

5Y-PLAN
JULY 2023 - JUNE 2028



**The Wood River Soil and Water
Conservation District
5Y-Plan
Annual Work Plan
FY-24 Budget
Letter of Intent**



Neher Water Quality Project



**Community Garden and Pollinator
Pocket Park Project**

Pictured Left: The Wood River SWCD's stream bank restoration project completed on the Little Wood River at Neher Park. Progress is being made on the parking lot and the ADA compacted trails. Bridges made from flatbed trucks and other innovative ideas have been completed as well as restrooms. The Neher Park will be a great tool for the district to facilitate workshops and trainings for educational purposes about our natural resources. A grand opening will be held in the spring of 2023 where we hope to have the Neher family present for the ribbon cutting.

Pictured Right: The district continues to make strides at the Pocket Park ¼ mile east of Shoshone on highway 93. Partners such as the BLM, Ameri Core and City crew helped trim many trees along the river and move railroad ties for a pollinator habitat. We also held our 2nd annual Pollinator Festival for the community to inform them of the importance of pollinators and community garden plots availability.

**217 West F Street – Shoshone Idaho 83352
Revised 2-15-2023.**

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Conservation Districts Background

Idaho's conservation districts were organized as part of a national soil conservation movement in response to the Dust Bowl era of the 1930s. What has become the Wood River Soil & Water Conservation District (Wood River SWCD) was originally formed on June 29, 1943. Conservation districts are governmental subdivisions of the state of Idaho whose leadership comes from locally elected volunteer supervisors. The 50 Soil Conservation Districts in Idaho, including the Wood River Soil & Water Conservation District, are authorized by Idaho state law under Title 22, Chapter 27. Under 22-2722 titled "Powers of Districts and Supervisors", it states that, "A soil conservation district organized under the provisions of this chapter shall constitute a governmental subdivision of this state, and a public body corporate and politic, exercising public powers..." Conservation districts are not state agencies, but rather locally governed bodies that receive some technical and financial assistance from the state.

Support and guidance to Idaho's conservation districts is provided by the Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Commission (ISWC). Among the contributions and responsibilities of conservation districts, Idaho law states that "... conservation districts and the state soil conservation commission lead no regulatory efforts to conserve, sustain, improve, and enhance Idaho's private and state lands and provide assistance to private landowners and land users to plan, develop and implement conservation plans addressing soil, water, air, plant and animal resources."

Conservation districts are catalysts for coordinating and implementing natural resource conservation programs and channeling expertise and assistance from all levels of government into action at the local level. Idaho conservation districts emphasize a non-regulatory, incentive-based approach to achieve local support and successful project implementation. The methods used for implementation rely heavily on proven science-based solutions and typically integrate informational and educational components.

In addition to the support provided by the ISWC at the state level, Idaho's conservation districts also have a unique agreement at the federal level with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). As a partner to local conservation districts, USDA-NRCS provides technical assistance to landowners and land users as needed or requested within conservation district boundaries. Each district in Idaho has a signed Mutual Agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of Idaho that establishes a framework for cooperation that ensures appropriate project leadership at the local level, although support and assistance may originate at the state or federal level.



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Wood River Soil and Water Conservation District (Wood River SWCD) History:

Farmers who obtained homestead land in western Lincoln and eastern Gooding Counties sought to organize a soil conservation district in the spring of 1943. They were primarily interested in obtaining technical help to plan irrigation systems and determine which crops could best be grown on the newly developed land.

Petitions were circulated throughout the area in May and a public hearing was held June 29, 1943. All of the 86 landowners who voted in a July 31 referendum favored forming the district. The Wood River SWCD was officially organized September 10, 1943.

The original Wood River SWCD contained about 138,622 acres in a rectangular shaped area in western Lincoln and eastern Gooding counties. The district contained no towns, but the village of Shoshone was located south of the district. Roscoe C. Geraard, Shoshone, chaired the original board of supervisors. Serving with Gerard were Sam Danner, W.B. Whittekeind, Charles Barlome, and Donald Sandy, all of Shoshone. The original board met monthly at the Lone Star School north of Shoshone.

Supervisors immediately compiled information needed to develop a conservation program. They completed a rough draft of Wood River SWCD's first conservation program in December of 1943; the District had received 30 applications for assistance on 3,443 acres.

Even before conservation work began farmers in other parts of Lincoln county were asking how they could be included in the district. In 1945, the Dietrich and Marley areas were added to the district and in 1950 Richfield joined the Wood River SWCD that brings the district to its current 777,660.

Renting heavy equipment, particularly for land leveling, was one of the first services the Wood River SWCD offered to its cooperators. The Soil Conservation Service loaned equipment to the Wood River SWCD, which rented it to farmers for a nominal fee. Supervisors were responsible for specific implements and kept machinery at their homes until the late 1970's.

The Wood River SWCD was chosen as Idaho's pilot district in 1951 to determine if conservation districts could help improve forage production on public land. Sam Danner chaired the committee that led this effort.

The Wood River SWCD's auxiliary conducted conservation education projects including youth poster contests, exhibits at county fairs, and essay contests.

From its beginning the Wood River SWCD has emphasized conservation education for farmers and city individuals. Tours showing new farming methods and ways to control erosion have always played an important role in the district's educational program.

The advancements in conservation made in the district would not have happened without help from the many groups and agencies which have worked with the District. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Farm Service Agency (FSA), Farmers Home Administration (FHA), Uof I Extension

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Service, Lincoln County Commission and local canal companies have made conservation a community-wide effort in the district.

The Wood River SWCD has been involved in several larger projects. A project to improve irrigation in the Dietrich area was completed in 1978. The Wood River SWCD also participated in riprapping a section of the Little Wood River accomplished through the Resource Conservation and Development program.

In 1983 the Wood River SWCD was asked by the Big Wood River Canal Board to develop a project that would include gravity sprinkler lines, hydropower electric plants, and irrigation system improvements. The Wood River SWCD has completed the preliminary study of the Richfield Tract and is working with the canal board to obtain funds to impelment the proposed practices.

Conservation tillage is an exciting and increasingly popular new conservation practice in the Wood River District. Farmers including Kenneth Koeppen, Gary Robbins, and Roy Hubert were among the first to adopt conservation tillage practices in the district and have found it a great benefit in reducing erosion and lowering fuel costs.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Wood River Soil and Water Conservation District is one of 50 Conservation Districts in Idaho. Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Districts are political subdivisions of state government but are not state agencies. Conservation Districts are charged with carrying out a program for the conservation, use and development of soil, water, and other natural resources.

Conservation Districts are the primary entities to 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 and educational programs at the local level.

It is the goal of the Wood River SWCD to provide technical assistance to landowners and land users through Conservation District efforts. 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.

The Wood River SWCD provides an Annual Plan/Five-Year Resource Conservation Business Plan that is 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 Wood River Soil and Water Conservation District.

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

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CERTIFICATION OF ADOPTION:

The Board of elected supervisors of the Wood River Soil and Water Conservation District on this the 15th day of February - 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.

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

Carl Pendleton.....Chairman

Kay Billington.....Vice-Chairman

De Koonce.....Secretary/Treasurer

Karen Sharpnack.....Member

Carolyn Aoi..... Member

Supporting Idaho Conservation Partners

<u>Curtis Elke</u>	Natural Resources Conservation Service
<u>Delwyne Trevez</u>	Administrator (Soil Water Conservation Commission)
<u>Kyle Rooks</u>	Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts

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Wood River Soil & Water Conservation District
Antidegradation Plan

For More Information Contact: {Carl Pendleton}, {208-944-3782}

Organization of the Wood River 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. The district was organized on **September 10, 1943**, to provide voluntary land and water conservation technical and financial assistance to landowners and users within the Wood River SWCD boundary.

Function of The Wood River 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 with conservation of soil, water, and related natural resources.

