idaho

## Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

| | 2017 | % change since 2012 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of farms | 538 | -10 |
| Land in farms (acres) | 188,353 | -21 |
| Average size of farm (acres) | 350 | -13 |
| **Total** | ($) | |
| Market value of products sold | 783,388,000 | -17 |
| Government payments | 2,416,000 | +29 |
| Farm-related income | 11,176,000 | +19 |
| Total farm production expenses | 645,848,000 | -17 |
| Net cash farm income | 151,133,000 | -15 |
| **Per farm average** | ($) | |
| Market value of products sold | 1,456,112 | -8 |
| Government payments (average per farm receiving) | 27,147 | +151 |
| Farm-related income | 48,174 | +23 |
| Total farm production expenses | 1,200,480 | -8 |
| Net cash farm income | 280,916 | -6 |

**10** Percent of state agriculture sales

### Share of Sales by Type (%)

| | |
|---|---|
| Crops | 9 |
| Livestock, poultry, and products | 91 |

### Land in Farms by Use (%) [a]

| | |
|---|---|
| Cropland | 67 |
| Pastureland | 24 |
| Woodland | 1 |
| Other | 8 |

**Acres irrigated: 121,765**
65% of land in farms

### Land Use Practices (% of farms)

| | |
|---|---|
| No till | 2 |
| Reduced till | 6 |
| Intensive till | 27 |
| Cover crop | 9 |

### Farms by Value of Sales

| | Number | Percent of Total [a] |
|---|---|---|
| Less than $2,500 | 117 | 22 |
| $2,500 to $4,999 | 51 | 9 |
| $5,000 to $9,999 | 55 | 10 |
| $10,000 to $24,999 | 67 | 12 |
| $25,000 to $49,999 | 46 | 9 |
| $50,000 to $99,999 | 33 | 6 |
| $100,000 or more | 169 | 31 |

### Farms by Size

| | Number | Percent of Total [a] |
|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 acres | 129 | 24 |
| 10 to 49 acres | 187 | 35 |
| 50 to 179 acres | 69 | 13 |
| 180 to 499 acres | 86 | 16 |
| 500 to 999 acres | 28 | 5 |
| 1,000 + acres | 41 | 8 |

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

**Gooding County**
**Idaho, 2017**
Page 2

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*

## Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

| | Sales ($1,000) | Rank in State [b] | Counties Producing Item | Rank in U.S. [b] | Counties Producing Item |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **783,388** | **2** | **44** | **46** | **3,077** |
| **Crops** | **72,860** | **14** | **44** | **802** | **3,073** |
| Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas | 45,886 | 11 | 42 | 797 | 2,916 |
| Tobacco | - | - | - | - | 323 |
| Cotton and cottonseed | - | - | - | - | 647 |
| Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes | 13,059 | 16 | 41 | 179 | 2,821 |
| Fruits, tree nuts, berries | (D) | 23 | 37 | (D) | 2,748 |
| Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod | (D) | 39 | 43 | (D) | 2,601 |
| Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops | - | - | 14 | - | 1,384 |
| Other crops and hay | 13,886 | 18 | 44 | 180 | 3,040 |
| **Livestock, poultry, and products** | **710,529** | **1** | **44** | **26** | **3,073** |
| Poultry and eggs | (D) | 10 | 43 | (D) | 3,007 |
| Cattle and calves | 70,150 | 6 | 44 | 189 | 3,055 |
| Milk from cows | 620,327 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 1,892 |
| Hogs and pigs | (D) | (D) | 40 | (D) | 2,856 |
| Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk | 4,130 | 2 | 43 | 33 | 2,984 |
| Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys | 205 | 22 | 44 | 947 | 2,970 |
| Aquaculture | 14,187 | 2 | 22 | 27 | 1,251 |
| Other animals and animal products | 1,416 | 9 | 42 | 132 | 2,878 |

| **Total Producers** [c] | **946** |
|---|---|
| **Sex** | |
| Male | 628 |
| Female | 318 |
| **Age** | |
| <35 | 101 |
| 35 – 64 | 548 |
| 65 and older | 299 |
| **Race** | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 1 |
| Asian | 2 |
| Black or African American | - |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | - |
| White | 942 |
| More than one race | 1 |
| **Other characteristics** | |
| Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin | 75 |
| With military service | 98 |
| New and beginning farmers | 217 |

**Percent of farms that:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Have internet access | 83 |
| Farm organically | 1 |
| Sell directly to consumers | 6 |
| Hire farm labor | 33 |
| Are family farms | 95 |

**Top Crops in Acres** [d]

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn for silage or greenchop | 56,767 |
| Forage (hay/haylage), all | 38,002 |
| Corn for grain | 12,533 |
| Vegetables harvested, all | 3,899 |
| Potatoes | 3,805 |

**Livestock Inventory** (Dec 31, 2017)

| | |
|---|---|
| Broilers and other meat-type chickens | 158 |
| Cattle and calves | 318,333 |
| Goats | 5,078 |
| Hogs and pigs | 75 |
| Horses and ponies | 935 |
| Layers | 831 |
| Pullets | 104 |
| Sheep and lambs | 14,954 |
| Turkeys | 40 |

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.
[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [b] Among counties whose rank can be displayed. [c] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.
[d] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [e] Position below the line does not indicate rank.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

# Section V: Water Quality Component

## Water Quality (Gooding)

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the state agency designated to protect the state's water quality. DEQ's Surface Water Program is responsible for ensuring Idaho's streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands meet their beneficial uses and Idaho water quality standards. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act establishes requirements for states and tribes to identify and prioritize water bodies that do not meet water quality standards. This analysis is published and submitted to the EPA in Idaho's Integrated Report. Idaho must develop a water quality improvement plan, called a total maximum daily load (TMDL), for those water bodies not meeting water quality standards. In Idaho, TMDLs are assessed on a subbasin level, which means water bodies and pollutants within a hydrologic subbasin are generally addressed in a single document.