Who We Serve & Why:

The people who want to make informed decisions on Natural Resources within the Wood River SWCD's District boundaries. To conserve the natural resources for beneficial and sustainable use and to inform everybody of conservation opportunities that are available.

Mission of the Wood River Soil & Water Conservation District:

To Coordinate, Inform and Educate landowners of practices & opportunities that will enhance water quality, reduce soil erosion, protect riparian areas, and enhance wildlife habitat.

Vision of the Wood River Soil & Water Conservation District:

To assist landowners in solving conservation resource concerns.

Values of the Wood River Soil & Water Conservation District:

Sustainable use of natural resources.

Support for agricultural activity that uses sustainable, economical, and feasible practices.

Value and respect for the Idaho Conservation Partnership.

Conservation education for adults and youth.

Coordination with agencies and land users in the conservation and sustainability of natural resources.

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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 issues in their District.

Priorities might include:

- Water Quantity
- Grazing & Rangeland Health
- Species of Concern
- Soil Health Conditions
- Water Quality
- District Operations
- Information and Education*
- Animal Waste Management*
- Carbon Sequestration
- Fish and Wildlife *
- Irrigated Cropland
- Non-irrigated Cropland
- Pasture/Hay land
- Recreation
- Riparian
- Urban
- Water Resources (quantity)
- Woodland
- Other – District Determined



Pollinator Festival held on October 2, 2022. Put on by the Wood River SWCD.

Pocket Park - East of Shoshone

Drill getting ready to head out to plant for our spring seeding against cheatgrass demo project.



Green
Stripping monitoring

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SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT EVALUATION:

Through a Memorandum of Understanding the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Conservation District maintain an office to provide technical assistance to landowners in Lincoln County. The office is located at 217 West F Street Shoshone, Idaho.

The Wood River Soil and Water Conservation District consists of a 5- member Board and continues to employ 1 part-time Administrative Assistant.

Supervisors include:

Carl Pendleton, Kay Billington, Dee Koonce, Karen Sharpnack, and Carolyn Aoi

Administrative Assistant: Barbara Messick.

The district maintains a website and Facebook page at:

[http://: www.wrsacd.weebly.com](http://www.wrsacd.weebly.com)

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Wood-River-Soil-and-Water-Conservation-District/457720200931782>

- Annual Budget Attached
- Annual Work Plan Attached
- List of District Partners Attached

USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Natural Resources Conservation Service maintains the following staff in Shoshone or Lincoln County: Resource Conservationist - Derek Romer.

SWC – Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Commission

The Soil & Water Conservation Commission has assigned Ag Program specialist, Carolyn Firth who is housed in the Burley Field Office and to work with the WRSWCD District.

IDFG – STATE OF IDAHO FISH AND GAME

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Section I: Physical Characteristics

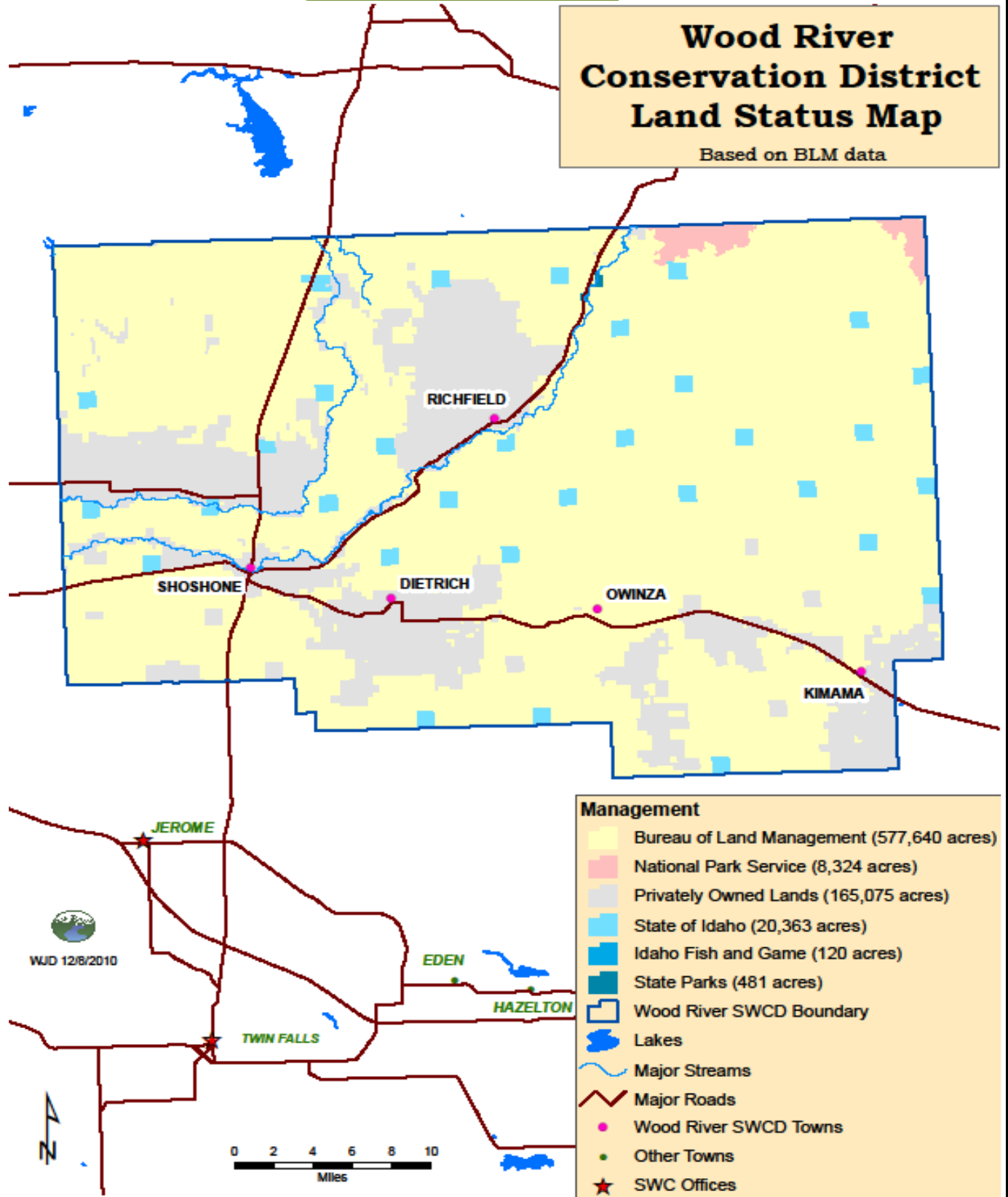
Lincoln County

Wood River Soil and Water Conservation District

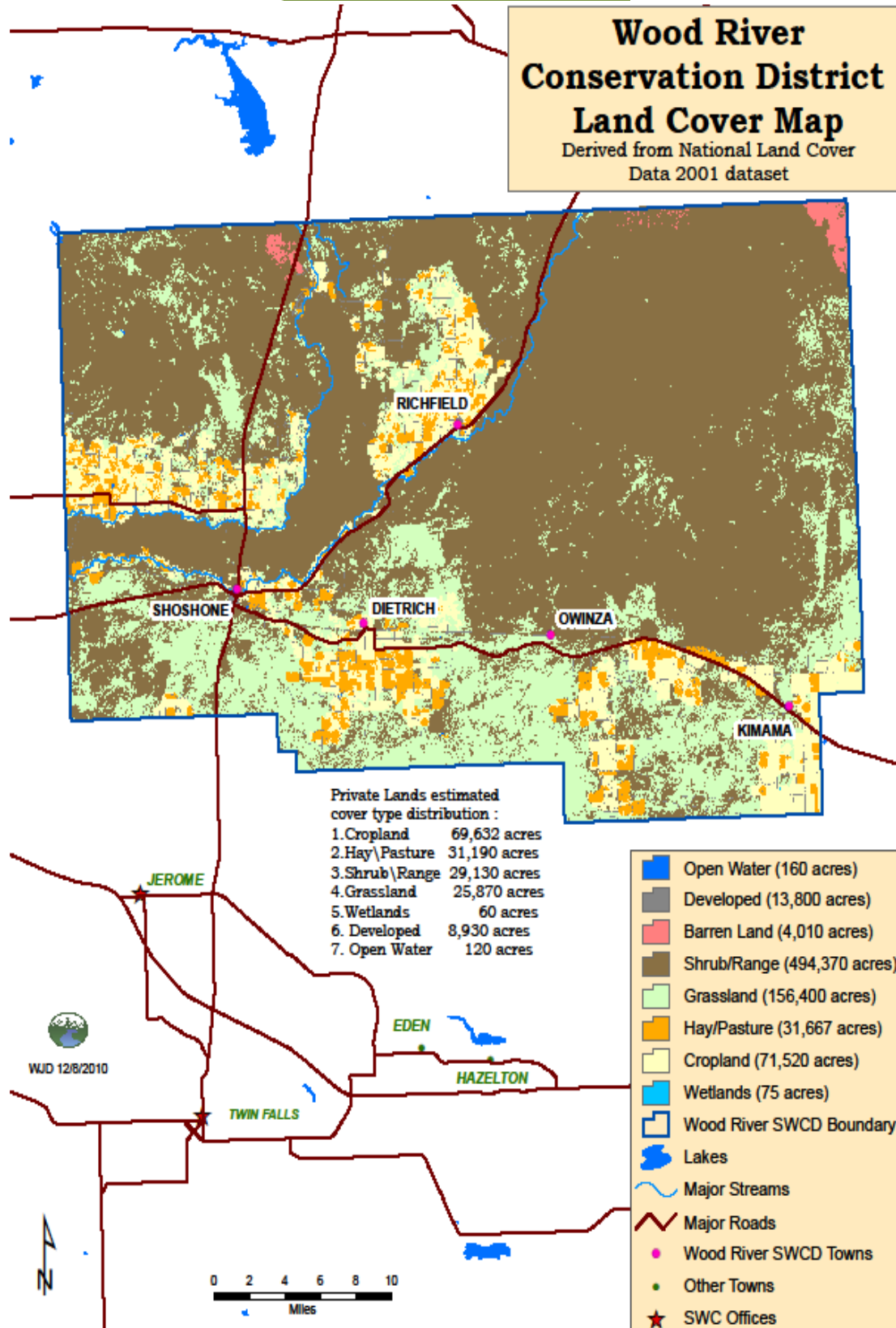


Wood River SWCD

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Physiography:

Lincoln county lays on the northern edge of the Snake River Plain in south central Idaho with much of the southern portion of the county covering the Snake River Aquifer. The county is geologically divided into distinct areas by basaltic lava flows of varying ages, some thought to be as recent as 1000 year ago. They dominate the landscape particularly in the northeast and west-central portions of the county and in many ways restrict access due to their rugged nature. Due to the lengthy volcanic history of the Snake River Plain and Lincoln County lava rock outcroppings and areas of thin soils are also common across the county. These factors along with limited rainfall and where supplemental water is not available land uses are generally restricted to dry rangeland grazing.

In areas of the county where supplemental water is available the predominate land use is agriculture, however as noted earlier considerable lands have been rezoned to residential particularly in the west central part of the county between 420 and 620 roads on Highway 75. Another result of the County's volcanic history is several unique geological features associated with the eruption and movement of lava. One of the most prominently visible on aerial photograph is Star Lake southeast of Dietrich. Other interesting features are the lava tubes that exist predominantly in the northern part of the county.

Within 2 miles of highway 75 north bound are two well developed lava tubes, the Mammoth Cave and the Shoshone Ice Cave. The Mammoth Cave was historically used as a civil defense shelter and storage area and had a small commercial operation there. The Ice Cave is a unique feature of the high desert plain with a larger more prominent commercial presence. The formation of ice is the result of high evaporative demand due to the extremely low relative humidity common in the county, evaporative cooling results in the formation of ice from entrapped ground water dripping into the cave. This unique resource was discovered in the late 1800's and nearly destroyed by the exporting of ice to the saloons and businesses of the booming rail town of Shoshone during that time. It is now leased from the BLM and operated by the same family as a tourist attraction.

The land area of the county is mostly undulating, and the elevation increases quite rapidly from the West to the East and South to North. The elevation in the farming areas of North Shoshone increased from 3600 feet to more than 3900 feet in the Northeast portion. The elevation of the city of Shoshone is 3969 feet. In the farming area North of Richfield, it increases to well over 4600 feet. The northern portion of the county is foothills with elevations on the Lincoln – Camas - Blaine County line rising to more than 5500 feet.

Existing Land Covers and Uses:

The land area of Lincoln County is 771,584 acres. Of their total, 583,388 acres are public land and are under the direction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Federal and State Lands have a variety of uses including recreation, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, mining, watershed, etc. The largest use is for livestock grazing. Federal and State Lands in Lincoln County supply 76,956 + animal unit months (AUMs) for forage for local livestock (cattle, sheep and horses) during the spring, summer and fall grazing seasons. These AUMs are divided into forty-nine(49) BLM allotments, or portions thereof, located in Lincoln County. The State of

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Idaho owns approximately 21,610 acres within Lincoln County. These lands are also used for recreation, wildlife habitat and other purposes. Privately owned lands in Lincoln County consist of approximately 166,586 acres.

The land cover is dominantly a Sagebrush/grassland ecotype. There are significant portions of the county that are perennial grasslands. This is typical of the northern edge of the Great Basin. The sagebrush tends to be Basin and Wyoming, but some areas of Three Tip are known to exist in the southwest areas of the county. Native grasses are common but many areas of the county that have been burned have been extensively seeded with Crested Wheatgrass. Cheat grass dominates these areas as well and these areas experience an increased fire frequency. See the Lincoln County All Hazards Mitigation Plan for more complete discussion.

Climate:

Shoshone's climate is typical of the rolling foothills plains of South-Central Idaho.

Temperatures in the minus 30's has been recorded in the county, but these extremely low temperatures seldom last for more than a week at a time. The summer highs peak in July and August and average over 90 degrees. Occasionally it warms to over 100 degrees and can do so for several days to a week or more at a time. The weather records give the following averages for Shoshone: Last killing frost in the spring, June 5; first in the fall, September 13; average growing season, 111 days; average precipitation – 10 inches. The Richfield station records show the following: last killing frost in the spring, June 5; first in the fall, September 13; average growing season, 111 days; average precipitation, 10.89 inches. The bulk of the annual precipitation comes in the form of snow during December, January and February. See Table 1&2 for Climate Summary data for Shoshone and Richfield.

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Natural Resources:

Lincoln County has a rich assemblage of natural resources. They range from the acres of open rangelands across the county to protected wetlands and wildlife areas that flank the Little Wood River in the northeast part of the county. With 81% of Lincoln County owned by the US Government and managed by BLM there are abundant lands available and open for the public's use and enjoyment. Portions of the Craters of the Moon National Monument occupy the far northeast corner of the county. These public lands are used extensively by the public for recreational purposes like hunting and fishing off road riding of horses and 4-wheelers and hiking. Lincoln county in this document and elsewhere has strongly encouraged the preservation of existing public access areas and road whenever possible.

Water:

There are two rivers that flow through Lincoln County, the Big Wood and Little Wood River. There are a few minor streams and springs in the northern parts of the county and numerous irrigation canals. The Big Wood and Snake River provide a significant portion of the water used for irrigation purposes. The Little Wood is not a significant source of irrigation in the county. Its primary use in the county is recreational.