The Gooding Soil and Water Conservation District has parts of four subbasin within its boundaries. 60.2 % of the Gooding SWCD is part of the Upper Snake – Rock Subbasin. 35.9% of the conservation district is part of the Big Wood River Subbasin, and 3.6 and 0.3% of the district is part of the Little Wood River and Camas Creek Subbasins respectively.

The Gooding SWCD works with the Upper Snake-Rock Watershed Advisory Group (WAG) and the Wood River WAG (representing the Big Wood River, the Little Wood River, and Camas Creek Subbasins) to provide local public input and guidance to DEQ when developing a TMDL and assist in implementing antidegradation projects to restore and maintain Idaho's waters to the appropriate condition.

### Table of Subbasin Assessments, TMDLs, Implementation Plans, and Five-Year Reviews

| Subbasin Name | Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) | TMDL Status | Implementation Plan Status | Five Year Review Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Wood River Subbasin | 17040219 | Approved by EPA May 2002<br><br>Errata approved by EPA February 2012<br><br>Temperature Addendum Approved by EPA December 2013 | Agriculture Completed October 2006; Revised February 2014 | |
| Camas Creek Subbasin | 17040220 | Approved by EPA September 2005 | Agriculture Completed August 2007; | |

| Subbasin Name | Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) | TMDL Status | Implementation Plan Status | Five Year Review Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016 Temperature Addendum Approved by EPA December 2016 | Revised March 2013 | |
| Little Wood River Subbasin | 17040221 | Approved by EPA September 2005 | Agriculture Completed March 2010 | |
| Snake River (Upper Snake-Rock) Subbasin | 17040212 | Mid Snake TMDL Phase I Approved by EPA April 1997<br>Upper Snake Rock TMDL Approved by EPA August 2000<br>Upper Snake Rock TMDL Modification Approved by EPA September 2005<br>City of Twin Falls TSS Revision Submitted to EPA January 2011 | Completed June 2001 | Completed April 2010 |

A complete list of the stream segments of concern can be found in Exhibit B starting on page 20 of this document as developed by Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

**Exhibit B:**

**Big Wood River Subbasin**

**Subbasin at a Glance**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hydrologic Unit Code | 17040219 |
| Size | 1,496 square miles (957,495 acres) |
| Water Bodies with EPA-Approved TMDLs (Category 4a) | Big Wood River, Croy Creek, Eagle Creek, East Fork Wood River, Greenhorn Creek, Lake Creek, Magic Reservoir, Malad River, Quigley Creek, Rock Creek, Seamans Creek, Thorn Creek, Warm Springs Creek |
| Beneficial Uses Affected | Cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, primary and secondary contact recreation, drinking water supply |
| Major Land Uses | Range, forest, agriculture |
| Date Approved by EPA | May 2002<br>Approval Letter |
| Date Errata Approved by EPA | February 2012<br>Approval Letter |
| Date Tributaries Temperature Addendum Approved by EPA | December 2013<br>Approval Letter |

Waterbodies located partially or wholly in Gooding SCD

**Subbasin Characteristics**

The Big Wood River subbasin is located in south-central Idaho and is made up of three elevation-ecological areas in Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, and Camas Counties. These areas include the Sawtooth National Forest (above 5,800 feet in elevation), the Wood River Valley (4,000–5,800 feet in elevation), and the agricultural area (below 4,000 feet elevation). The Wood River Valley has atypical ecological characteristics of the lower elevation area. All physical and biological characteristics of the Big Wood River subbasin are related to these elevation-ecological areas.

## 2002 Subbasin Assessment and TMDL

The overall purpose of this subbasin assessment and TMDL is to characterize and document pollutant loads within the Big Wood River subbasin. Twenty stream segments on the §303(d) list were evaluated; an additional four stream segments that were not on the §303(d) list were also evaluated.

The document recommends that four streams (Horse Creek, Owl Creek, Baker Creek, and East Fork Wood River) be removed from the §303(d) list. These streams are meeting their beneficial uses and/or state water quality standards.

The document also recommends two additional stream segments be listed on the next §303(d) list. The first is in the Big Wood River main stem from Base Line to Magic Reservoir. The second is in the Big Wood River main stem from Interstate 84 to the Snake River (or the Malad River).

TMDLs were established for sediment, nutrients, and bacteria. Flow alteration will be evaluated further. A TMDL was not being established at this time for streams polluted by nitrite + nitrate. Temperature and dissolved oxygen TMDLs will be deferred until 2003 pending collection of more information. A TMDL was not established for turbidity at this time since the sediment TMDLs will create reductions in turbidity. The TMDL recommends that ammonia be delisted as a pollutant of concern.

## 2002 TMDL: Streams and Pollutants for Which TMDLs Were Developed

### Big Wood River

Sediment, nutrients, bacteria

### Eagle Creek

Sediment, nutrients

### Lake Creek

Nutrients

### Placer Creek

Nutrients

### Cove Creek

Sediment, nutrients

### Greenhorn Creek

Sediment, nutrients

### Quigley Creek

Sediment, nutrients

### Croy Creek

Sediment, nutrients

### Seamans Creek

Sediment, nutrients

**Rock Creek**

Sediment, nutrients, bacteria

**East Fork Rock Creek**

Sediment, nutrients

**Thorn Creek**

Sediment, nutrients

**2011 Errata to the Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan**

This document corrected calculation errors in four tables that appeared in the final *Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan* (a total maximum daily load, or TMDL), approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on May 15, 2002. The calculation errors were a result of not using the correct design flow capacity for three wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). The errors did not come to light until a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) draft permit reissuance for the City of Hailey. The City of Ketchum and the Meadows WWTPs were also affected. DEQ and EPA recognized the errors and DEQ corrected Table H, page xviii; Table XX, page 64; Table HHH, page 76; and Table PPP, page 89. The revised tables are included in this errata and supersede those in the 2002 TMDL.