Lincoln County recognizes protections of water resources and existing water rights are essential to the economic and cultural viability of Lincoln County. Conservation of water resources and the adequacy of water supplies for future use are deemed essential for the future health, safety and welfare of Lincoln County residents.

Air:

Lincoln County enjoys relatively good air quality. The county should be wary of impacting air quality when making decisions on development.

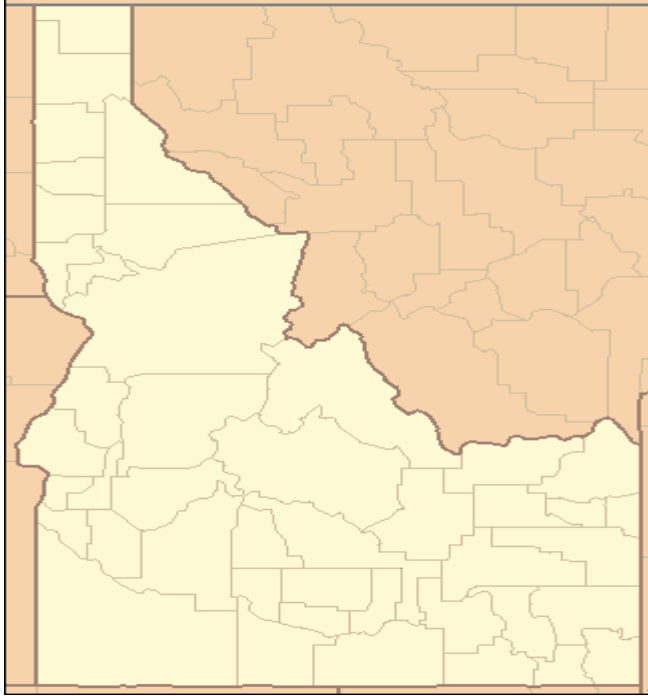
Soils:

The highest rated soil in the count is Class II with large amount of Class VII and VIII. Even in Class II, rocky outcrops and large loose rocks create problems. There are areas in the Dietrich area that are extremely sandy and are a problem when the cover is destroyed by plowing or fire. The soil is a silt loam origin that produces well when adequate moisture is available. All land not arable or arable lands which do not have irrigation water, are presently used as dry land range. The Snake River basalt is the youngest igneous rock in the area. It is thought to be as little as one thousand years old in some areas. Basalt is dark in color, deposited as flows of variable thickness (to depth of at least seven hundred feet), and often has a rough or broken surface which has weathered very little. Volcanic cones, fan and depressions are common as well as several volcanic craters scattered throughout the county. Volcanic and sedimentary rocks lie beneath the Snake River basalt and outcrop areas where they were not covered. These have been dated as Miocene to Pliocene age of Tertiary times. Chemically, these volcanoes are more acidic(similar to the composition of granite) and lighter colored than the basalt above. There are approximately fifty sites of sand and gravel scattered throughout Lincoln County. Some of these are now being used and some have yet to be opened. Indications are that there is sufficient sand and gravel for the near future and the quality is suitable as a aggregate for either concrete or asphalt.

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Lincoln County Weather

Topics: Heating Cost Index Cooling Cost Index Historical Temperature Historical Precipitation
Historical Snow Historical Humidity Historical Wind Speed



Historical Weather

Lincoln County 387.86
Idaho 335.52
U.S. 212.57

Heating Cost Index

Cooling Cost Index

Lincoln County 64.15
Idaho 70.62
U.S. 139.82

The Heating Cost Index and the Cooling Cost Index are indicators of the relative heating and cooling cost of an area. They were calculated based on the average temperature and duration of the hot and cold days for the area. Please note, the actual heating cost and cooling cost are also dependent on other factors specific to individual residences such as the size of the house, the insulation condition, and the equipment efficiency, etc. Average Temperature

Annual Average Temperature:

Lincoln County 43.9 °F
Idaho 46.4 °F
U.S. 54.5 °F

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Weather in Lincoln County, Idaho

The most pleasant months of the year for Lincoln County are June, September, and August. In Lincoln County, there are 2 comfortable months with high temperatures in the range of 70-85°. July is the hottest month for Lincoln County with an average high temperature of 87.9°, which ranks it as warmer than most places in Idaho. December is the snowiest month in Lincoln County with 6.1 inches of snow, and 3 months of the year have significant snowfall. Days with noticeable humidity are rare throughout the year.

Today's Weather - Lincoln, ID

12 AM PST

Mostly Sunny

34°F

34°34°35°35°35°35°34°34°30°30°27°27°24°24°22°22°20°20°19°19°17°17°17°17°1
PM2 PM3 PM4 PM5 PM6 PM7 PM8 PM9 PM10 PM11 PM12 AMBestPlaces.Net

7 DAY FORECASTS	DESCRIPTION	HIGH/LOW	WIND
This Afternoon	Mostly Sunny	36° / 14°	NNE 6 to 14 mph
Tuesday	Mostly Sunny	29° / 12°	WSW 6 mph
Wednesday	Mostly Cloudy	30° / 17°	ENE 6 to 10 mph
Thursday	Chance Light Snow	32° / 16°	NW 6 to 12 mph
New Year's Day	Mostly Cloudy then Slight Chance Light Snow	31° / 17°	NE 5 to 9 mph
Saturday	Slight Chance Light Snow	33° / 23°	ENE 7 to 10 mph
Sunday	Chance Light Snow	37° / 20°	S 7 to 15 mph

Weather Highlights

Summer High: the July high is around 88 degrees

Winter Low: the January low is 16

Rain: averages 11 inches of rain a year

Snow: averages 21 inches of snow a year

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The annual Best Places Comfort Index for the Lincoln County area is 7 (10=best), which means it is more comfortable than most places in Idaho.

7 / 10

A higher score indicates a more comfortable year-round climate. The US average for the comfort index is 7. Our index is based on the total number of days annually within the comfort range of 70-80 degrees, and we also applied a penalty for days of excessive humidity.

Average Monthly High and Low (°F)

	High	Low
January	32°	16°
February	37°	19°
March	49°	27°
April	59°	33°
May	68°	40°
June	78°	48°
July	88°	54°
August	87°	53°
September	76°	44°
October	61°	34°
November	44°	25°
December	32°	16°

Hot, Freezing, Rainy, Snowy Days: Lincoln

	Hot Days	Freezing Days	Rainy Days	Snowy Days
January	0	30	8	4
February	0	26	7	3
March	0	24	7	1
April	0	14	7	1
May	0	5	6	0
June	3	1	5	0
July	13	0	2	0
August	11	0	2	0
September	2	2	3	0
October	0	12	5	0
November	0	24	7	2
December	0	30	8	4

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Many people confuse weather and climate, but they are different. Weather is the conditions of the atmosphere over a short period of time, and climate is how the atmosphere is over long periods of time.

Weather: is how the atmosphere is behaving and its effects upon life and human activities. Weather can change from minute-to-minute. Most people think of weather in terms of temperature, humidity, precipitation, cloudiness, brightness, visibility, wind, and atmospheric pressure.

Climate: is the description of the long-term pattern of weather in a place. Climate can mean the average weather for a particular region taken over 30 years. Climate is the average of weather over time.

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Section II: Economic Conditions:

ECONOMY		
<u>Unemployment Rate</u>		
ECONOMY	Lincoln, Idaho	United States
<u>Unemployment Rate</u>	2.6%	3.7%
<u>Recent Job Growth</u>	1.4%	1.6%
<u>Future Job Growth</u>	36.3%	33.5%
<u>Sales Taxes</u>	6.0%	6.2%
<u>Income Tax</u>	6.9%	4.6%
<u>Income per Cap.</u>	\$19,095	\$31,177
<u>Household Income</u>	\$46,383	\$57,652
<u>Family Median Income</u>	\$55,078	\$70,850
POPULATION BY OCCUPATION		
<u>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting</u>	14.6%	1.3%
<u>Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction</u>	0.0%	0.6%
<u>Construction</u>	10.2%	6.2%
<u>Manufacturing</u>	15.5%	10.4%
<u>Wholesale trade</u>	1.0%	2.7%
<u>Retail trade</u>	12.5%	11.6%
<u>Transportation and warehousing</u>	4.0%	4.1%
<u>Utilities</u>	1.0%	0.9%
<u>Information</u>	1.2%	2.1%
<u>Finance and insurance</u>	1.2%	4.7%
<u>Real estate, rental, leasing</u>	1.1%	1.9%
<u>Professional, scientific, technical services</u>	2.7%	6.7%
<u>Management of companies</u>	0.0%	0.1%
<u>Administrative, support, waste mgt svcs</u>	4.7%	4.3%
<u>Educational services</u>	6.9%	9.3%
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>	8.5%	13.8%
<u>Arts, entertainment, recreation</u>	1.3%	2.2%
<u>Accommodation, food services</u>	6.8%	7.4%
<u>Other services</u>	2.4%	4.9%
<u>Public administration</u>	4.5%	4.8%

Lincoln County's Labor Force and Unemployment

2.6k

People

Labor Force

Nov 2018

Lincoln County, ID

The **labor force** is the pool of residents employed or actively seeking work in Lincoln County. It excludes children, retirees, and others not actively seeking work.

The **unemployment rate** is the percent of the labor force that is not employed.

Median Earnings (2006-2010)

Dollars 05.0k 10.0k 15.0k 20.0k 25.0k 30.0k 35.0k

UNITED STATES

IDAHO

Lincoln County, ID

Manufacturing

113

People

Number of Workers

2006-2010

Lincoln County, ID

Median Earnings (2006-2010)

Dollars 010.0k 20.0k 30.0k 40.0k 50.0k

Lincoln County,

UNITED STATES

IDAHO

Construction

231

People

Number of Workers

2006-2010

Lincoln County, ID

Median Earnings (2006-2010)

Dollars 0, 10k 20k, 30k, 40k, 50k

Lincoln County, 42k

UNITED STATES 38k

IDAHO 35k

Information

9

People

Number of Workers

2006-2010

Lincoln County, ID

Median Earnings (2006-2010)

Dollars010.0k20.0k30.0k40.0k50.0k60.0k

UNITED STATES 50k

IDAHO 30k

Lincoln County, ID 28k

Retail Trade

88

People

Number of Workers

2006-2010

Lincoln County, ID

Median Earnings (2006-2010)

Dollars05.0k10.0k15.0k20.0k25.0k

UNITED STATES 23k

IDAHO 23k

Lincoln County, ID 18k

Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities

121

People

Number of Workers

2006-2010

Lincoln County, ID

Median Earnings (2006-2010)

Dollars010.0k20.0k30.0k40.0k50.0k

UNITED STATES 42k

IDAHO 38k

Lincoln County, ID 36k

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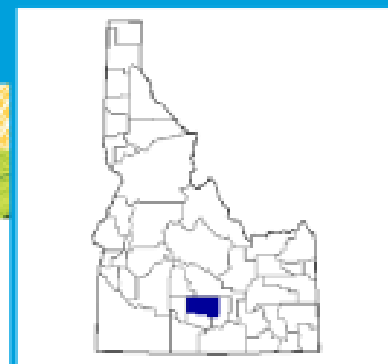
5Y-PLAN

JULY 2023 - JUNE 2028

2017 CENSUS of AGRICULTURE County Profile



Lincoln County Idaho



Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	276	-11
Land in farms (acres)	134,911	+4
Average size of farm (acres)	489	+17
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	203,088,000	+16
Government payments	1,163,000	-32
Farm-related income	4,668,000	+13
Total farm production expenses	189,818,000	+18
Net cash farm income	40,303,000	+6
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	735,827	+30
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	11,744	-6
Farm-related income	36,188	+21
Total farm production expenses	610,927	+32
Net cash farm income	146,027	+19

3 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	21
Livestock, poultry, and products	79

Land in Farms by Use (%) ^a

Cropland	63
Pastureland	32
Woodland	(D)
Other	(D)

Acres irrigated: 77,324

67% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	3
Reduced till	10
Intensive till	25
Cover crop	8

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
Less than \$2,500	65	24
\$2,500 to \$4,999	16	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24	9
\$10,000 to \$24,999	24	9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	23	8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	28	10
\$100,000 or more	96	35

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
1 to 9 acres	24	9
10 to 49 acres	66	24
50 to 179 acres	61	22
180 to 499 acres	48	17
500 to 999 acres	41	15
1,000 + acres	36	13



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

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Lincoln County
Idaho, 2017
Page 2

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^a	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^b	Counties Producing Item
Total	203,088	12	44	510	3,077
Crops	42,662	20	44	1,199	3,073
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	12,739	22	42	1,317	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	(D)	17	41	304	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	-	-	37	-	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	40	43	(D)	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	14	-	1,384
Other crops and hay	24,036	11	44	96	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	160,427	8	44	266	3,073
Poultry and eggs	(D)	29	43	(D)	3,007
Cattle and calves	30,391	12	44	510	3,055
Milk from cows	129,568	6	35	58	1,892
Hogs and pigs	19	20	40	1,385	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	363	18	43	489	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	63	32	44	1,882	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	22	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	35	42	1,456	2,878

Total Producers ^a

470

Sex

Male	301
Female	169

Age

<35	62
35 – 64	294
65 and older	114

Race

American Indian/Alaska Native	8
Asian	-
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
White	460
More than one race	2

Other characteristics

Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	39
With military service	37
New and beginning farmers	129

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access **84**

Farm organically **3**

Sell directly to consumers **2**

Hire farm labor **46**

Are family farms **97**

Top Crops in Acres ^a

Forage (hay/haylage), all	38,061
Corn for silage or greenchop	13,522
Wheat for grain, all	9,138
Corn for grain	5,017
Sugarbeets for sugar	3,121

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	210
Cattle and calves	76,481
Goats	553
Hogs and pigs	77
Horses and ponies	711
Layers	705
Pullets	(D)
Sheep and lambs	1,175
Turkeys	140

ABOUT:

See [2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data](#), for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

^aMay not add to 100% due to rounding. ^bAmong counties whose rank can be displayed. ^cData collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.

^dCrop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/ip/cropnames.pdf. * 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.

5Y-PLAN

JULY 2023 - JUNE 2028

In 2020, Lincoln County, ID had a population of 5.34k people with a median age of 35.8 and a median household income of \$52,363. Between 2019 and 2020 the population of Lincoln County, ID declined from 5,350 to 5,342, a -0.15% decrease and its median household income grew from \$50,053 to \$52,363, a 4.62% increase.

The 5 largest ethnic groups in Lincoln County, ID are White (Non-Hispanic) (65.7%), White (Hispanic) (22.9%), Two+ (Hispanic) (5.17%), Other (Hispanic) (2.92%), and two+ (non-Hispanic) (2.17%).

None of the households in Lincoln County, ID reported speaking a non-English language at home as their primary shared language. This does not consider the potential multi-lingual nature of households, but only the primary self-reported language spoken by all members of the household.

87.6% of the residents in Lincoln County, ID are U.S. citizens.

In 2020, the median property value in Lincoln County, ID was \$152,500, and the homeownership rate was 69.3%.

Most people in Lincoln County, ID drove alone to work, and the average commute time was 30.5 minutes. The average car ownership in Lincoln County, ID was 2 cars per household.

Lincoln County, ID borders Blaine County, ID, Camas County, ID, Gooding County, ID, Jerome County, ID, and Minidoka County, ID.



Population & Diversity:

Lincoln County, ID is home to a population of 5.34k people, from which 87.6% are citizens. As of 2020, 16.5% of Lincoln County, ID residents were born outside of the country (882 people).