**2013 Addendum**

This document addresses three water bodies in the Big Wood River subbasin that have been placed in Category 5 of the 2010 Integrated Report for temperature impairment. Temperature TMDLs were developed for two of these water bodies: Quigley Creek and Rock Creek. Effective target shade levels were established for Quigley Creek and Rock Creek based on the concept of maximum shading under potential natural vegetation resulting in natural background temperature levels. Black Canyon Creek was found to have insufficient water to be assessed. No sources or pathways of pollutants were identified for Black Canyon Creek and the two assessment units of this water body are proposed for delisting in the next Integrated Report cycle.

**2013 Addendum: Streams and Pollutants for Which TMDLs Were Developed**

**Quigley Creek**

Temperature

**Rock Creek**

Temperature

**Subbasin Documents**

- The Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan (May 2002)
- Big Wood River Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load: Implementation Plan for Agriculture (October 2006; Revised February 2014)
- Errata to the Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan (November 2011)

- Big Wood River Tributaries Temperature Total Maximum Daily Loads: Addendum to the Big Wood River Watershed Management Plan (October 2013)

### Camas Creek Subbasin

### Subbasin at a Glance

| | |
|---|---|
| Hydrologic Unit Code | 17040220 |
| Size | 685.3 square miles (438,592 acres) |
| Water Bodies with EPA-Approved TMDLs (Category 4a) | Beaver Creek, Camas Creek, Camp Creek, Corral Creek, Dairy Creek, Elk Creek, McKinney Creek, Mormon Reservoir, Soldier Creek, Wildhorse Creek, Willow Creek |
| Beneficial Uses Affected | Cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, secondary contact recreation |
| Major Land Uses | Range, agriculture |
| Date Approved by EPA | September 2005<br>Approval Letter |
| Date 2016 Temperature Addendum Approved by EPA | December 2016<br>Approval Letter |

Waterbodies located partially or wholly in Gooding SCD

### Subbasin Characteristics

The Camas Creek subbasin lies in south-central Idaho; Camas Creek is the main water body that drains the subbasin. The creek originates in the Camas Prairie and discharges into Magic Reservoir.

### 2005 Subbasin Assessment and TMDL

Biological and water chemistry data were used to determine if the beneficial uses of the water bodies in the Camas Creek subbasin were fully supported. When data indicated that beneficial uses were being fully supported, DEQ recommending removing the water bodies from the §303(d) list. When biological data indicated that beneficial uses were not fully supported, DEQ used water chemistry data to identify the source

of pollutants impacting beneficial uses. Once a pollutant was identified, load allocations for the appropriate point and nonpoint sources were completed.

TMDLs were completed for 12 water bodies in the subbasin: 11 of the 12 listed water bodies (all but Mormon Reservoir), plus Dairy Creek. TMDLs for Dairy Creek and McKinney Creek should help address sediment and nutrient issues in Mormon Reservoir.

Data indicate that beneficial uses were supported in three of the listed water bodies (Willow Creek, Beaver Creek, and Little Beaver Creek). However, temperature TMDLs were completed on these water bodies because temperature data indicate that water quality should not be capable of fully supporting beneficial uses.

Flow alteration was found to be a source of pollution impacting the water body in a number of cases. However, 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." Therefore, TMDLs were not completed for flow alteration.

**2005 TMDL: Streams and Pollutants for Which TMDLs Were Developed**

**Camp Creek**

Sediment, temperature

**Elk Creek**

Sediment

**Soldier Creek**

Sediment, temperature

**Corral Creek**

Sediment, temperature

**Cow Creek**

Sediment, nutrients

**Wild Horse Creek**

Sediment, bacteria, temperature

**Dairy Creek**

Sediment, nutrients

**McKinney Creek**

Sediment

**Camas Creek**

Sediment, nutrients, temperature

**Willow Creek**

Temperature

### Beaver Creek

Temperature

### Little Beaver Creek

Temperature

### Subbasin Documents

- Camas Creek Subbasin Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load (August 2005)
- Camas Creek Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plan for Agriculture (Revised March 2013)
- Camas Creek Subbasin Five-Year Review (December 2016)
- Camas Creek Subbasin Total Maximum Daily Load: 2016 Temperature Addendum (December 2016)
- Errata to the Camas Creek Subbasin Total Maximum Daily Load: 2016 Temperature Addendum (December 2016)

## Little Wood River Subbasin

### Subbasin at a Glance

| | |
|---|---|
| Hydrologic Unit Code | 17040221 |
| Size | 1,132 square miles (724,480 acres) |
| Water Bodies with EPA-Approved TMDLs (Category 4a) | Dry Creek, Fish Creek, Little Wood River, Muldoon Creek, Silver Creek |
| Beneficial Uses Affected | Cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, secondary contact recreation |
| Major Land Uses | Range, agriculture, forest |
| Date Approved by EPA | September 2005<br>Approval Letter |

Waterbodies located partially or wholly in Gooding SWCD

### Subbasin Characteristics

The Little Wood River subbasin lies in south-central Idaho. The river originates in the Pioneer Mountains of the Sawtooth National Forest and discharges in the desert plains at the Big Wood River.

### 2005 Subbasin Assessment and TMDL

Nutrients were measured in the form of total phosphorus and total inorganic nitrogen. High annual averages of total inorganic nitrogen, combined with elevated total phosphorus levels, indicate that nutrients could be at levels capable of contributing to nuisance aquatic growth. Nutrient TMDLs have been completed for Fish Creek (both above and below Fish Creek Reservoir) and for the Little Wood River from Silver Creek to the Big Wood River.