In 2020, there were 2.87 times more White (Non-Hispanic) residents (3.51k people) in Lincoln County, ID than any other race or ethnicity. There were 1.22k White (Hispanic) and 276 Two+ (Hispanic) residents, the second and third most common ethnic groups.

5Y-PLAN

JULY 2023 - JUNE 2028

Section III:

Assessment of resource conditions, trends and conservation needs of district. Lincoln County Population and Growth Trends

Lincoln County has experienced consistent growth over the past twenty years and accelerated growth during the past ten years. According to US Census Bureau estimates, with 1203 square miles, Lincoln County in 2000 had a population density of 2.77 persons per square mile. Average family size averages 3.27 persons. With a lack of continued job growth and development one can



expect an out migration of younger residents that will be counterbalanced by migration of people into the county looking primarily for environmental living and reduced cost of living. Thus protection and even enhancement of current environmental quality is a key element in maintaining the population and economy of Lincoln County.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

Economic development issues are highly important in Lincoln County, impacting population and development patterns, transportation and public facility needs, and overall quality of life for Lincoln County citizens. While agriculture is the dominant industry in the county providing most of the basic industry employment. Lincoln County has approximately a total of 771,584 acres of this BLM manages approximately 583,388 of those acres as public land, and the State of Idaho controls approximately 21,610 acres leaving approximately 166,586 as privately owned.

Lincoln County needs to consider that residential development without a commensurate increase in development of light industrial or commercial nature places the county at risk in the future. Residential growth alone may not provide sufficient tax revenues required to continue to develop and/or extend services like fire, police, EMT and education to the residents of Lincoln County.

5Y-PLAN
JULY 2023 - JUNE 2028

Wood River Soil & Water Conservation Partnerships:

How can we help is our motto: While we may not always be able to participate, we do appreciate the opportunity to learn other exciting efforts in Lincoln County.

Lincoln County Commissioners
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Office of Species Conservation
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Land Management
Farm Service Agency
City of Shoshone
City of Richfield
City of Dietrich
Shoshone School District
Chamber of Commerce
Richfield School District
Dietrich School District
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Environmental Quality
Big Wood Canal Company
37 /37 Water Master (Kevin Lakey)
Lincoln County Senior Center
Lincoln County Sherriff Dept.
Governor – Butch Otter
Senator – Michelle Stennett
Representative – Steve Miller
Representative – Sally Toone
Idaho State Water Board
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Cannon Envirothon
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
North Side Canal Co.
University of Idaho Extension Lincoln County
Blaine Soil Conservation District
Nature Conservancy
Wood River Land Trust

Idaho Fish and Game
Pheasants forever
Idaho Ducks Unlimited
Idaho Department of Agriculture
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission
Boy Scouts of America
FFA -
Natural Resources Camp
Big wood Canal Company
37 37 M Water master
BLM Bureau of Land Management
Mary and Grady Garrett
Idaho Forest Service

Molson Coors Inc.





Lincoln County

IDAHO
DEPT. OF LABOR

Population

Workforce Trends

Lincoln County's population has risen 12.8 percent in the last 10 years to 5,297 in 2015, outpacing other counties in the region. The city of Shoshone, considered the gateway to Sun Valley is the county seat with

a population of 1,488. Lincoln County continues to rely on agriculture with several large dairies contributing to the industry's regional growth.

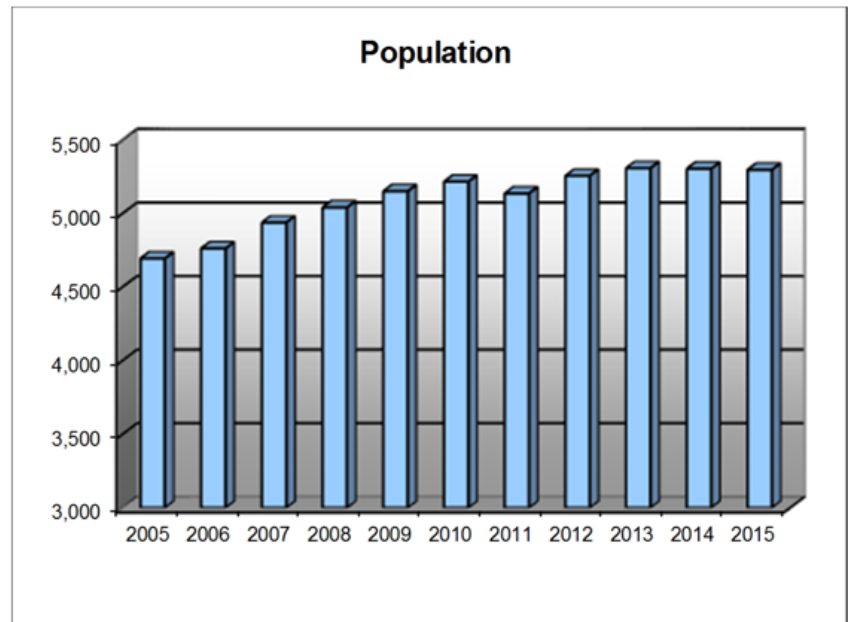
Manufacturing was nearly nonexistent prior to Glanbia Food's processing plant in Richfield and Rocky Mountain Hardware, which machines high-end brass fixtures and hardware in Shoshone.

As a bedroom community to both the Wood River Valley and Jerome/Twin Falls, workers have an easy commute.

Affordable housing continues to be an issue in the Wood River

Valley resulting in growth of subdivisions and residential construction over the long term.

An inventory of building lots exists in Lincoln County following the real estate bubble, leaving a high ownership ratio of 73 percent and low multi-family at 4.4 percent. The average household size is large—3.24.

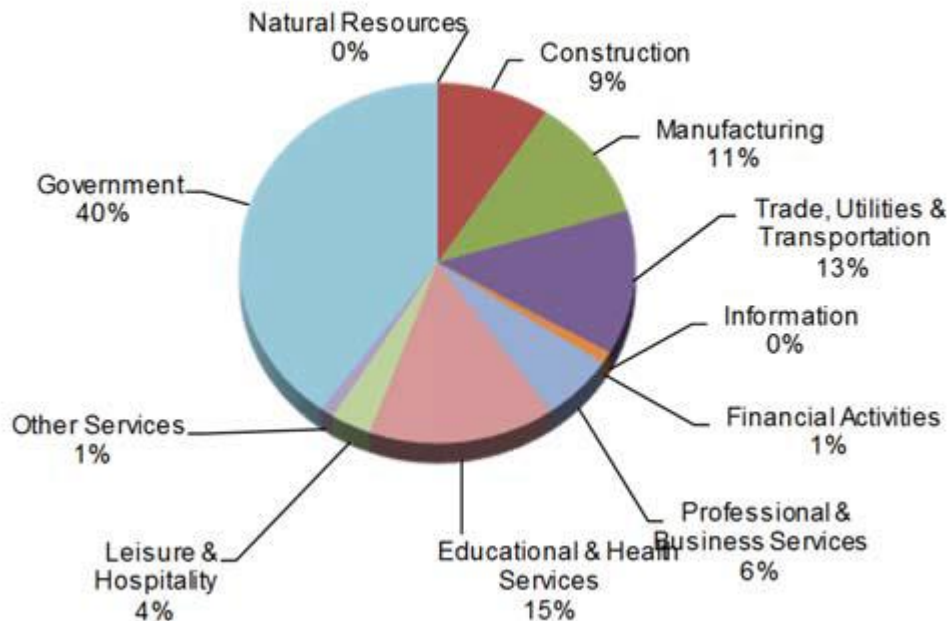


Labor Force & Employment

Unemployment has been a roller coaster in Lincoln County. The seasonally adjusted rate peaked at 13.1 percent in 2010 from a record low of 3.5 percent in 2007. Since 2010 the unemployment rate has steadily decreased to a low of 4.4 percent in 2015. Economic diversification has created new jobs over the last five years, mainly in manufacturing and the services. Dairies have brought stability to a workforce that traditionally sought jobs in seasonal industries such as tourism, landscaping, and agriculture. Prior to the recession, retail had been popping up to serve the highway traffic between Twin Falls and the Wood River Valley. Manufacturing jobs are stable and raising area wages. Hay, grains, corn, and other crops that can be green chopped for dairy silage are the primary commodities. The

U.S. Bureau of Land Management's regional headquarters and the National Interagency Fire Center dispatch operation are seasonal employers. The Idaho Transportation Department has a sizeable presence in Shoshone. The surrounding small communities all saw interest in new housing prior to the downturn. The county is expected to continue steady growth.

Non-Farm Payroll Jobs for 2015



Wages & Income

Per capita income in Lincoln County has spiked over the last decade increasing 44 percent, more than doubling the state and nation's growth. In 2015, Lincoln County's per capita ranked 6th regionally and 19th statewide. Per capita income decreased nearly one percent in 2015 to \$36,100. Lincoln's per capita income was ranked 35th in 2009 when milk prices were in the trough from 2014 to 2015, Lincoln's average covered employment's wage grew by 2.3 percent with a three percent drop in average employment. The outlook is for continued slow but steady growth even with the sustained higher population growth. Wages are expected to remain on the low end, due to the mix of service and ag jobs.

*Prepared by Jan Roeser, Regional Economist, Idaho Department of Labor • 420 Falls Ave, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
Phone: (208) 735-2500, ext. 3639 • email: jan.roeser@labor.idaho.gov • Labor Market Information website: lmi.idaho.gov*

Section IV: Identify and Prioritize Objectives: (IDAPA 60-o5.02.025.04)

Priority 1: Water Quantity

Goal (s): To enhance and conserve our water. To reduce sediment and nutrient runoff into the Big Wood River & Little Wood River with the conversion of surface to sprinkler irrigation.

Objective: District projects related to Water Quantity include continued efforts to provide irrigation improvements on the 702 Pipeline, Glanbia Mitigation Project with riparian protection and willow planting and management. These efforts are focused on the enhancement of variable rate irrigation as long-term sustainability of the agricultural community.

Priority 2: Grazing Land Health & Species of Concern:

Goal(s): To improve grazing and rangeland management.

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

Priority 3: Soil Health Conditions:

Goal(s): Provide administrative assistance to NRCS on USDA/Farm Bill programs.

Objectives: Promote and provide information to improve control of noxious weeds on both public and private lands in cooperation with county weed supervisor. Evaluate water conservation opportunities of sprinkler irrigation versus flood irrigation.

Priority 4: Species of Concern:

Goal(s): To increase the forage production and better utilize rangeland with specific measurable practices or actions to attain goals.

Objectives: To protect rangeland with installation of total RMS plans using BMP's

Priority 5: Water Quality

Goal(s): To reduce sediment and nutrient runoff into the Big Wood River & Little Wood River with the conversion of surface to sprinkler irrigation.

Objective: Educate landowner to promote Water Quality.

Promote the development of coordinated resource management plans under EQIP.

Develop relationships with BLM, USFS, USFWS, NMFS, NRCS and IDFG to assist with public land grazing issues and enhancements.

Priority 6: District Procedures and Information and Education

Goal(s): To operate as an effective and efficient subdivision of State Government.

Utilize Information and Educational programs to increase the awareness of natural resources and the quality of life in Lincoln County.

Objective: To reach the ideal state of our resources and utilize them wisely to promote Idaho partnership through conservation programs. Implementation of I&E programs to public school systems and local landowners promoting the Idaho partnership of conservation programs.

Wood River SWCD maintains their accounting system on QuickBooks and completed a single audit of this year's financial activity providing accountability for funds administered through the district.

By October 30, all 5th and 6th grade students will have had the opportunity to participate in the conservation poster contest and all 9th through 12th grade students will have had the opportunity to participate in the conservation speech contest.

Information will be provided to the Envirothon Advisor for the State Envirothon.

Conservation District cooperator addresses and files will be updated.

The district will review and if needed update their policy and procedures manual and accountability policy. By October 15, the District will have completed their annual audit and provided the audit to the Division of Financial Management and others requiring this information.

The Wood River SWCD will continue to provide supervisor training annually.

Section V:

Water Quality (Lincoln County)

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 sub basin level, which means water bodies and pollutants within a hydrologic sub basin are generally addressed in a single document.

The Wood River Soil Conservation District (SWCD) has parts of four sub basins within its boundaries; 37.3% of the SWCD is part of the Lake Walcott sub basin; 36% of the conservation district is part of the Little Wood River sub basin, and 18.2 and 8.5% of the district is part of the Big Wood River and Upper Snake-Rock sub basins respectively.

The Wood River SWCD works with the Upper Snake-Rock Watershed Advisory Group (WAG) and the Wood River WAG (representing the Big Wood River and the Little Wood River Sub basins) 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 sub basin Assessments, TMDLs, Implementation Plans, and Five-Year Reviews

sub basin Name	Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)	TMDL Status	Implementation Plan Status	Five Year Review Status
Big Wood River Sub basin	17040219	Approved by EPA May 2002 Errata approved by EPA February 2012 Temperature Addendum Approved by EPA December 2013	Agriculture Completed October 2006; Revised February 2014	
Little Wood River Sub basin	17040221	Approved by EPA September 2005	Agriculture Completed March 2010	

sub basin Name	Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)	TMDL Status	Implementation Plan Status	Five Year Review Status
Snake River (Upper Snake- Rock) Sub basin	17040212	<p>Mid Snake TMDL Phase I Approved by EPA April 1997</p> <p>Upper Snake Rock TMDL Approved by EPA August 2000</p> <p>Upper Snake Rock TMDL Modification Approved by EPA September 2005</p> <p>City of Twin Falls TSS Revision Submitted to EPA January 2011</p>	Completed June 2001	Completed April 2010
Walcott Lake Sub basin	17040209	<p>Approved by EPA June 2000</p> <p>Fall and Springs Creeks Aquaculture Addendum TMDLs Approved by EPA March 2007</p> <p>Lake Walcott TMDL 2013 Addendum: Marsh Creek Approved by EPA January 2015</p>	Completed December 2001	Completed May 2012

If you want more detail refer to DEQ website.





ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK
WOOD RIVER SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Conservation District Priority Number 1: WATER QUANTITY

(Source Water Depletion)

Goal(s): Seek Installation of efficient delivery systems while conserving water.

Objective: Protecting and Enhancing the Quantity of our Water Resources:



Actions:	Target Date	Individual's Responsible
Seek grants and other water quantity sources of funding.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisor Admin. Asst.
Promote and encourage aquifer RE-CHARGE.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors
Work with Big Wood Canal Co. to promote and coordinate pipeline projects: 1)702-A Lateral Dietrich Pipeline Project. 2) North Shoshone Pipeline Projects.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors NRCS Admin. Asst.
Promote the Big Wood River Collaborative - Attend meetings and share insight on solutions pertaining to water quantity issue in the Big Wood Basin.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors
Participate in Locally Led Meetings when needed. (NRCS - New TEAM concept with Gooding and Camas Counties) #1 Priority - Water Quantity	Annually	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Inform and educate public through newsletters, website and articles etc.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Continue to promote new and innovative projects, through fertilizer application, weed control, soil health and cover crop projects.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Promote & contribute to cloud seeding and other snow enhancements.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors

Wood River Soil Conservation assisting land managers with their conservation choices.



ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK
WOOD RIVER SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Conservation District Priority Number 2: SOIL HEALTH CONDITIONS
 (Soil Quality Limitation)

Goal(s): To increase knowledge base of landowners in dealing with soil health and inform the public about applications i.e. RCPP, EQIP, CREP, CIG and CSP.