Sediment was measured in the water column as total suspended solids and as percent fines. Where percent fines were elevated, streambank erosion inventories were completed to determine if streambanks were the source of sediment. Streambank erosion TMDLs for sediment were completed on Dry Creek, both segments of Fish Creek, and the Little Wood River from Silver Creek to the Big Wood River.

Bacteria and temperature both have numeric water quality standards and, as such, have numeric values that have to be met. Where numeric bacteria standards were exceeded, additional samples were collected; a bacteria TMDL was completed for Fish Creek above Fish Creek Reservoir. Where water temperatures were elevated, the canopy cover of the water bodies was measured to develop TMDLs. Temperature TMDLs were completed on Loving Creek, Muldoon Creek, both segments of Fish Creek, and the Little Wood River.

Flow alteration has been identified as pollution for many of the water bodies. However, the US Environmental Protection Agency does not consider flow alteration as a pollutant 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 alteration. The water bodies with flow alteration have been identified as such and put on a list of water bodies impaired by pollution.

Where biological and water chemistry data indicated that beneficial uses were being fully supported, those water bodies were proposed for removal from the §303(d) list. Both Fish Creek Reservoir and Little Wood River Reservoir were recommended for removal.

**2005 TMDL: Streams and Pollutants for Which TMDLs Were Developed**

**Little Wood River (headwaters to reservoir)**

Temperature

**Little Wood River (Silver Creek to Big Wood River)**

Sediment, nutrients, temperature

**Fish Creek (above Fish Creek Reservoir)**

Sediment, nutrients, bacteria, temperature

**Fish Creek (below Fish Creek Reservoir)**

Sediment, nutrients, temperature

**Dry Creek**

Sediment

**Muldoon Creek**

Temperature

**Loving Creek**

Temperature

### Subbasin Documents

- Little Wood River Subbasin Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load (August 2005)
- Little Wood River Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plan for Agriculture (March 2010)

## Snake River (Upper Snake-Rock) Subbasin

### Subbasin at a Glance

| | |
|---|---|
| Hydrologic Unit Code | 17040212 |
| Size | 2,438 square miles (1,536,880 acres) |
| Water Bodies with EPA-Approved TMDLs (Category 4a) | Billingsley Creek, Briggs Creek, Cedar Draw, Clear Creek, Clear Lakes, Clover Creek, Deep Creek, Dry Creek, McMullen Creek, Mud Creek, North/Dry Cottonwood Creek, Pioneer Reservoir, Riley Creek, Rock Creek, Sand Springs, Snake River and tributaries, tributaries to Yahoo and Deep Creeks, Vinyard Creek, West Fork Dry Creek |
| Beneficial Uses Affected | Cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, primary and secondary contact recreation |
| Major Land Uses | Rangeland, agriculture |
| Date Mid-Snake River TMDL Approved by EPA | April 1997<br>EPA Approval Letter |
| Date Approved by EPA | August 2000<br>EPA Approval Letter |
| Date Modification Approved by EPA | September 2005<br>EPA Approval Letter |

Waterbodies located partially or wholly in Gooding SWCD

## Subbasin Characteristics

The Upper Snake-Rock subbasin is located in southern Idaho, primarily in Gooding, Jerome, and Twin Falls Counties. Over 95% of the subbasin is a Snake River Basin/High Desert ecoregion. Its topography consists of tablelands with medium to high relief, and its vegetation is made up predominantly of a sagebrush-grass zone with minimal riparian vegetation in the Middle Snake River or its tributaries. The land use in the subbasin is 54% desert shrublands (on which grazing is a major activity) and 41% agricultural land (both irrigated and dryland).

## 1999 Subbasin Assessment and TMDL

In the Upper Snake-Rock subbasin, 31 water bodies/stream segments were listed on the 1996 §303(d) list, including 10 segments of the middle Snake River. The TMDL covers 93 miles of the Snake River, including 28 named tributaries.

The middle Snake River TMDL, discussed below, also covers portions of this subbasin.

The middle Snake River is a managed water system where normal flow regime are no longer present, which allows sediment to accumulate. In general, the middle Snake River and its tributaries are impacted by runoff from irrigated crop production, rangeland, pastureland, animal holding areas, feedlots, dredging, hydro-modification, and urban runoff. Natural springs have exhibited hydro-modification and streambank modification from activities relating to sedimentation, aquaculture, hydropower, irrigated crop production, and land development.

TMDLs were not written for ammonia, nitrogen, pesticides, oil and grease, or temperature. Data did not show that nitrogen, pesticides, or oil and grease were exceeding water quality standards or impacting beneficial uses. It is recommended that pesticides and oil and grease be removed from the §303(d) list; nitrogen levels will continue to be reviewed by DEQ. Clover Creek was found to be polluted by ammonia, but ammonia is not listed on the §303(d) list for Clover Creek. It is recommended that ammonia be added to the next §303(d) list for Clover Creek; a TMDL will be completed after this occurs. Temperature TMDLs have been deferred until after new water quality standards are developed for temperature.

## 1999 TMDL: Streams and Pollutants for Which TMDLs Were Developed

### Alpheus Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), phosphorus

### Billingsley Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

### Blind Canyon Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

### Cedar Draw

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

### Clear Springs

Sediment (total suspended solids), phosphorus

Clover Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Cottonwood Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Crystal Springs

Sediment (total suspended solids), phosphorus

Deep Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Dry Creek (2 segments)

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Dry Creek (West Fork)

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Ellison Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), phosphorus

McMullen Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Mud Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Riley Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Rock Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Thousand Springs Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), phosphorus

Vineyard Creek

Sediment (total suspended solids), phosphorus

Bliss Reservoir

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

Lower Salmon Falls Reservoir

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

**Pioneer Reservoir**

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

**Shoshone Falls Reservoir**

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

**Upper Salmon Falls Reservoir**

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

**Middle Snake River (10 segments)**

Sediment (total suspended solids), pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria), phosphorus

**1997 Middle Snake River Watershed Assessment and TMDL**

**Watershed at a Glance**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hydrologic Unit Code | 17040212 (Upper Snake-Rock Subbasin)<br>17040213 (Salmon Falls Subbasin) |
| Size | 94 square miles (60,160 acres) |
| Beneficial Uses Affected | Aquatic life, primary and secondary contact recreation |
| Major Land Uses | Irrigated agriculture, confined animal feeding operations, food processing, aquaculture, urban, hydroelectric development |

A large portion of the economy and culture of south-central Idaho is dependent on water provided by the middle Snake River and its tributaries. The middle Snake River has 14 segments listed as priority segments on the 1996 §303(d) list.

The middle Snake River's hydrologic system is shaped by precipitation, the river itself, tributaries, irrigation return flows, ground water flow, and geothermal sites. With the exception of precipitation, all of these sources receive nutrient inputs from human activities. Severely diminished instream flows have historically limited the middle Snake River's ability to assimilate these nutrient-rich inputs.

This document is the first phase in a phased TMDL and focuses on reductions in total phosphorus. Proposed industry total phosphorus reductions will be implemented within 5 years of the approval of this TMDL and will be maintained for an additional 5 years to reach an instream target of 0.75 milligrams per liter total phosphorus at Gridley Bridge in Hagerman, Idaho. Total phosphorus reductions will come from aquaculture, food processors, municipalities, confined animal feeding operations, irrigated agriculture, and the hydroelectric industry.

Additional phases of the phased TMDL focus on sediment reduction (phase II), nitrogen reduction (phase III), flow (phase IV), and other pollutants and stressors (phase V). These phases have been addressed simultaneously in the Upper Snake Rock TMDL.

### 1997 TMDL: Streams and Pollutant for Which TMDLs Were Developed

### 14 sections of the middle Snake River, including Bliss, Shoshone Falls, Upper Salmon Falls, and Lower Salmon Falls Reservoirs

Total phosphorus

### Aquaculture Wasteload Allocations

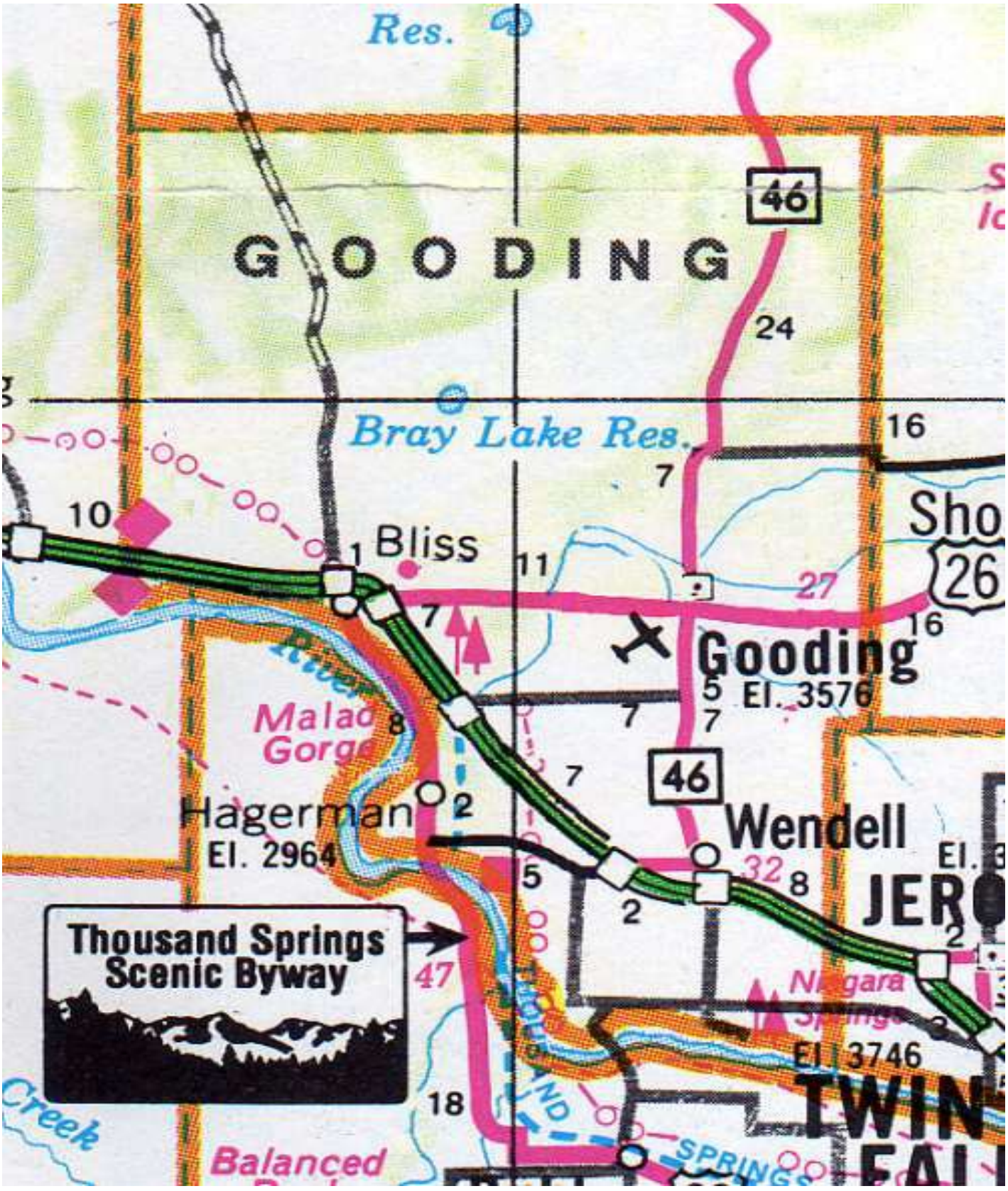
Draft wasteload allocations for aquaculture facilities were developed in July 2004. These allocations are designed to meet the total phosphorus reductions as specified in the Middle Snake River and Upper Snake Rock TMDLs. The allocations affect 37 TMDLs for total phosphorus and total suspended solids and six associated segments of the Snake River.