Objective: Seek alternative systems for land management.



Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Promote and encourage sign ups by landowners through NRCS programs & private entities on cover crops, no-till or direct seed & conservation crop rotation.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors NRCS
Inform and Educate the Public on windbreaks, (Trees Against the Wind Project)	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors
Promote tree plantings. Continue to participate in tree plantings to prevent soil erosion and protect the soil (Arbor Day Celebrations – Fire Wise Awareness).	Annually	Board of Supervisors NRCS
CHAMPION SOIL HEALTH by supporting Division IV 5-year project. Continue to support forums, workshops, gatherings, and experimental plots.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors NRCS
Continue to promote CREP through workshops, websites, newsletters to reduce irrigation water use, improve water quality and increase the groundwater levels. Promote Gooding SCD No-Till Drill @ \$10 an acre plus \$60 a day.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Provide Soil Health information and education to promote the need for No-Till in the county. Promote High Tunnels and Greenhouses on rural small acreages.	2023-2024 2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.

Wood River Soil Conservation assisting land managers with their conservation choices.



ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK
WOOD RIVER SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Conservation District Priority Number 3: GRAZING & RANGELAND HEALTH
 (Degraded Plant Condition)

Goal(s): To improve grazing and rangeland management.

Objective: 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	
Promote Rangeland & Grazing Health through the rental of Rangeland Drill for private landowner's projects.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors
Promote new innovative techniques for invasive weed control with local partners: NRCS, Tri-County Weeds & University of Idaho. Coordinate spring & fall planting for cheatgrass control on special projects.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Assist landowners in developing and funding of BMPs through State, Federal and Private grant source.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors
Inform the public on available conservation programs & practices. Promote Sage Grouse Initiative and other wildlife enhancements.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors
Continue to monitor and promote Green Stripping & Urban Interface demonstration plots and rangeland plantings. Coordinate with University of Idaho on cheatgrass & research projects in the county using the rangeland drill, Plateau herbicide, bacteria & other methods.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst. NRCS
Partner with NRCS and U of I Extension to hold workshops & meetings. Coordinate range management based on local BMPs.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Encourage and promote livestock water development on private, state and federal land.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors
Coordinate meetings, trainings, workshops with BLM, Chamber of Commerce and Local Fire Dept. to educate the community on fire wise plant material for fuel load reduction.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst. NRCS

Wood River Soil Conservation assisting land managers with their conservation choices.



ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK
WOOD RIVER SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Conservation District Priority Number 4: WATER QUALITY

(Field sediment, nutrient and pathogen movement)

Goal(s): To reduce sediment and nutrient runoff into the Big Wood River & Little Wood River with the conversion of surface to sprinkler irrigation.

Objective: Educate landowners to promote Water Quality.



Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Apply for additional grant funds & seek outside funding if required to implement BMPs.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors
Administer and implement BMPs for water quality.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Promote water quality issues through information & educational programs and workshops.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Continue to partner with Lincoln County Commissioners on the Neher Park project east of Shoshone on the Little Wood River. Provide technical assistance and engineering to benefit fisheries and stream banks to improve the water quality.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Kay Billington Admin. Asst.
Continue monitoring by DEQ on the Little Wood River.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors

Wood River Soil Conservation assisting land managers with their conservation choices.



ANNUAL PLAN WORK
WOOD RIVER SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Conservation District Priority Number 5: SPECIES OF CONCERN
 (Terrestrial Habitat)

Goal(s): To increase the forage production and better utilize Rangeland with specific measurable practices or actions to attain goals!

Objective: To protect Rangeland with installation of total Resource Management System (RMS) plans using BMP's.



Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Promote cost-share programs for species of concern. Influence locally led groups to allocate funds for Rangeland improvement.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors NRCS
Work with BLM on weed control issues on public lands	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Promote stock water development & cross fencing for better livestock management.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst
Work with the Tri-County weed supervisors to publicize cost-share opportunities.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Promote the Land Use / Sage Grouse Plan, adopted by Lincoln County Commissioners as a resolution. Provide assistance to Lincoln County Commissioners on resource issues dealing with these concerns.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst. NRCS
Continue to be pro-active in attending meetings and educating the community in urban development. Partner with Garden Clubs, Chamber of Commerce, University of Idaho Extension and City of Shoshone to plant pollinator habitat and fire wise seed mixes.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst. NRCS

Wood River Soil Conservation assisting land managers with their conservation choices.



ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK
WOOD RIVER SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Conservation District Priority Number 6: DISTRICT PROCEDURES
INFORMATION & EDUCATION

Goal(s): To operate as an effective and efficient subdivision of State Government. Increase the WRSWCD Information and Educational program awareness of natural resources to enhance the quality of life in Lincoln County

Objective: To maximize the use of our resources and utilize them wisely to promote Idaho partnership through Conservation programs. Implementation of I&E programs to public school systems and local landowners promoting the Idaho partnership of conservation programs.



Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Review / Update District Policy and Procedures Manual	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Schedule and hold monthly Board Meetings	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Develop and submit Conservation District Annual Plan of Work / Annual Reports	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Develop and submit Conservation District Budget	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Organize and host annual Legislative Luncheon. Participate in capitol display and legislative social in Boise.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.

Wood River Soil Conservation assisting land managers with their conservation choices.

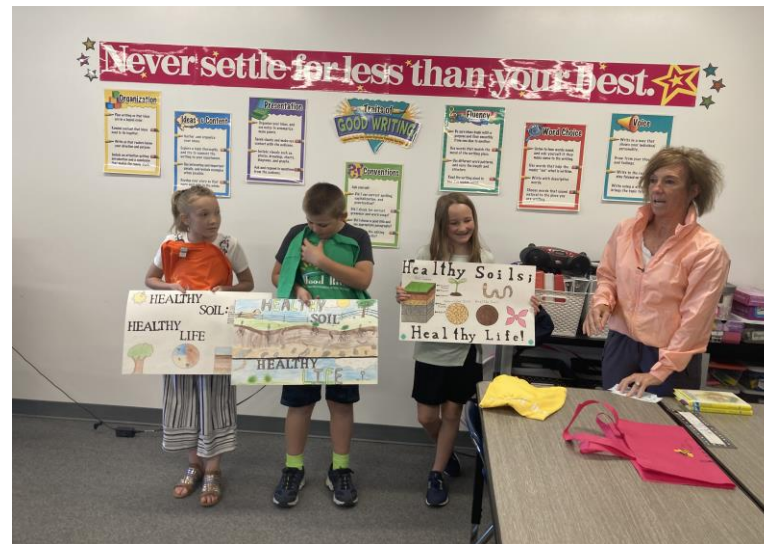


Support conservation efforts through information and educational programs within Lincoln County. Continue to Support RC&D and Southern Idaho Bio Weed Control.	2023-2024 2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Coordinate Tree Sale & Arbor Day celebration!	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Lincoln County Fair Booth, Parade, Conservation Farmer of the Year.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Newsletter and articles when and if prompted by on-going activities.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Update and maintain current website – social media & Facebook accounts.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Continue to partner with Gooding on Little City of Rocks to include Shoshone 5 th grade students. Continue to develop an Environmental/ History Day for 4 th graders in Lincoln County at the Neher Park.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Coordinate with BLM on Firewise Awareness.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Partner with local garden club on Community Garden and Pollinator Habitat projects and Pollinator Festival annually.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Coordinate & organize speech and poster contests locally, division and statewide competitions.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.

Wood River Soil Conservation assisting land managers with their conservation choices.



Promote NRC Camp and give scholarships to youth of Lincoln County.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Coordinate and prepare Pesticide Workshop on a bi-annual basis.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.
Board members attend Envirothon when they can to mentor, judge, take pictures and supervise.	2023-2024	Board of Supervisors Admin. Asst.



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