Public comments were accepted on the document in August 2004. Based on the information and comments received, DEQ modified the document and resubmitted it for public comment in the following three parts:

- Upper Snake Rock TMDL Modification Part 1 (February 2004)
- Upper Snake Rock TMDL Modification Part 2 (April 2005)
- Upper Snake Rock TMDL Modification Part 3 (May 2005)

### Subbasin Documents

- Middle Snake River Watershed Management Plan: Phase 1 TMDL Total Phosphorus (January 1997)
- The Upper Snake Rock Watershed Management Plan: The Upper Snake Rock Subbasin Assessment & the Upper Snake Rock Total Maximum Daily Load (December 1999)
- TMDL Executive Summary: Upper Snake/Rock Subbasin TMDL (July 2000)
- The Upper Snake Rock TMDL Modification (July 2005)
- The Upper Snake Rock Implementation Plan (June 2001)
- Upper Snake Rock Subbasin TMDL (2000 & 2005) City of Twin Falls TSS Revision (January 2011)
- Upper Snake Rock/Middle Snake TMDLs (HUC ID17040212): 5-Year TMDL Review (April 2010)




**THE GOODING SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT**
**District Landowners/Cooperators**

# GOODING SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
# UPCOMING EVENTS AND MEETINGS

| | |
|---|---|
| June - 2023 | Gooding SCD Board meeting – 1:00 p.m.<br>FY20 Fiscal Year ends |
| July - 2023 | **Fourth of July** - office closed<br>Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 p.m. |
| August - 2023 | Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 p.m.<br>County Fair |
| September - 2023 | District Audit Due<br>**Labor Day** – Office Closed<br>Little City of Rocks Outdoor Adventure<br>Gooding SCD Board Meeting<br>Speech Contest |
| October – 2023 | Columbus Day office closed<br>Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 p.m.<br>Fall Division VI meeting<br>Poster Contest and Speech Contest Judging |
| November - 20223 | Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 p.m.<br>Veterans Day office closed<br>**Thanksgiving** - Office closed<br>IASCD Conference Boise, Idaho |
| December -2023 | Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 p.m.<br>Begin work on Annual Workplan<br>**Christmas Day** |
| January - 2024 | Gooding SCD Board meeting – 1:00 P.M.<br>Re-Organize the Board<br>Approve Continuing Resolution (Business |
| February - 2024 | Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 P.M.<br>Spring Division IV meeting<br>**President's Day** – Office Closed |

| | |
|---|---|
| **March - 2024** | Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 P.M.<br>Update 5Y-Plan<br>Poster / Garden presentations<br>Ag in the Classroom |
| **April - 2024** | Gooding SCD Board Meeting<br>Celebrate Arbor Day / Presentations<br>Start of Stewardship Week<br>Fabric Mulch promotion |
| **May - 2024** | Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 p.m. Review<br>Final Budget/Plan<br>State Envirothon<br>Memorial Day office closed |
| **June - 2024** | Gooding SCD Board Meeting – 1:00 p.m.<br>FY20 Fiscal Year ends |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District

**Conservation District Priority Number 1: SOURCE WATER DEPLETION**

**OBJECTIVE):** Address water quantity conditions as it affects agriculture, fisheries and wildlife resources within the district. Meet regulations of the Clean Water Act, Anti-degradation and Endangered Species Act.

**GOAL(S):** To meet the rules and regulations of the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act and Antidegradation Plan for Agriculture.

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| Encourage participation in source water conversion and Improvements in irrigation efficiency. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote and coordinate efforts to encourage aquifer recharge with Lower Snake River Aquifer Recharge District (Nielson site) | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Continue to promote ***15' No-Till Drill*** for Soil Health -Cover Crops -Direct Seed and No–Till practices through NRCS applications but also through District Demo Projects. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote & Contribute to Cloud Seeding! | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Continue to seek funding to assist landowner/ operators to control soil erosion and improve water quantity. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote ground water with CREP contract and many RCPP contracts in Gooding County. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote the use of Fabric Mulch to combat weeds and help keep moisture in the ground! | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Educate and demonstrate to landowners (via the community garden) the use of warm & cool season cover crops and drought tolerant grasses. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District

**Conservation District Priority Number 2: DEGRADED PLANT CONDITIONS**

**OBJECTIVE:** To encourage, promote and enable the coordinated use of public and private range and grazing Lands in Gooding County.

**GOAL(S):** To assist with sustainable use of agricultural lands, utilizing grazing harvest methods to control and manage vegetation while benefiting landowner production and wildlife conservation.

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| Promote the preservation of the Greater Sage Grouse with the Gooding County Sage Grouse Plan. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Encourage the development of prescribed grazing plans for livestock management, to achieve proper vegetative utilization and coordinate grazing use with seasonal needs of existing and migratory wildlife; (i.e., nesting season of Sage Grouse). | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Continue to coordinate with BLM, USFS, USFWS, NMFS, NRCS and IDFG to assist with public land grazing issues and enhancements. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Assist the county with information regarding threatened wildlife for the purpose of developing or adopting a plan. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Develop multi-County block grants to secure funding of District staff to work with ranchers on grazing issues. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote wildfire prevention and awareness with the Arbor Day celebration. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District

**Conservation District Priority Number 3: FIELD SEDIMENT, NUTRIENT AND PATHOGEN LOSS**

**OBJECTIVE:** To maintain an economic stability of the agricultural industry and multiple uses by assisting cooperators to improve ***Soil Health***, forage quality and quantity of agriculture within the district.

**GOAL(S):** The Gooding SCD Board of supervisors will provide assistance to private landowners and land users to plan, develop, and implement conservation plans targeted to soil health and sustainability.

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| Promote education on benefits of cover crops, focusing on carbon retention from maintaining organic residue and improvement of organic matter (OM %). | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors / NRCS |
| Benefits of Cover Crops and No-Till:<br>• Improvement of Organic Matter!<br>• Reduction of fertilizer requirements by retaining carbon from residue and cover crop.<br>• Encourage carbon storage by retaining crop stubble and cover crop residue.<br>• Promote/ encourage soil structure by use of no-till planter.<br>• Educate on benefits of micro-organisms and maintaining soil structure.<br>• Demonstrate improved infiltration, increased soil holding capacity and reduced runoff with soil structure, benefiting water quality.<br>• Improved habitat for micro-biota from stabilized soil temperatures from growing cover crops.<br>• Coordinate workshops, field tours and trainings when needed. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors / NRCS<br>  |

# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Priority Number 3: **FIELD SEDIMENT NUTRIENT AND PATHOGEN LOSS**<br>Trees Against the Wind to promote windbreaks:<br>a. Highway 46<br>b. City of Hagerman<br>c. Fabric Mulch sales<br>d. Workshop 5th graders<br>e. Arbor Day Plantings<br>f. Tree Workshops<br>g. Pollinator Habitat | 2023-2024 | Supervisor<br>Administrative Assistant<br>NRCS |
| Review and support Food Security Act plans to control and or prevent soil erosion to sustainable levels. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors / NRCS |
| Tree planting for energy conservation to “Urban Conservation” to establish new program. (Urban Conservation - Greening it up one tree at a time) | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote strip tilling through local custom operators for less disturbance and more production.<br><br>Implement BMP’s on projects within the District. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote the Wood River, Camas and Blaine SWCD Tree Sales. | Spring / Summer | Supervisors<br>Administrative Assistant |
| Promote Weed Barrier / Fabric Mulch. | ALL YEAR | Supervisors<br>Administrative Assistant |
| Participate in TMDL implementation. | 2023-2024 | Supervisors |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District

**Conservation District Priority Number 4: RANGELAND - GRAZING MANAGEMENT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

**OBJECTIVE:** To encourage, promote and enable the coordinated use of public and private range and grazing lands in Gooding County.

**GOAL(S):** To assist with the sustainable use of agricultural lands. Utilizing grazing harvest methods to control and manage vegetation to the benefit of landowner production & wildlife conservation.

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| Promote improvements of Rangeland conditions and trends through NRCS technical assistance and SCD presentations. | 2023-2024 | Supervisors, NRCS Admin. Asst. |
| Contribute and partner with the Wood River District on a **Rangeland Drill** to promote and offer management to private landowners on the importance of Rangeland Health. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors |
| Promote use of RCRDP loans and grants for range land improvements. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Assist producers by providing technical assistance for pasture and range planning, consider utilizing Working Lands for Wildlife (WLFW) programs when appropriate. | 2023-2024 | Supervisors, NRCS Barbara Messick |
| Partner and promote Rangeland Health with the Wood River District, to demonstrate projects on private lands using plateau & spring plantings to help control cheatgrass. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote Biological Control & Seeding – Gooding County Bug Crew | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote Conservation by being pro-active! | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District

**Conservation District Priority Number 5: WATER QUALITY**

**OBJECTIVE):** Address conditions with water quality as it affects agriculture, fisheries and wildlife resources within the district while maintaining multiple use and meet regulations of the Clean Water Act, Anti-degradation and Endangered Species Act. To improve ground and surface water quality in Gooding County by promoting and implementing Best Management Practices to control erosion and reduce pollutants.

**GOAL(S):** To meet the rules and regulations of the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act and Antidegradation Plan for Agriculture.

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| Encourage Best Management Practices to control and reduce non-point source pollution. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Encourage cooperators to develop and implement nutrient management plans. Promote the education of nutrient balance using soil test and plant utilization charts to determine nutrient requirements. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Provide assistance to cooperators with Confined Animal Feeding Operations and or Animal Feeding Operations. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Seek funding to assist landowner/ operators to control soil erosion and improve water quality 303(d) listed water bodies. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Continue to look for new and Innovative projects, encourage use of riparian buffers.<br><br>Promote and participate in the WQPA program from Soil Water Commission. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant Supervisors / NRCS |
| Promote educational programs through youth activities and workshops. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District

**Conservation District Priority Number 6: URBAN CONSERVATION**

Goal(s): To promote and encourage conservation of natural resources in Gooding County.

Objective: Allow for the wise use of Natural Resources in the District.

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| Promote Urban Conservation by the following:<br>Working with U of I on promoting Compost, Cover Crops and Soil Health<br>Eminent Domain, Parks & Recreation throughout Gooding County | 2023-2024 | NRCS<br>Administrative Assistant<br>Gooding SCD |
| Promote and provide training for landowners to improve Urban Conservation. | 2023-2024 | NRCS<br>Gooding SCD |
| Assist NRCS through education to small producers on pasture and range planning.<br>Provide rangeland drill for private landowners for wildfire restoration and wildlife rehabilitation in partnership with Wood River SWCD. | 2023-2024 | Gooding SCD/Administrative Assistant<br>NRCS |
| Coordinate and promote Weed Workshop – Biological Control<br>Educate landowners on new alternatives for invasive weeds & cheat grass through partnership and grants with Wood River SWCD. | 2023-2024 | Gooding SCD /Administrative Assistant<br>NRCS |
| Promote and increase awareness of Soil Health, Organic BMP's including Workshops. | 2023-2024 | Gooding SCD/ Administrative Assistant |
| Promote, coordinate and demonstrate the use of cover crops, direct seed & No - Till through the use of the Community Garden and our partners University of Idaho. | 2023-2024 | NRCS<br>Administrative Assistant<br>SCD |
| Promote Urban Agriculture (pollinator habitat, native plantings, cover crops) and community food insecurities through the work of the Community Garden Project. | 2023-2024 | Gooding SCD<br>University of Idaho Extension<br>NRCS |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District


**Conservation District Priority Number 7: INFORMATION AND EDUCATION**

**OBJECTIVE:** To conduct cooperator and youth education activities and programs that encourage the wise use of natural resources.

**GOAL(S):** To promote the Natural Resource Conservation with Gooding SCD constituents.

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| a. Provide sound economical alternatives regarding non-point source pollution | ALL YEAR | NRCS, |
| b. Promote demonstration projects – Targeting Soil Health | | SUPERVISORS |
| c. Promote and advertise on website | | ADMINISTRATIVE |
| d. Maintain and update Website and Facebook | ALL YEAR | ASSISTANT |
| e. Meet with local Legislators | | |
| f. Assist, promote and sponsor Envirothon participation | | |
| g. IASCD Poster Contest | ALL YEAR | SUPERVISORS |
| h. IASCD Speech Contest | | ADMINISTRATIVE |
| i. Coordinate and promote Little City of the Rocks 5th Grade Workshop | ALL YEAR | ASSISTANT |
| j. Support Natural Resources Camp | | |
| k. Support Forestry Contest | | |
| l. Land Judging / FFA | | NRCS, |
| m. Coordinate and Promote the Gooding Community Garden | ALL YEAR | SUPERVISORS |
| n. Promote warm and cold season cover crop demo projects | | ADMINISTRATIVE |
| o. Support Rangeland Contest | | ASSISTANT |
| p. Southern Idaho Biological Weed Control Program | ALL YEAR | |
| q. Windbreak Tree Planting (Trees Against the Wind) | APRIL | NRCS, |
| r. Arbor Day Celebration and Presentations | | SUPERVISORS |
| s. Promote Workshops and trainings when needed | ALL YEAR | ADMINISTRATIVE ASST. |
| t. County Fair – Pollinator and Harvest festivals in Lincoln and Gooding Counties. | | |
| u. Conservation Farmer of the Year & Governors Award when needed | ALL YEAR | SUPERVISORS |
| v. Little City of Rocks Workshop to increase youth and public awareness of Natural Resources, Geology, Archeology, Hydrology, Wildlife and Culture resources. | | ADMINISTRATIVE ASST. |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District


**Conservation District Priority Number 8: DISTRICT OPERATIONS**

**OBJECTIVE:** To provide leadership and management of the highest quality to meet goals and objectives established by the district to coordinate with Federal and State Agencies.

**GOAL(S):** The Gooding SCD Board of supervisors will provide assistance to private landowners to plan, develop and implement conservation plans.

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| Provide guidance and resource prioritization to NRCS for programs via local working group. Identify conservation priorities; encourage development and implementation of programs & projects including energy. | 2023-2024 | Supervisors<br>Kay Hults |
| Develop, review, and adopt land use plans or strategies to benefit agriculture economics and sustainability. Provide technical guidance to Gooding County Commissioners, City & P&Z boards on conservation issues. Provide information to educate legislators on local district issues. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors |
| Hold annual Legislative Luncheon to discuss project needs and keep good relations with our local legislator who are advocates of conservation. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors |
| Develop and submit Conservation District Annual Plan of Work and District 5-Year Plan (Antidegradation Plan) when requested. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors |
| Host Local Working Group Meeting as needed to identify resource needs related to Gooding County producers and direct technical resources. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors |
| Develop a Gooding SCD annual budget; submit district requests for funding to Gooding County Commissioners and the Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Commission. | Spring | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors |

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# FY-2024 Annual Plan of Work
# Gooding Soil Conservation District

**Conservation District Priority Number 9: DISTRICT OPERATIONS**

**OBJECTIVE:** To operate in accordance with Conservation District Law. To reach the ideal state of our natural resources and utilize them wisely to promote Idaho partnership through conservation programs.

**GOAL(S):** To operate as an effective and efficient subdivision of State Government!

| Actions: | Target Date | Individual(s) Responsible |
|---|---|---|
| Maintain financial management system using QuickBooks software including annual audit.<br>Submit financial reports and budget to the Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission as required. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors |
| Schedule and hold Board Meetings Annually. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors |
| Develop and maintain employee and staff development program to include attendance at IASCD Division Meetings, IASCD Annual Conference, and other local, state and regional meetings. | 2023-2024 | Administrative Assistant<br>Supervisors |
| Maintain administrative policies and procedures for district operations:<br><br>Update District Policy and Procedures Manual, open meeting law; conduct annual elections; complete annual plan of work, provide administrative assistance to NRCS. | 2023-2024 | **Administrative Assistant Supervisors** |

# THE GOODING SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

- Company brochures:
- Website: www.goodingscd.weebly.com:
- Email: goodingscd1@gmail.com
- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/#!/gooding.soil: