EAST SIDE
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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

FIVE-YEAR RESOURCE CONSERVATION BUSINESS PLAN
JULY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2029
Annual Plan July 1, 2024-June 30, 2025

Executive Summary or Forward

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

Conservation Districts are the primary entities to provide assistance to private landowners and land users in the conservation, sustainability, improvement and enhancement of Idaho's natural resources. They are catalysts for coordinating and implementing conservation programs, channeling expertise from all levels of government into action at the local level. Programs are non-regulatory; science-based technical assistance, incentive-based financial programs and informational and educational programs at the local level.

Both by legislation and by agreement the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service provides technical assistance to landowners and land users through Conservation Districts. Each Conservation District in Idaho has a signed Mutual Agreement with the Secretary of Agricultural and the Governor of Idaho that establishes a framework for cooperation.

It is the goal of the East Side Soil and Water Conservation District elected officials to set high standards for conservation of natural resources within the district. The district developed an action plan for meeting these needs. The East Side SWCD acknowledges that among their role as an elected board, is the need to provide a service to the community, to assist in the economic stability of the area, to enhance the traditional way of life that is important to those we serve and to encourage the wise use of natural resources. The district further acknowledges the important role our conservation partners play in the success of the East Side Soil and Water Conservation District Programs.

This Annual Plan/Five-Year Resource Conservation Business Plan was developed not only to guide the Conservation District, but to encourage cooperation among landowners, government agencies, private organizations, and elected officials. Through knowledge and cooperation, all concerned can ensure a sustainable natural resource base for present and future generations in the East Side_Soil and Water Conservation District.

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

Mission of the East Side Soil and Water Conservation District

To deliver natural resource conservation technology and education to promote best management practices and wise use of natural resources to ensure a sustainable resources base for present and future generations.

Vision of the East Side Soil & Water Conservation District

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

Values of the East Side Soil & Water Conservation District

- Sustainable use of natural resources
- Support for agriculture activity that uses sustainable, economically feasible practices
- Value and respect for the Idaho Conservation Partnership
- Conservation education for adults and youth
- Supervisors of the East Side District will continue to show leadership by example and cooperation.

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Cover page photo – South Fork of the Snake River

East Side Soil & Water Conservation District

A political subdivision of the State of Idaho-authorities, powers and structure contained in Soil Conservation District Law, Title 22, Title 22, Chapter 27 and Idaho Code.

Organization and History of the East Side Soil & Water Conservation District

The East Side Soil and Water Conservation District was officially organized July 22, 1948. It encompassed nearly 959,719 acres east of the Snake River in Bonneville County and currently has over 1,007,521.0 acres. Grain, potatoes, and alfalfa are the major agricultural crops in the district. Beef and dairy cattle are also important to the area's agriculture.

Powell Fullerton of Idaho Falls was the first Chairman of the East Side SCD, William Hatch, John Parker, George Grubb and Earl Wolfley served alongside him as Board Members. These men identified the two most pressing conservation problems in the District: irrigation water management, and soil and water conservation on dry land farms, these needs guided the SCD's early programs.

Significant accomplishments were made during the SCD's first 5 years: strip cropping was applied on 220 acres; 3,253 acres of irrigated land was leveled; irrigation systems were installed on 2,787 acres; 474 acres of land were irrigated for the first time; and landowners and users signed 296 agreements for conservation planning and work.

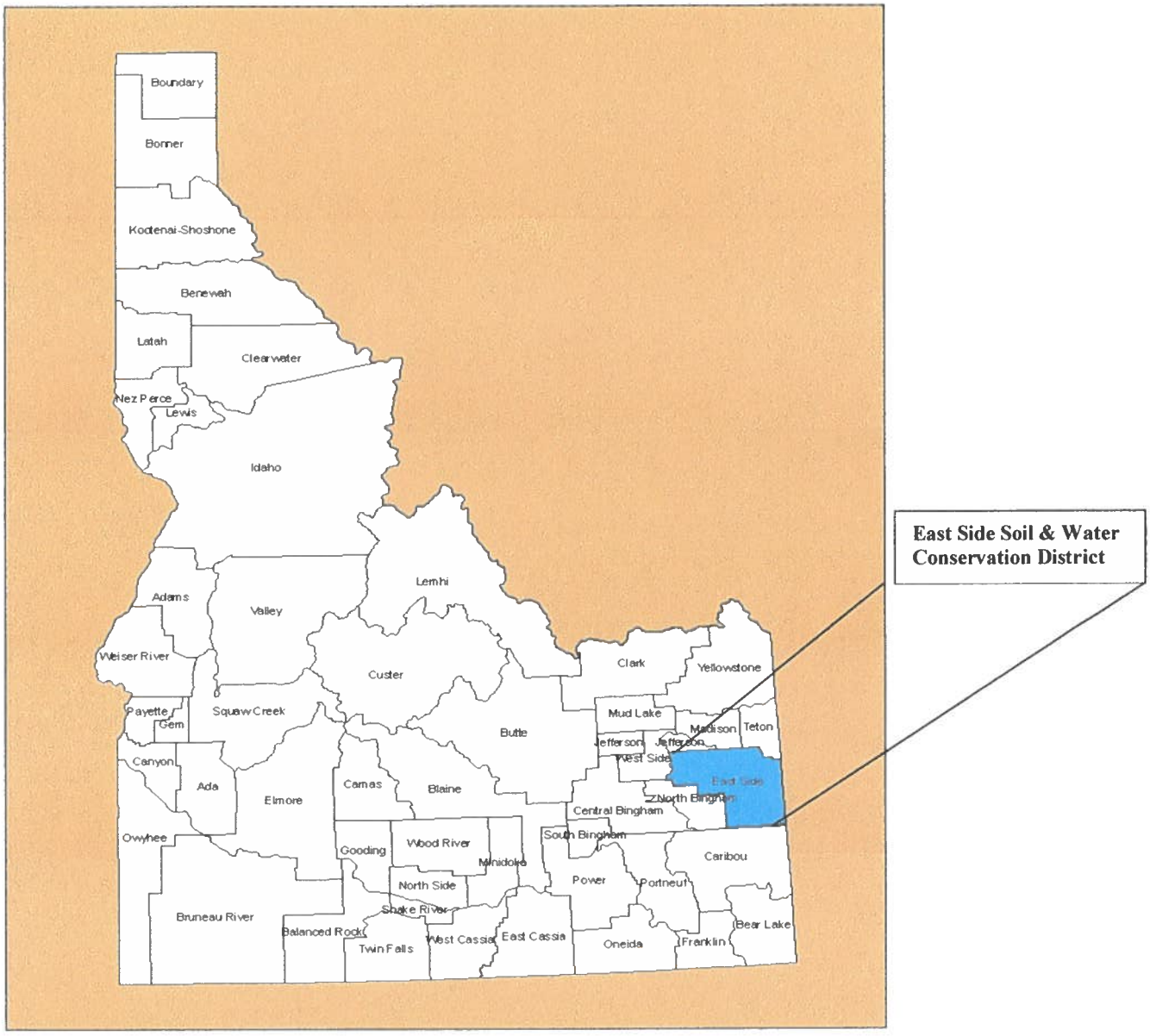
During the same time, torrential summer storms and spring flooding severely eroded dry land acres. Public support for flood control measures increased, particularly in the Willow Creek and Sand Creek watersheds.

The love of the land, concern over loss of precious topsoil, and a desire to preserve the land for future generations spurred the first Supervisors to give so much of their time and effort to establish the East Side SWD. These same beliefs still drive the current Supervisors to continue to follow in their footsteps.

Dry land erosion was a major concern to the first supervisors and remains a top concern today 64 years later. Erosion robs the land of fertile topsoil and can also cause water pollution. Starting with the 1981 Willow Creek water quality planning project, The East Side SWCD has made great strides to control water pollution from agriculture land; this project established the East Side SWCD as a State Leader in agricultural water pollution control. The East Side Supervisors choose a voluntary compliance program, accepting personal responsibility for contracting landowners to participate in the Willow Creek project which generated strong support and interest among local landowners, with other state funded projects following with the Badger Creek Project in 1982, and Meadow Creek and Tex Creek in 1983. Other Federal funded projects followed, which earned the East Side SWCD a Superior Service award from the Environmental Protection Agency in 1983, for development and carrying out a nationally recognized water pollution control program.

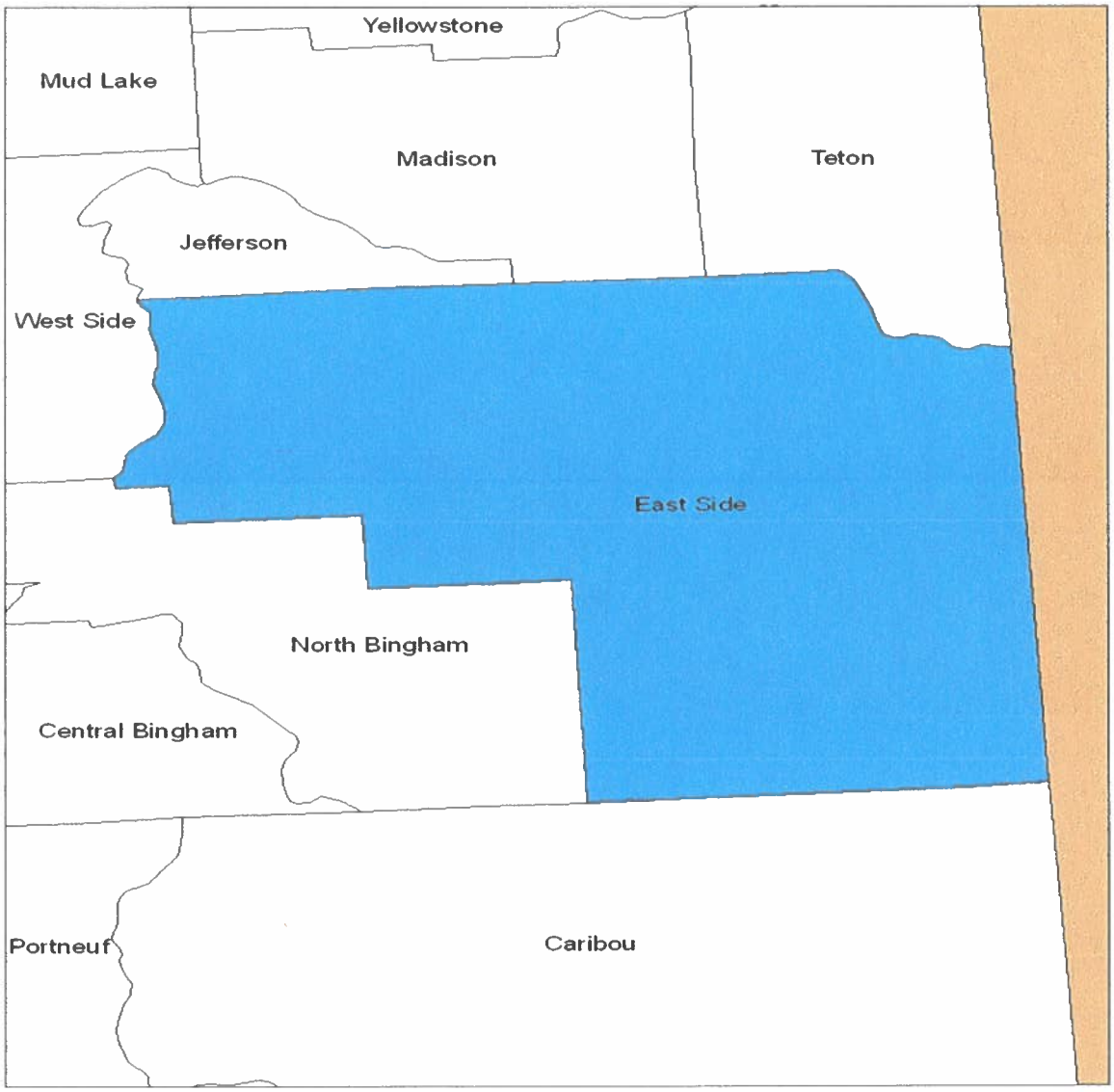
The East Side SWCD continues to be a leader in dry land conservation during its 64 year history, as well as planting trees for windbreaks and wildlife habitat in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game, East Side SWCD sponsored a Recourse Conservation Development project on the Blacktail Recreation Road, a flood control project in the Upper Sand Creek watershed, a Land Conservation pilot project to revegetate highly erosive slopes, and installation of new State of the Art Fish Ladders and stream bank protection to provide better irrigation for land owners and protect the Yellowstone cut throat and allow them to return to their native area for spawning, as well as Solar Powered irrigation head gates and diversion dams.

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

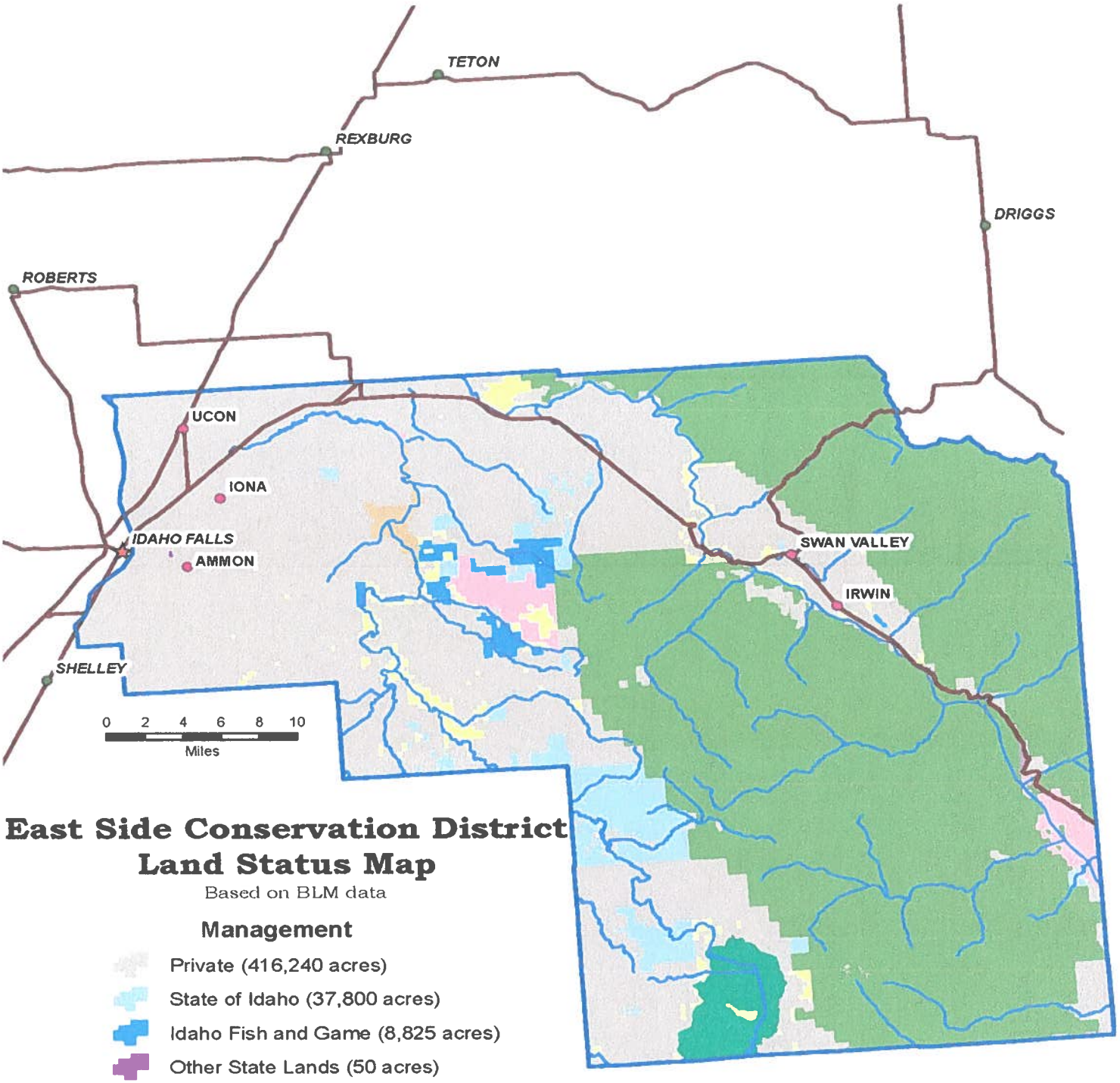


The East Side Soil & Water Conservation District is located in the South Eastern Corner of the state, with Jefferson Co, Madison Co, Teton Co, Bingham Co, and Caribou Co as county bound

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



The East Side SWCD includes the cities of Idaho Falls, Ammon, Iona, Ucon, Swan Valley, Irwin and parts of Ririe.



East Side Conservation District Land Status Map

Based on BLM data

Management

- Private (416,240 acres)
- State of Idaho (37,800 acres)
- Idaho Fish and Game (8,825 acres)
- Other State Lands (50 acres)
- US Forest Service (476,190 acres)
- Bureau of Land Management (25,225 acres)
- Bureau of Reclamation (17,780 acres)
- National Wildlife Refuge (17,415 acres)
- US Army Corps of Engineers (5,475 acres)
- Indian Reservation (310 acres)

- East Side SWCD
- Major Streams
- Major Roads
- East Side SWCD Towns
- Other Towns
- SWC Offices

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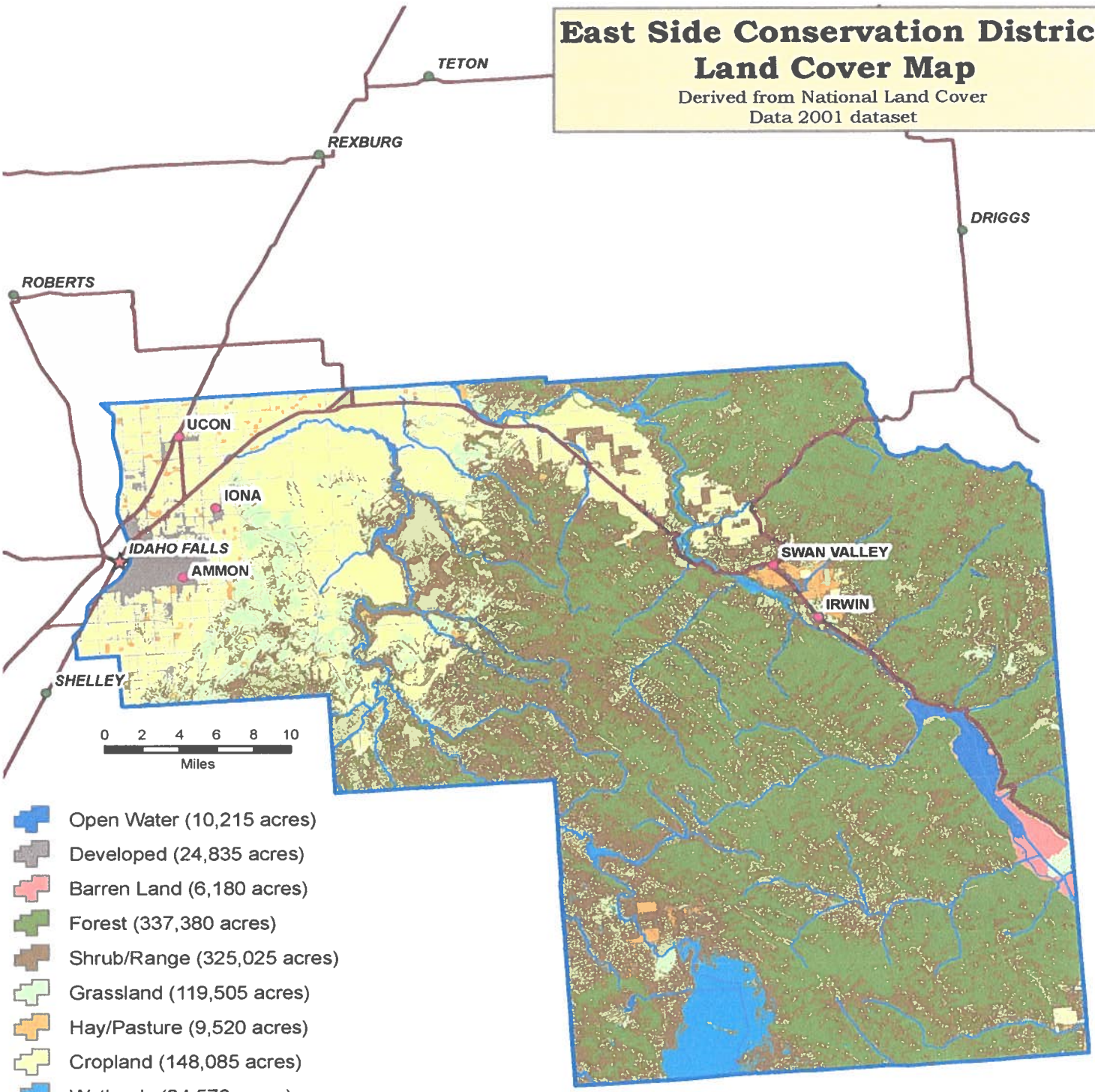
WJD 3/9/2

East Side Conservation District
Land Cover Map

Derived from National Land Cover Data 2001 dataset



- Open Water (10,215 acres)
- Developed (24,835 acres)
- Barren Land (6,180 acres)
- Forest (337,380 acres)
- Shrub/Range (325,025 acres)
- Grassland (119,505 acres)
- Hay/Pasture (9,520 acres)
- Cropland (148,085 acres)
- Wetlands (24,570 acres)
- East Side SWCD
- Major Streams
- Major Roads
- East Side SWCD Towns
- Other Towns
- SWC Offices

Private Lands estimated cover type distribution :

1.Forest	37,355 acres
2.Shrub\Range	125,170 acres
3.Grasslands	69,190 acres
4.Hay\Pasture	9,070 acres
5.Wetlands	4,775acres
6.Cropland	145,760 acres
7.Developed	23,580 acres
8.Open Water	910 acres

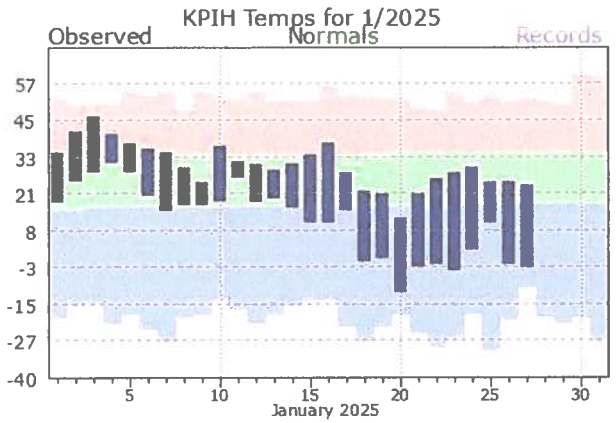
N

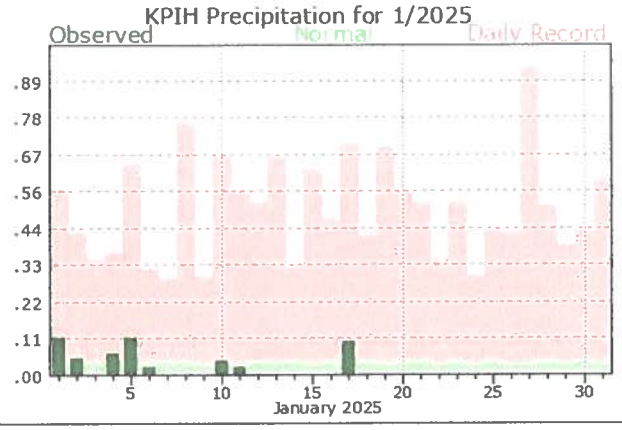
WJD 3/9/201

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Southeastern Idaho Climate Graphs

Pocatello, ID
Weather Forecast Office





KPIH 01/2025

Date	Observed Low (F)	Observed High (F)	Normal Low (F)	Normal High (F)	Record Low (F)	Year	Record High (F)	Year	Observed Precipitation (inches)	Normal Precipitation (inches)	Record Precipitation (inches)	Year	Observed Snow Fall (inches)
1	19	35	16	33	-20	1942	53	1997	0.11	0.03	0.56	2004	1.3
2	26	42	16	33	-16	1974	51	1997	0.05	0.04	0.43	1997	0.5
3	29	47	17	33	-15	2013	51	2003	T	0.04	0.35	1977	0.0
4	32	41	17	33	-22	1942	51	1994	0.06	0.03	0.37	2017	0.7
5	29	38	17	33	-19	2017	55	2012	0.11	0.04	0.64	1940	0.5
6	21	36	17	33	-24	1979	54	1948	0.02	0.04	0.32	1989	0.4
7	16	35	17	34	-28	1979	55	1948	0.00	0.04	0.29	1942	0.0
8	18	30	17	34	-20	1979	49	2009	0.00	0.04	0.76	2005	0.0
9	18	25	17	34	-19	1974	55	1990	0.00	0.03	0.30	1980	0.0
10	19	37	17	34	-14	1987	54	1953	0.04	0.04	0.66	1980	0.3
11	27	32	17	34	-17	1963	53	1999	0.02	0.03	0.56	1993	0.3
12	19	31	17	34	-22	1963	55	1953	T	0.04	0.52	1980	T
13	20	29	17	34	-19	1964	52	1953	0.00	0.04	0.66	1980	0.0
14	17	31	17	34	-16	1964	52	2012	0.00	0.04	0.33	1993	0.0
15	12	34	17	34	-14	2024	52	1974	0.00	0.03	0.62	1956	0.0
16	12	38	17	34	-14	2024	57	1974	0.00	0.04	0.47	1959	0.0
17	16	28	17	34	-23	1984	54	1961	0.10	0.03	0.70	1950	1.2
18	-1	22	17	34	-28	1984	54	2018	T	0.04	0.42	1950	T
19	0	21	17	34	-23	1984	53	1971	T	0.03	0.69	2012	T
20	-11	13	17	35	-19	1984	53	1953	0.00	0.04	0.55	1999	0.0
21	-3	21	17	35	-25	1962	50	1994	0.00	0.04	0.52	2012	0.0
22	-2	26	17	35	-30	1962	49	1994	0.00	0.03	0.35	1972	0.0
23	-4	28	17	35	-27	1962	55	1994	0.00	0.04	0.52	2017	0.0
24	3	30	18	35	-19	1949	52	1994	T	0.03	0.30	2009	T
25	12	25	18	35	-31	1949	54	1953	0.00	0.04	0.44	1997	0.0
26	-2	25	18	35	-21	1949	52	2003	0.00	0.03	0.43	1956	0.0
27	-3	24	18	35	-10	2009	53	2003	0.00	0.03	0.93	1970	0.0
28	M	M	18	35	-20	1979	52	1967	M	0.04	0.51	1942	M
29	M	M	18	35	-22	1949	51	1992	M	0.03	0.39	2016	M
30	M	M	18	35	-20	1979	61	2018	M	0.04	0.44	1963	M
31	M	M	18	35	-28	1985	60	2003	M	0.03	0.59	1963	M
Average:	12.6	30.5	17.2	34.2					Total: 0.51	Total: 1.11			Total: 5.2

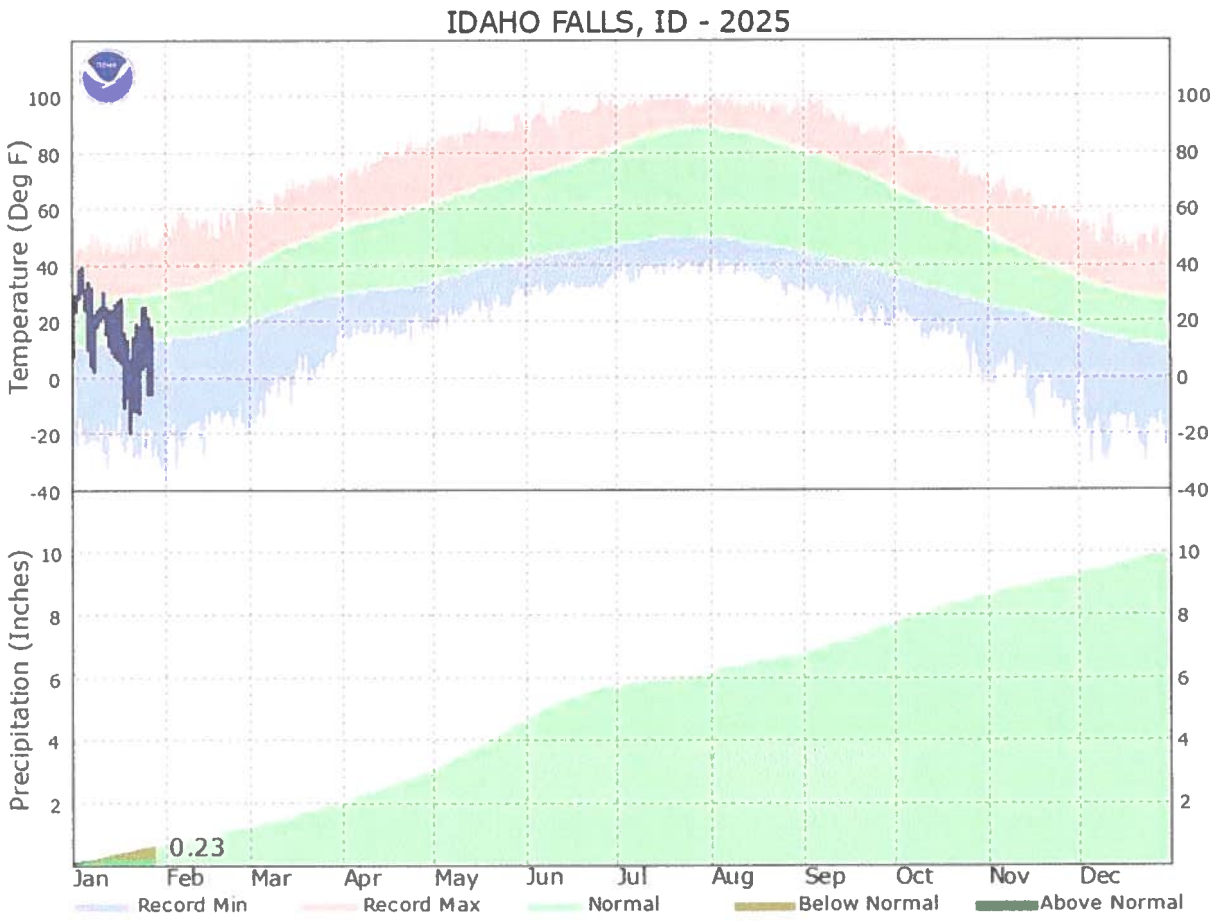
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

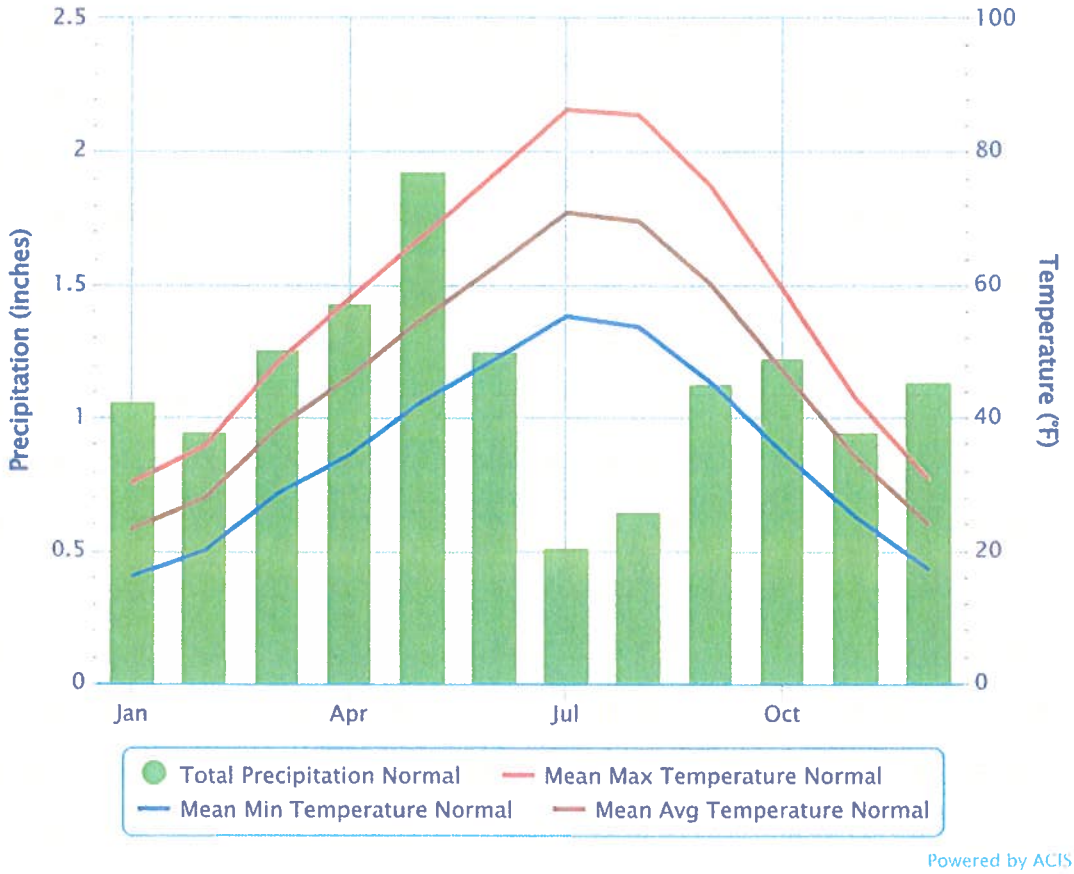
Southeastern Idaho Climate Graphs

Pocatello, ID
Weather Forecast Office

Choose a different calendar year: 2025



Monthly Climate Normals (1991-2020) - IDAHO FALLS - KIFI, ID



Powered by ACIS

Month	Total Precipitation Normal (inches)	Mean Max Temperature Normal (°F)	Mean Min Temperature Normal (°F)	Mean Avg Temperature Normal (°F)
January	1.06	30.2	16.1	23.2
February	0.95	35.7	20.0	27.9
March	1.26	48.2	28.5	38.4
April	1.43	57.8	34.3	46.0
May	1.93	67.2	42.4	54.8
June	1.25	76.6	48.7	62.6
July	0.51	86.3	55.2	70.8
August	0.65	85.5	53.6	69.5
September	1.13	74.9	45.3	60.1
October	1.23	59.4	34.8	47.1
November	0.95	43.0	25.1	34.1
December	1.14	30.8	17.2	24.0
Annual	13.49	58.0	35.1	46.5

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

Population

By population, Bonneville County is the fourth largest in the state. It grew 26 percent from 82,522 in 2000 to 107,234 in 2013. The county has experienced steady growth in the last decade with an average population increase of 2,713 a year for the past five years. The largest percentage increase was 3.12 percent between 2006 to 2007. Besides being a medical and retail hub for a large geographic area, diversity and an emphasis on economic development help the area grow. The 2000
Census classified Bonneville county as the Idaho Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area. Idaho Falls, the county's largest city, is the fourth largest city in the state with a 2010 population of 56,813.The next largest city in the county, Ammon, more than doubled its population, growing from 6,187 in 2000 to 13,816 to be one of the state's fastest growing cities.

Bonneville County unemployment remained below the national and state rates for the last decade. The annual unemployment rate for 2010 was 7 percent. The county is economically stable and cooperates with one of the state's largest employment sites, the Idaho National Laboratory. Economic diversification has been a top priority and has contributed to low unemployment rates. The civilian labor force increased by over 21 percent during the decade. Unemployment rates began to climb as the national recession took hold. Due to many insulating factors, rates have remained well below the national and state averages. As a regional health care and retail hub, the consumer and client bases extend beyond surrounding counties to Wyoming and Montana.

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

Labor Force & Employment

Bonneville County unemployment remained below the national and state rates for the last decade. The annual unemployment rate for 2013 was 5.4 percent. The county is economically stable and cooperates with one of the state's largest employment sites, the Idaho National Laboratory. Economic diversification has been a top priority and has contributed to low unemployment rates.

The civilian labor force increased almost 13 percent during the decade. Unemployment rates began to climb as the national recession took hold. Due to many insulating factors, rates have remained well below the national and state averages. As a regional health care and retail hub, the consumer and client bases extend beyond surrounding counties to Wyoming and Montana. A skilled and dedicated workforce is credited with attracting new business and helping others expand.

Professional developments like Taylor Crossing on the River and Snake River Landing continue to emerge in the metropolitan area, complementing revitalization efforts for Idaho Falls' historic downtown. New, larger restaurants, more medical facilities and specialists and new technology from the national laboratory further economic growth.

County

Bonneville County, Idaho

Bonneville County, Idaho has 1,866.0 square miles of land area and is the 15th largest county in Idaho by total area. Bonneville County, Idaho is bordered by Jefferson County, Idaho, Teton County, Idaho, Caribou County, Idaho, Madison County, Idaho, Lincoln County, Wyoming, Bingham County, Idaho, and Teton County, Wyoming.

United States / Idaho / Bonneville County, Idaho

Data by Subject

Populations and People
Total Population
123,964
P1 | 2020 Decennial Census

Income and Poverty
Median Household Income
$68,614
S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Education
Bachelor's Degree or Higher
32.6%
S1501 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Employment
Employment Rate
62.1%
DP03 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Housing
Total Housing Units
45,214
H1 | 2020 Decennial Census

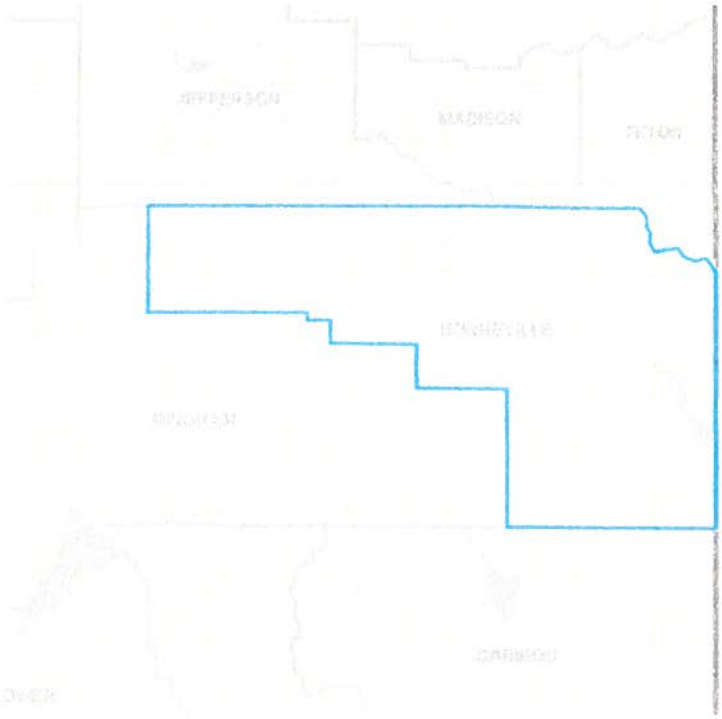
Health
Without Health Care Coverage
8.3%
S2701 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Business and Economy
Total Employer Establishments
3,761
CB2000CEP | 2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns

Families and Living Arrangements
Total Households
42,905
DP02 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Race and Ethnicity
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
17,094
P2 | 2020 Decennial Census

Bonneville County, Idaho Reference Map



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Populations and People

Age and Sex

33.7 ± 0.0
Median Age in Bonneville County, Idaho

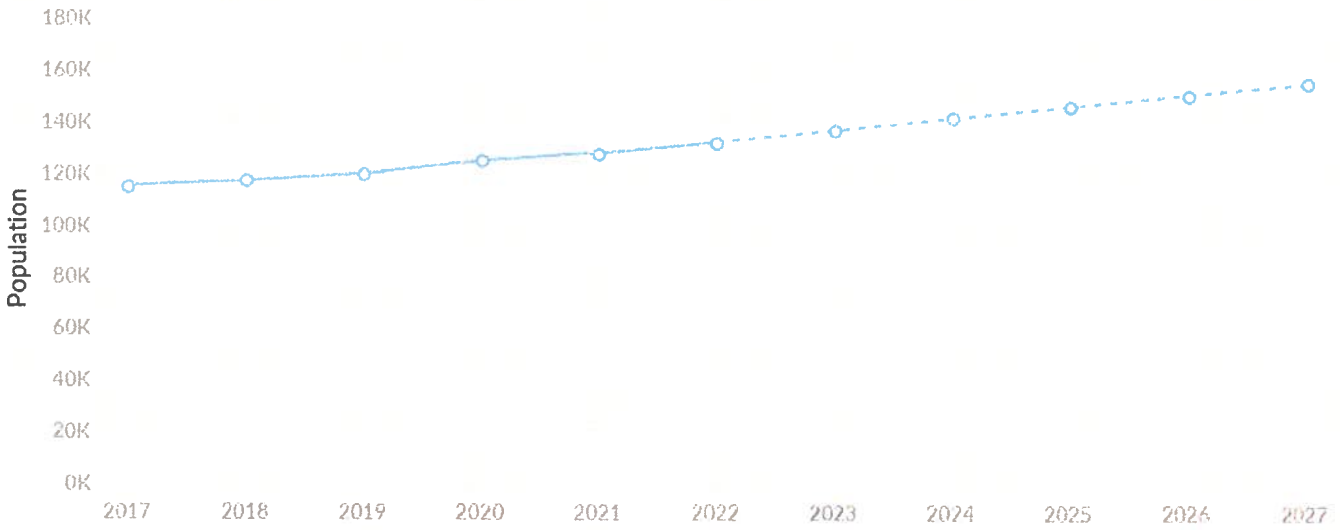
37.3 ± 0.0
Median Age in Idaho

S0101 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

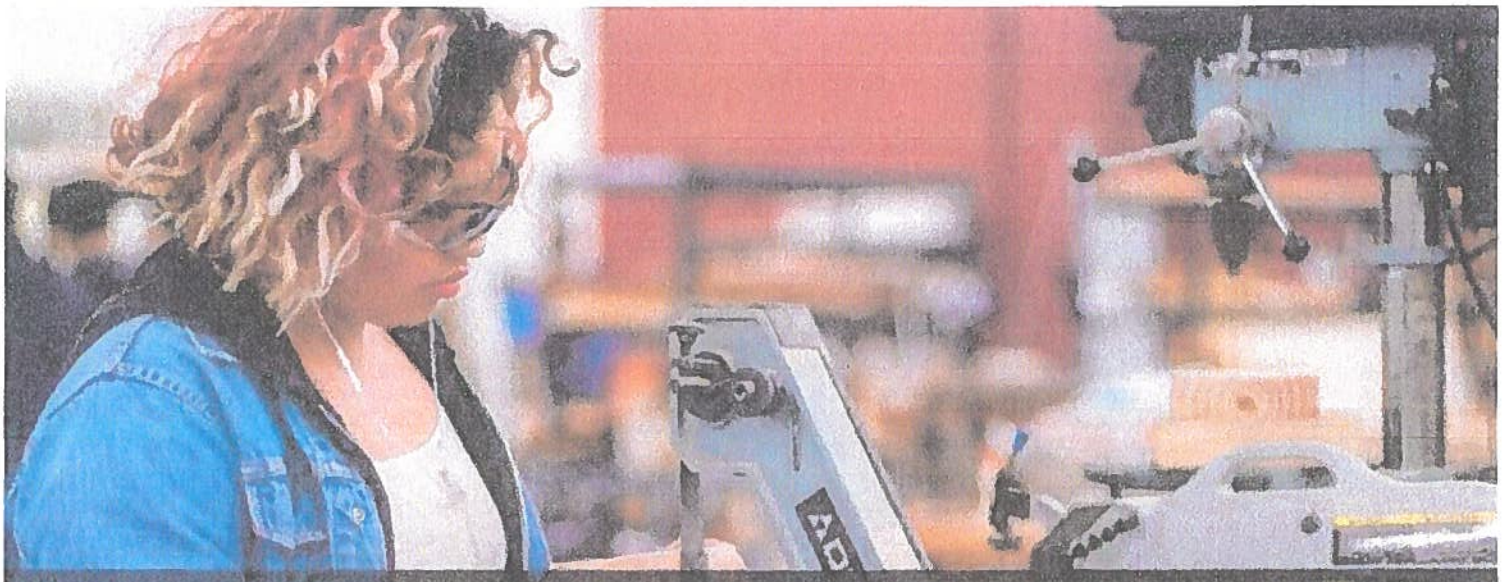
Historic & Projected Trends

Population Trends

As of 2022 the region's population **increased by 15.4%** since 2017, growing by 17,637. Population is expected to **increase by 17.1%** between 2022 and 2027, adding 22,668.



Timeframe	Population
2017	114,608
2018	116,661
2019	119,286
2020	124,626
2021	127,930
2022	132,245
2023	136,840
2024	141,429
2025	145,952
2026	150,457
2027	154,914

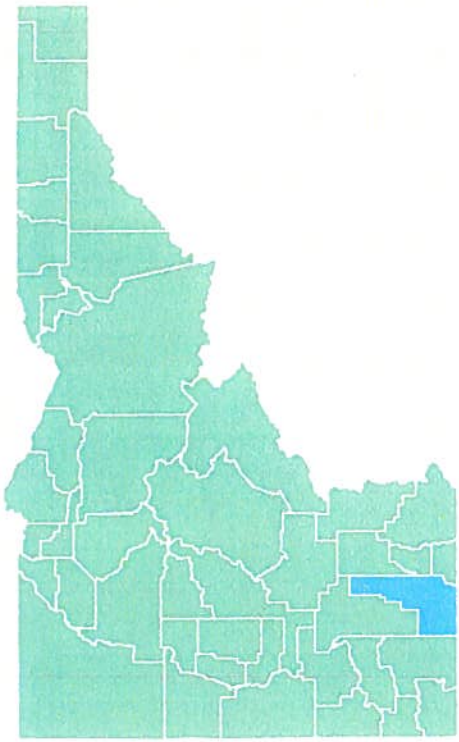


Bonneville County Labor Force And Economic Profile

Last Updated: January 2023

Bonneville County Economic Overview

Civilian Labor Force (Dec 2022)	63,875
Unemployment Rate (Dec 2022)	2.1%
Population (2021)	127,930
Median Household Income (2021)	$64,928
Per Capita Personal Income (2020)	$54,601
Poverty Rate (2021)	9.5%



Idaho Department of Labor | labor.idaho.gov

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1. Bonneville County Demographic Characteristics, 2021 5-Year ACS

	Bonneville County	Bonneville County (%)	State of Idaho (%)	United States (%)
Total Population	121,771	100.0%	1,811,617	329,725,481
Race and Ethnicity				
White alone, not hispanic	112,498	92.4%	86.5%	68.2%
Black or African American alone, not hispanic	1,374	1.1%	0.7%	12.6%
Native American alone, not hispanic	1,710	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%
Asian alone, not hispanic	2,290	1.9%	1.4%	5.7%
Hispanic, or Latino (of any race)	16,597	13.6%	12.9%	18.4%
Gender				
Male	61,261	50.3%	50.4%	49.5%
Female	60,510	49.7%	49.6%	50.5%
Age				
Median age	33.0	-	36.8	38.4
Under 18 years	37,500	30.8%	25.3%	22.5%
Over 18 years	84,271	69.2%	74.7%	77.5%
21 years and over	74,050	60.8%	65.4%	68.3%
Over 65 years	15,874	13.0%	15.8%	16.0%
Educational Attainment (Population 25 years and Over)				
Less than 9th grade	1,984	1.6%	2.2%	3.3%
High school graduate (with equivalencies)	18,759	15.4%	18.7%	18.2%
Some college, no degree	18,632	15.3%	16.4%	13.4%
Associate's degree	7,935	6.5%	7.0%	6.1%
Bachelor's degree	15,723	12.9%	14.0%	14.7%
Graduate or professional degree	7,449	6.1%	7.3%	9.5%
Median Household Income	$64,928	-	$63,377	$69,021

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

2. Labor Force Growth, December 2021 to December 2022

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
December 2022	63,875	62,548	1,327	2.1%
December 2021	60,934	59,616	1,318	2.2%
YoY % Change	4.8%	4.9%	0.7%	-0.1%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor- Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

5. Industry Employment and Wages, 2011, 2020, and 2021

Supersector	2011		2020		2021	
	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages	Average Employment	Average Wages
Total Covered Wages	42,750	$32,503	53,921	$42,383	57,077	$44,014
Natural Resources and Mining	433	$32,483	662	$44,021	620	$46,099
Construction	2,225	$40,472	3,484	$45,288	3,747	$48,232
Manufacturing	2,150	$38,046	3,512	$49,912	3,944	$48,356
Trade,Transportation, and Utilities	11,771	$31,703	12,649	$40,426	13,324	$42,208
Information	1,065	$36,055	477	$44,922	468	$47,084
Financial Activities	1,785	$39,808	2,138	$61,480	2,355	$65,743
Professional and Business Services	4,496	$39,353	6,421	$60,910	6,552	$63,001
Education and Health Services	10,368	$32,076	14,672	$39,035	15,441	$41,006
Leisure and Hospitality	4,514	$12,908	5,891	$16,653	6,596	$18,412
Other Services	1,451	$23,310	1,484	$31,535	1,534	$33,260
Public Administration	2,480	$48,085	2,525	$59,474	2,487	$62,132

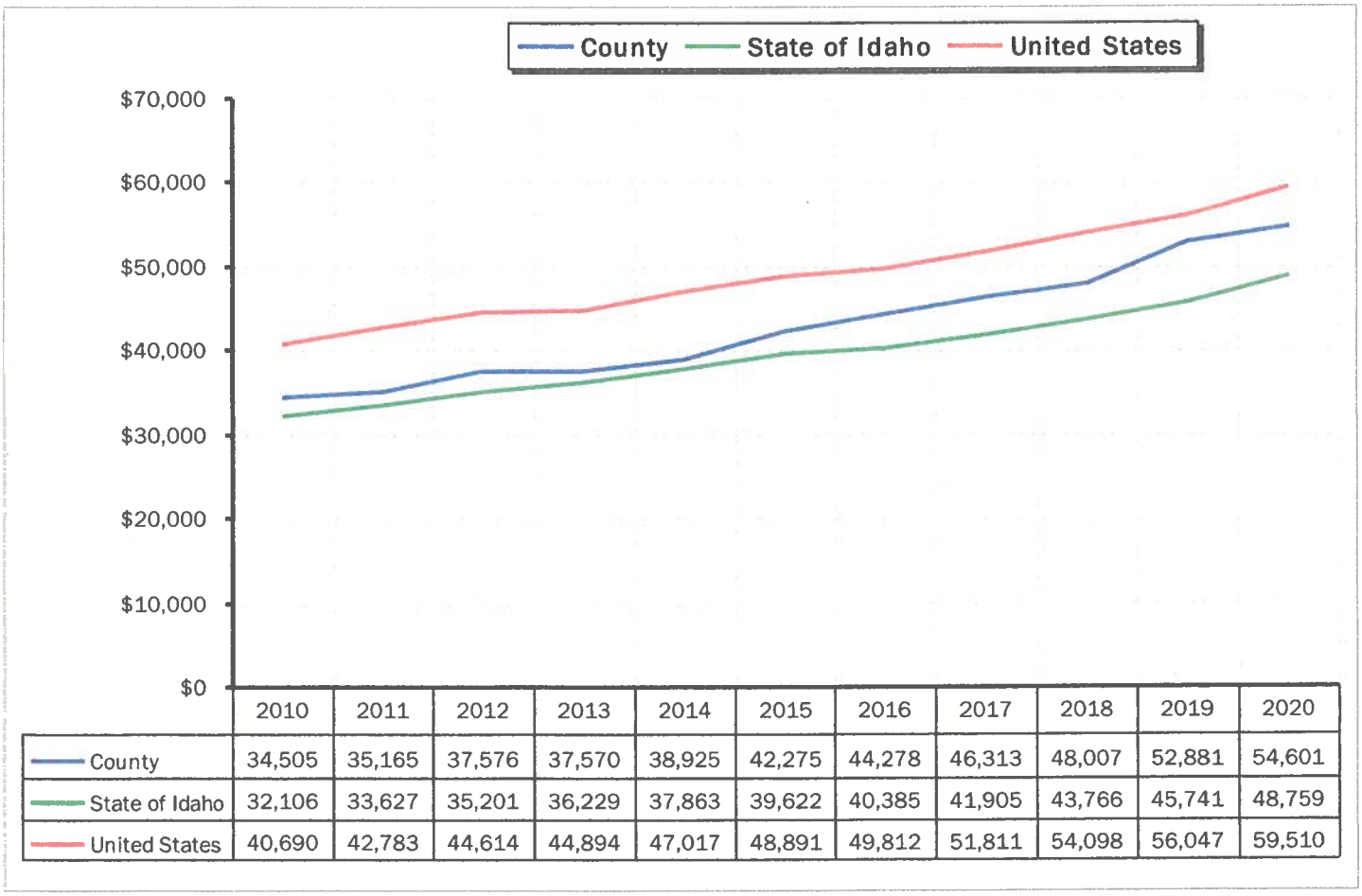
Source: Idaho Department of Labor- Quarterly Census of Employment Wages (QCEW)

6. Top Employers, 2021

Employer	Ownership	Employment Range
Bonneville Joint School District	Local Government	1,000 - 2,499
Melaleuca	Private	1,000 - 2,499
Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center	Private	1,000 - 2,499
Idaho Falls School District	Local Government	1,000 - 2,499
Wal-mart	Private	1,000 - 2,499
City Of Idaho Falls	Local Government	500 - 999
Bonneville County	Local Government	500 - 999
Has	Private	250 - 499
Idaho Falls Community Hospital	Private	250 - 499
College Of Eastern Idaho	Local Government	250 - 499

NOTE: Only employers that have given the Department permission to release employment range data are listed.
Source: Idaho Department of Labor- Quarterly Census of Employment Wages (QCEW)

7. Real Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020

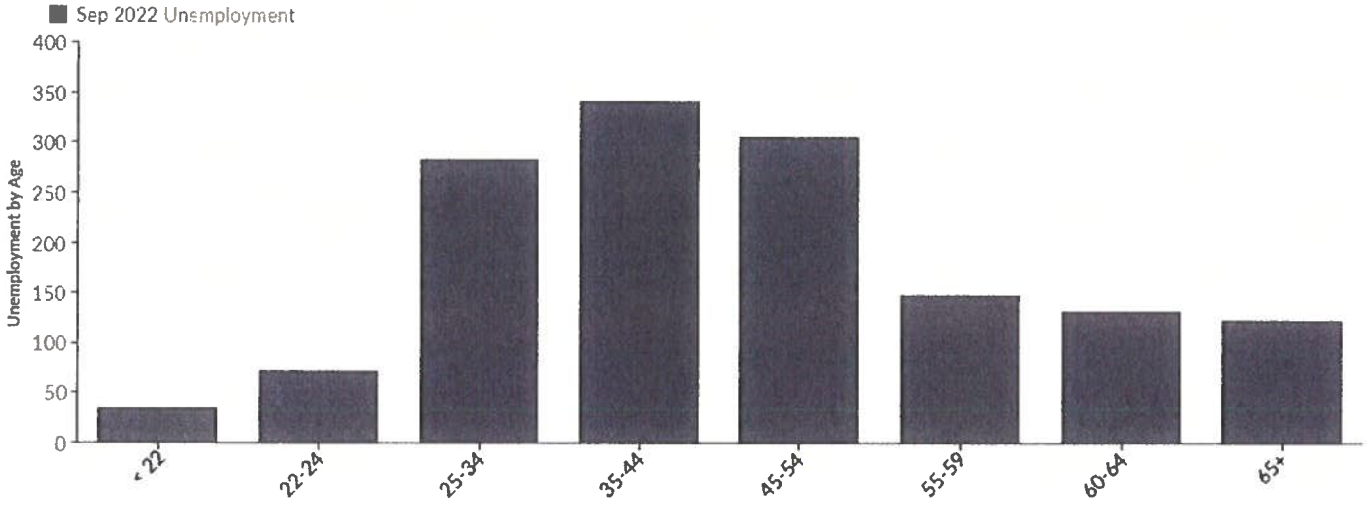


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
County	34,505	35,165	37,576	37,570	38,925	42,275	44,278	46,313	48,007	52,881	54,601
State of Idaho	32,106	33,627	35,201	36,229	37,863	39,622	40,385	41,905	43,766	45,741	48,759
United States	40,690	42,783	44,614	44,894	47,017	48,891	49,812	51,811	54,098	56,047	59,510

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

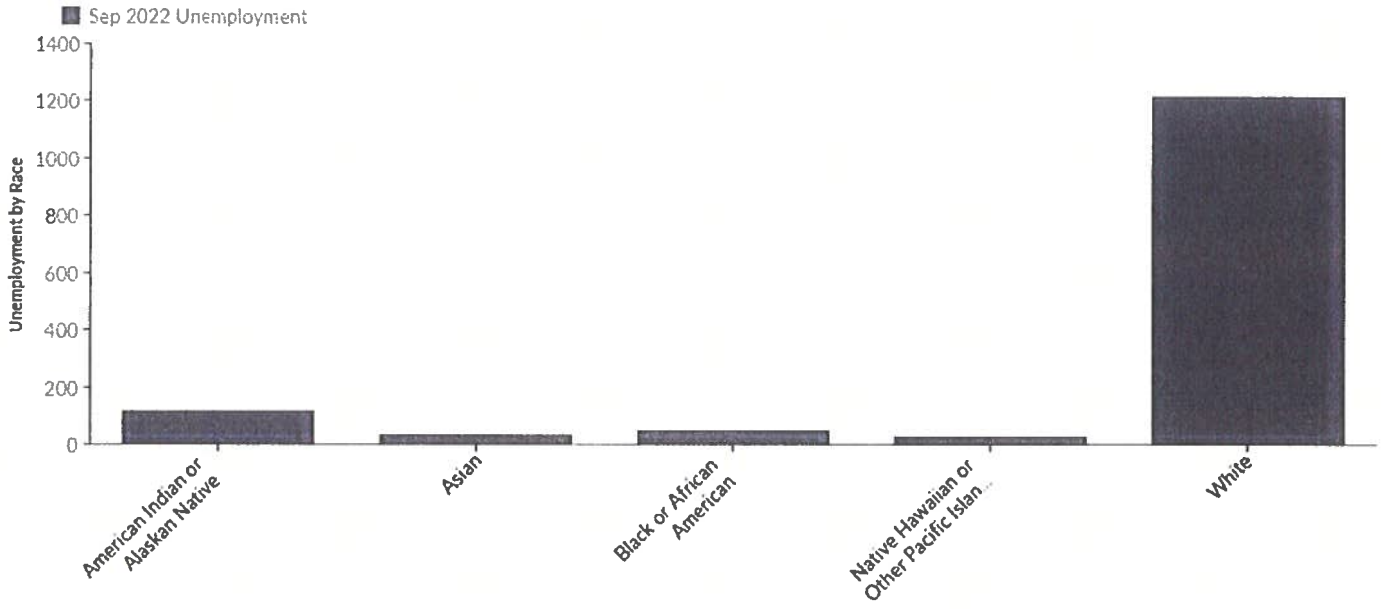
Unemployment by Demographics

Unemployment by Age



Age		Unemployment (Sep 2022)	% of Unemployed
< 22		34	2.37%
22-24		71	4.95%
25-34		282	19.68%
35-44		341	23.80%
45-54		304	21.21%
55-59		148	10.33%
60-64		131	9.14%
65+		122	8.51%
	Total	1,433	100.00%

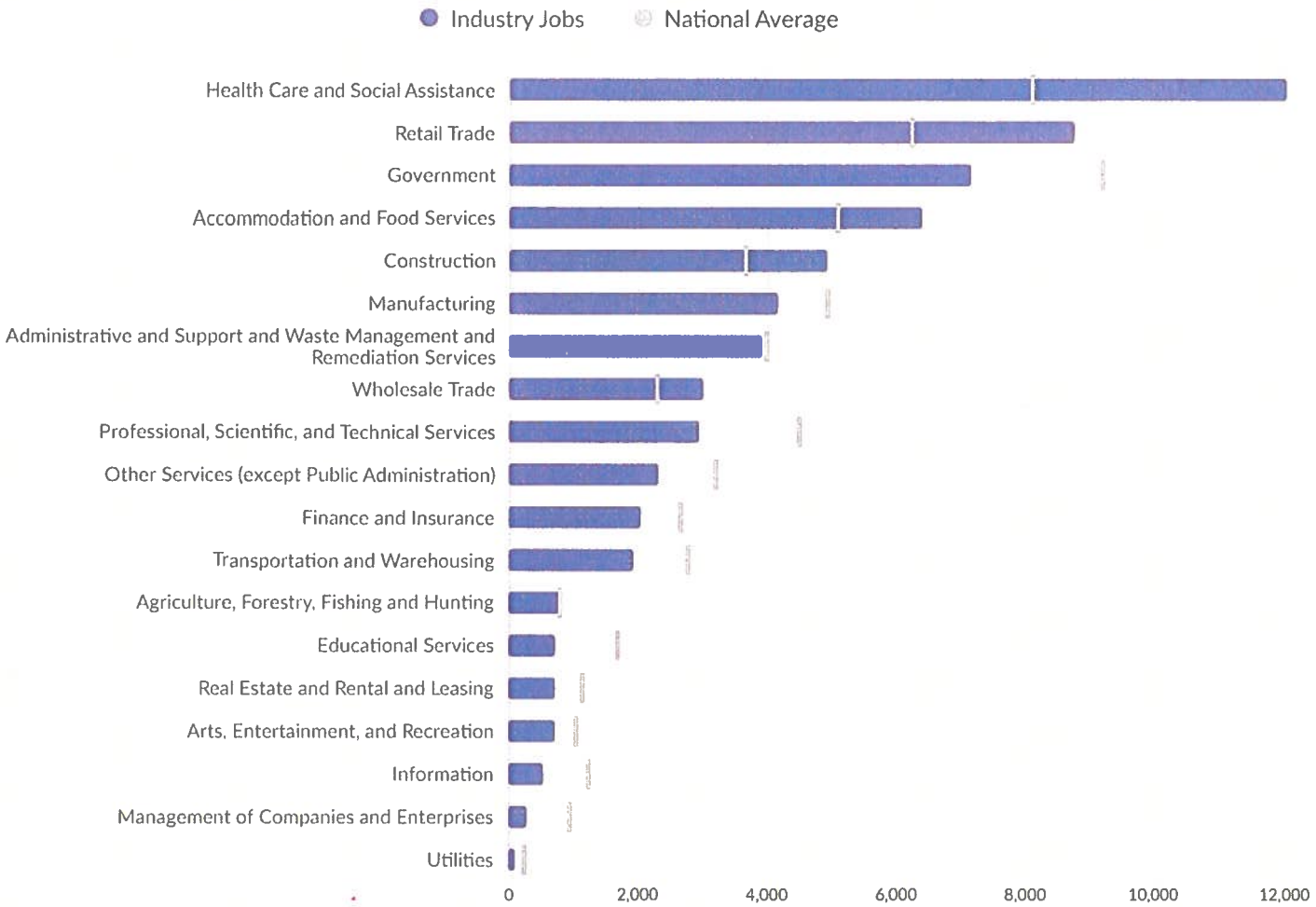
Unemployment by Race



Race	Unemployment (Sep 2022)	% of Unemployed
American Indian or Alaskan Native	117	8.16%
Asian	32	2.23%
Black or African American	45	3.14%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26	1.81%
White	1,212	84.58%
Total	1,433	100.00%

Industry Characteristics

Largest Industries

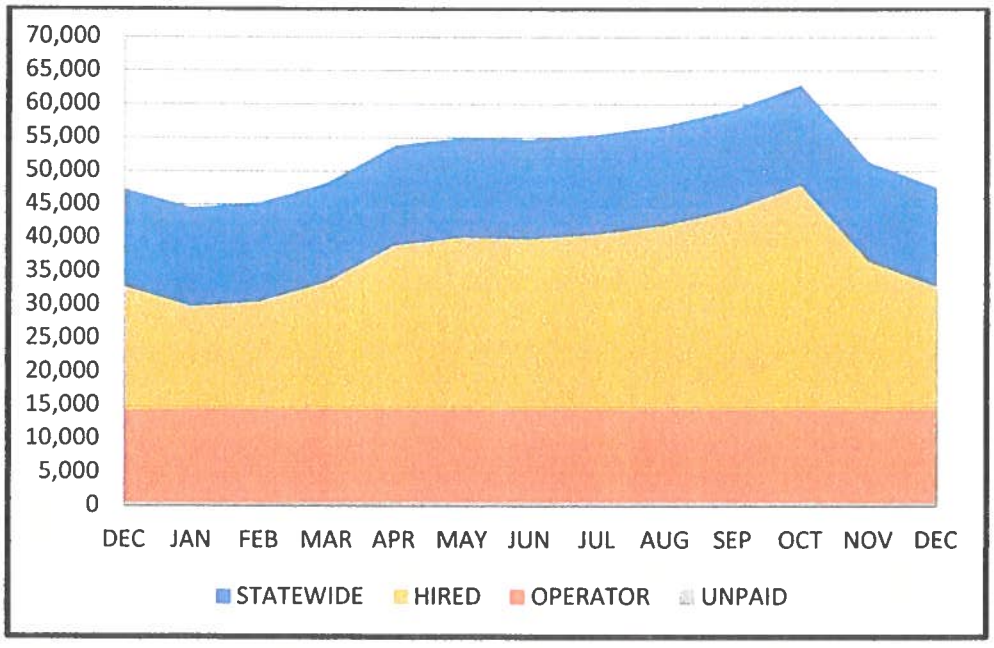


--Agricultural Employment Annual Average--

***2020 Average includes JAN-DEC**

REGION	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
STATEWIDE	51,812	52,014	52,323	52,476	52,854

REGION	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BONNEVILLE	1,433	1,437	1,440	1,445	1,448
BUTTE	426	435	446	457	467
CLARK	181	178	179	179	180
CUSTER	366	368	371	373	376
FREMONT	1,194	1,207	1,220	1,233	1,247
JEFFERSON	1,513	1,511	1,510	1,507	1,506
LEMHI	339	334	331	326	323
MADISON	1,086	1,085	1,084	1,083	1,083
TETON	454	454	453	452	452
EASTERN	**6,991**	**7,008**	**7,034**	**7,055**	**7,081**



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

Trends Impacting Conservation in the East Side Soil and Water Conservation District

- Continued reduction in state funding which further reduces the district's efforts to be effective as in conservation.
- Unfunded mandates as it affects agricultural, natural resource and forest management.
- Endangered Species Act mandates and enforcement.
- Urban development and absentee landowners.
- Recreational use and its impact to agricultural management.

Strategies to Address Trends (IDAPA. 60.05.02.025.03)

- Develop legislative an outreach program to address funding shortfalls from State funds.
- Secure funding to address agricultural mandates and landowner private property rights.
- Implementation of water quality and water quantity projects to improve fish passage and wildlife habitat within the District to help address ESA issues.
- Continue an active information and education program for landowners to address urban development.

Status of the Agricultural Economy and Outlook (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.02)

The right of agriculture to exist and continue to operate is protected by Idaho law. Given the rural nature of the county, local ordinances and resolutions must not conflict with the right to farm protections for agricultural operations in *Idaho Code, Title 22, Agriculture and Horticulture, Chapter 45, Right to Farm.*
High-density residential development defined as more than one home per acre, or conflicting development should be directed away from irrigated agricultural land, taking into consideration the following factors:

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

Lands designated for agricultural use are suitable for all types of agricultural and range operations, as well as single family homes, including manufactured homes, and accessory buildings necessary for agricultural operations.
Existing commercial, industrial, and residential land uses, home-based businesses and occupations and livelihoods are historical uses and will be allowed and will be managed to minimize the impacts on agriculture. Non-agricultural uses that could have adverse impacts on agricultural land use areas must be carefully reviewed.

SECTION 3: Assessments (IDAPA. 60.05.02.025.03) Resource Settings

Pasture

Some improved dry land pasture with introduced forage species including wheat grasses, fescues, bromes, and orchard grass. The older established stands are of low vigor, with encroachment of noxious weeds. Continuous season-long grazing is typical, with below-optimum forage production. No commercial fertilizers are applied, and pest management practices are limited. Livestock water may be inadequate. Irrigated pastureland includes both low elevation pastures and those in high elevation mountain valleys. Irrigated pastures are often surface irrigated on variable soils with slopes 1-5%. Irrigation water distributed via earthen ditches, with tail water eventually returning to rivers or streams. Fields may have been leveled. Irrigation efficiency is 20-35%. Plants are introduced

Forage species and native perennials, conventionally tilled when rotating pasture (10 years) and grain (2 years). Fertilizers are sometimes applied, but without soil testing or nutrient management. Adjacent riparian areas are important for wildlife.

Dry Cropland

Primarily winter wheat/fallow (precipitation 10-14 inches) or annual spring barley (precipitation 16-22 inches), on silt loams with slopes 0-8%. Dry cropland is often characterized by significant ephemeral gully and concentrated flow erosion as well as sheet and rill erosion. Conventional tillage results in less than 15% residue after planting. Application of nutrients and pesticides typically does not meet Idaho NRCS standards.

Surface Irrigated Cropland

Conventionally tilled, often intensively cultivated cropland on 0-7% slopes. Precipitation is 12 inches or less. Soils are typically sandy loams, silt loams, and loams, and may have been extensively land-leveled in the past. Most irrigation is by siphon tube or gated pipe, but there is also some border irrigation. Typical rotations include silage corn, small grains, and alfalfa, although annual grain is also common. Irrigation-induced erosion exceeds the threshold. Wind erosion is a resource problem following low residue row crops. Surface roughening and cover crops is often utilized to reduce wind erosion problems. Nutrient, pest, and/or irrigation water management may be less than desirable. Impacted surface and/or ground water quality is common.

Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland

Conventionally tilled cropland on soils ranging from sands to loams. Rotations containing less than 66% high residue crops can lead to wind erosion problems. Wind erosion is typically a problem from March to June, creating air quality and visibility hazards in some portions of the sub basin. Various combinations of small grains, alfalfa, beets, corn, potatoes, beans and barley are grown. Potato with one or two years of spring grain is a typical rotation on slopes ranging from 0-8%.These rotations may have sheet and rill and ephemeral gully erosion problems in the spring following potatoes. Sprinkler-irrigation induced erosion may also be a concern, especially on steeper slopes. Nutrient and pest management may be less than desirable. Irrigation water management and maintenance of sprinkler systems may be less than desirable. Wildlife habitat is often inadequate with limited permanent cover.

Hayland

Conventionally tilled, surface and sprinkler irrigated on 0-7% slopes. Irrigation water is normally plentiful. Small grains and alfalfa are grown in rotation, with alfalfa typically maintained for 4-6 years. Grazing of crop aftermath is common. Nutrient, pest or irrigation water management may be less than desirable.

SECTION 3: Assessments
(IDAPA. 60.05.02.025.03)
Resource Settings - Continued

Rangeland

Low elevation desert to high elevation, steep rangeland. Low elevation desert characterized by sagebrush and perennial bunchgrasses. Frequent fires have eliminated some areas of sagebrush, with annual cheat grass and other invaders dominant. Carrying capacity can be limited by available water. Land is utilized by antelope and livestock in winter and early spring. Mid elevation rangeland has precipitation ranging from 12-16 inches. This range consists of sagebrush and perennial bunchgrasses with variable soils on nearly level flats to benches and rolling hills. High elevation range has precipitation greater than 16 inches, on steep slopes and high mountain valleys. Access to riparian areas on all rangeland types is not typically managed, and temperature, nutrients, and sediment may be an associated water quality concern.

Erosion

Sheet and rill erosion by water on the sub basin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have decreased since 1982. Water erosion rates have ranged from a high of about 3.9 tons per acre per year in 1982 to about 2.9 tons per acres per year in 1997. A slight decrease in acres of cultivated methods probably contributed to the decrease in water erosion over the 15 year period. Wind erosion rates on the sub basin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have fluctuated from about 2.5 tons per acre per year in 1982 to about 3.4 tons per acre per year in 1992 and then decreased to about 2.6 tons per acre per year in 1997.

Species listings and occurrences for Idaho

Summary of Animal, Fish and Bird listings

Status	Species
T	Bear, grizzly lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted (*Ursus arctos horribilis*)
E	Caribou, woodland Selkirk Mountain population (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*)
E	Limpet, Banbury Springs (*Lanx sp.*)
T	Lynx, Canada (Contiguous U.S. DPS) (*Lynx canadensis*)
E	Sturgeon, white U.S.A. (ID, MT), Canada (B.C.), Kootenai R. system (*Acipenser transmontanus*)
T	Trout, bull U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
C	North American Wolverine *(Gulo gulo luscus)*
C	Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus)*
C	Greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus)*

Summary of Plant listings

Status	Species
T	Catchfly, Spalding's (*Silene spaldingii*)
T	Four-o'clock, MacFarlane's (*Mirabilis macfarlanei*)
T	Howellia, water (*Howellia aquatilis*)
T	Ladies'-tresses, Ute (*Spiranthes diluvialis*)
T	Peppergrass, Slickspot (*Lepidium papilliferum*)
C	Christ's paintbrush (*Castilleja christii*)
C	Goose Creek milkvetch (*Astragalus anserinus)*
C	Packard's milkvetch (*Astragalus cusickii* var. *packardiae)*
C	Whitebark Pine *(Pinus albicaulis)*

SECTION 3: Assessment (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

District Staffing Requirements/ Needs (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

- Full-time Conservation District Administrative Assistant and education coordinator/specialist.

Technical Assistance (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

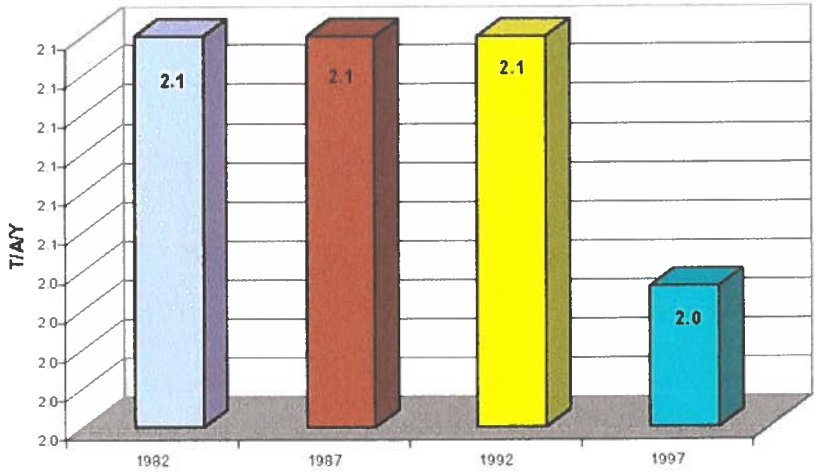
- In partnership with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the District is able to utilize Engineer, Range and Soil technical assistance. The Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission (ISWCC) support the District with a Water Quality Specialist. The East Side SWCD will seek and accept appropriate and legitimate technical assistance outside the NRCS and ISWCC when or if required.

Idaho Falls - 17040201
Idaho 8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile July 2006

Resource Concerns

Soil Loss by Water Erosion For Cropland, Pasture & CRP Year

Sheet and rill erosion by water on the sub basin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have been essentially static since 1982 but have decreased by about ½ ton per acre per year since 1982. Sheet and rill erosion is not a major issue on cropland in this subbasin, with the exception of the dry land area east of Idaho Falls. Susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion is low in this subbasin because the natural precipitation is low and the cropland is relatively flat. The dry land area east of Idaho Falls has a predominantly wheat/fallow dry land rotation. Sheet and rill and ephemeral erosion are considered a moderate to severe problem in this area.

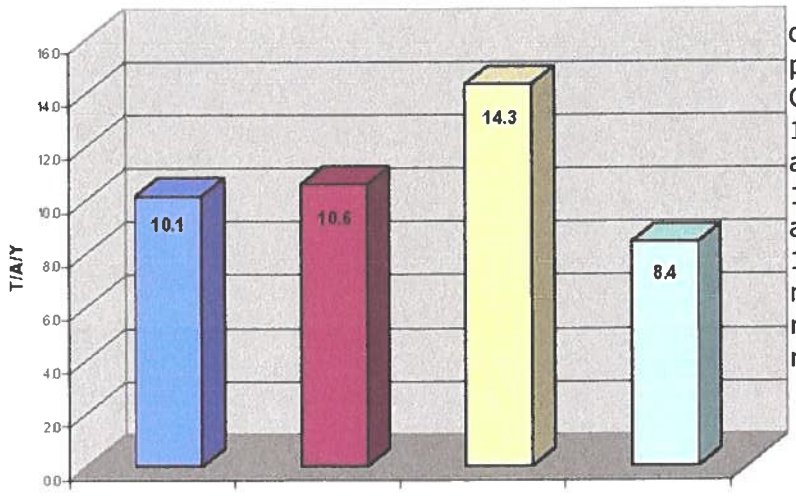


Soil Loss by Wind Erosion for Cropland, Pasture & CRP

1982 1987 1992 1997

Year

Wind erosion has decreased by slightly more than 1 ½ tons per acre per year on cropland, pasture and CRP in this sub basin between 1982 and 1997. Following a spike in wind erosion to approximately 14 tons per acre per year in 1992, wind erosion has decreased to approximately 8.5 tons per acre per year in 1997. Wind erosion in the HAMER area is a moderate to severe problem after low residue crops. The I values of the soils range from 134-220.



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

Natural Resource Priorities and Goals:

1. **Water Quality**
   - Assist in the development of technical, economical, and social acceptable Conservation plans treating 10,000 acres of highly erodible soils through the use of best management practices
   - Assist landowners with applications for Farm Bill program cost-share funding as available such as EQIP,WHIP,WRP to promote effective BMP adoption of non-point source pollution on cropland, rangeland, and riparian areas
   - Attend local Willow Creek and South Fork WAG meeting. Review implementation plans and monitoring reports for 303d water quality limited stream segments in the Willow Creek and Idaho Falls hydrological units.

2. **Rangeland, Pastureland, Hay land**
   - Assist producers in implementing range enhancement practices, 10,700 ft fencing, 600 acres brush control, 25 spring developments watering facilities and 15,000 ft of pipeline, prescribed grazing on 12,000 acres.
   - Promote Pasture and Hay land improvements on 85 acres with emphasis on water quality, assist landowners with applications for cost-share funding to implement irrigation system upgrades and irrigation management, and ensure nutrient and pest management component is written into producer' conservation plans.

3. **Fish & Wildlife Habitat**
   - In cooperation with Trout Unlimited, assist landowners applying for cost-share funding to implementing structures for water control in Rainey Creek and facilitate fish movement through irrigation diversions, and to assist producers in implementing 1850 ft of stream bank protection.
   - Encourage future participation and monitor currently funded programs that enhance wildlife habitat: such as CRP,CCRP,EQIP,WRP,WHIP, continue to work with Idaho Fish & Game Dept to implant conservation practices in the Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area
   - Assist with the Mule Deer Initiative on CRP fields

4. **District Operations**
   - Contact county commissioners to request funding, prepare budget for personnel, public outreach, equipment, and day to day District operations.
   - Prepare for and conduct Supervisors elections, conduct employee evaluations annually or as needed. Maintain up to date Personnel Policy Handbook and District Policy Handbook.
   - Prepare Annual Work Plan and Report of Accomplishments
   - Prepare and hold monthly Board of Supervisor meetings to act upon agenda items. Attend District related meetings, such as Division VI Spring and Fall, IASCD

5. **Irrigated Cropland**

- East Side SWCD will assist producers in applying for cost-share funding to assist with the Installation of sprinkler systems to improve irrigation efficiency.
- Promote use of conservation practices: conservation tillage, land leveling, surface roughening, and Delayed seed bed preparation.
- Ensure that Nutrient and Pest Management components are written into each conservation Plan/contract

6. **Drylands – Non-Irrigated Croplands**

- East Side SWCD will promote use of water and sediment basins, conservation tillage, buffers, grassed water ways, crop residue management, cover crop, strip cropping, and no – till practices to reduce and control erosion.
- Include nutrient and pest management components in all conservation plans/contracts
- Conduct status reviews on program practices as necessary.
- Supervisors act as a board, review and approve cooperator conservation plans.

7. **Noxious Weed Management**

- Identify areas needing weed control and do follow up on procedures for control.
- Write a pest management component into conservation plans/contracts.
- Participate in Upper Snake Cooperative Weed Control Management Area, attend weed workshops and meetings and hold yearly workshops as needed.

Information and Education Priorities and Goals:

- Work with the County School District to provide all 5th & 6th grade students with the opportunity to participate in the annual conservation poster contest.
- Work with the County School District to provide all High School students the opportunity to participate in the annual conservation speech contest.
- Sponsor at least 1 Envirothon team
- Continue to seek and sponsor interested students to attend the annual Natural Resource Camp.
- Continue to conduct tours, meetings and workshops to educate, promote and gain insight on conservation practices and concerns.
- Participate in legislative displays to educate and promote Natural Resource conservation to our legislative leaders.

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component (IDAPA.60.05.02.025.03)

Idaho Falls Sub basin

Sub basin at a Glance

Hydrologic Unit Code	17040201
§303(d) Listed Stream Segments	Birch Creek, South Fork Snake River, South Fork Willow Creek
Beneficial Uses Affected	Cold water aquatic life, salmon spawning
Pollutants of Concern	Sediment, flow alteration
Major Land Uses	Agriculture, rangeland
Date Approved by U.S. EPA	November 2004

Overview

Three stream segments in the Idaho Falls Sub basin are listed on the §303(d) list. The hydrology of the Idaho Falls Sub basin is dominated by the Snake River and its associated diversion structures for irrigation of farmland on the Snake River Plain.

Flow in the South Fork Snake River is controlled upstream of the sub basin by Palisades Reservoir. Numerous irrigation diversions also influence flow on the South Fork Snake River. A small section of the South Fork Snake River at the eastern-most border of the sub basin is §303(d) listed for flow alteration, but a TMDL was not prepared for this. Flow is not considered a "pollutant" under the Clean Water Act, and TMDLs are not

required for pollution that isn't caused by a "pollutant." However, it is recommended that this stream reach remain on the §303(d) list for flow alteration.

South Fork Willow Creek has been §303(d) listed for sediment; however, this stream no longer exists as a natural watercourse. Since the construction of Ririe Dam in the 1970s, the flow in the Willow Creek/Sand Creek complex has been controlled for irrigation. Willow Creek, including both the North Fork and the South Forks, has been converted to canal conveyance structures with straightened channels and riprap style bank reinforcement. No water flows in these channels during the non-irrigation season. Therefore, it is recommended that South Fork Willow Creek be removed from the §303(d) list.

Birch Creek was added to the 1998 §303(d) list with unknown pollutants. A subsequent inspection of the water body revealed that the primary water quality problem is likely sediment from bank erosion. Birch Creek is in a predominantly dry land agricultural region and is constrained between a road and agricultural fields. No data were available for Birch Creek; hence, a TMDL for sediment was constructed by using the adjacent Antelope Creek TMDL as a proxy. Because of similar geology, soils, and land use, loading analyses from Antelope Creek will suffice until such time that erosion surveys can be completed for Birch Creek.

Palisades Sub Basin/Sub basin at a Glance Birch Creek

Hydrologic Unit Code	17040104
Size	839.7 square miles
§303(d) Listed Stream Segments	Antelope Creek, Bear Creek, Camp Creek, Elk Creek, Fall Creek, Little Elk Creek, North Fork Indian Creek, Snake River (2 segments), Sheep Creek
Beneficial Uses Affected	Cold water biota, salmon spawning
Pollutants of Concern	Sediment, flow alteration
Major Land Uses	Forest, agriculture
Date Approved by U.S. EPA	February 2001

Overview

The Palisades Sub basin drains to the South Fork Snake River in eastern Idaho. Public lands, predominantly forested, cover over two-thirds of the sub basin. The private lands are mainly rural properties used for agriculture. Impaired water quality in the Palisades Sub basin is mainly caused by deposition of excess fine sediment due to roads, recreation, and livestock grazing in riparian areas. Sediment TMDLs were developed for Antelope and Bear Creeks; the boundaries of the listed segments in both creeks were extended. Camp Creek and Fall Creek are both listed with unknown pollutants. The TMDLs for these creeks were completed in 2004. In

addition, the boundary of the listed segment of Fall Creek was extended to encompass the entire length of the creek. Antelope Creek and both listed segments of the Snake River are impaired by flow alteration, but TMDLs were not prepared for this, as flow is not considered a "pollutant" under the Clean Water Act, and TMDLs are not required for pollution that isn't a "pollutant. "The TMDL recommends that Elk Creek, Little Elk Creek, North Fork Indian Creek, and Sheep Creek be removed from the §303(d) list, as these segments all meet their beneficial uses and/or show no human impacts.

Streams and Pollutants for Which TMDLs Were Developed

Antelope Creek	**Sediment**
Bear Creek	**Sediment**

Willow Creek Sub Basin

Sub basin at a Glance

Hydrologic Unit Code	17040205
§303(d) Listed Stream Segments	Birch Creek, Brockman Creek, Buck Creek, Corral Creek, Crane Creek, Grays Lake Outlet (2 segments), Hell Creek, Homer Creek, Lava Creek, Long Valley Creek, Meadow Creek, Mill Creek, Ririe Lake, Rock Creek, Sawmill Creek, Sellars Creek, Seventy Creek, Tex Creek, Willow Creek (3 segments)
Beneficial Uses Affected	Cold water aquatic life, salmon spawning, primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, domestic water supply, special resource water
Pollutants of Concern	Sediment, temperature, nutrients, flow alteration
Major Land Uses	Cropland, rangeland, forest, water (Grays Lake)
Date Approved by U.S. EPA	June 2004

Overview

The Willow Creek Sub basin in southeastern Idaho is a watershed of the Upper Snake River Basin. Waters of Willow Creek are connected to the Snake River through a complex irrigation system located below Ririe Reservoir.

Native fish populations, water quality, and riparian habitat conditions are issues of concern in the sub basin. The cumulative effects of land management in riparian areas, human-caused stream alterations, roads, limited recreation, and pockets of timber harvesting have combined to limit compliance with water quality standards. The production and survival of resident fishes are also impacted throughout the watershed. Rainbow trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, brook trout, and brown trout have all been documented in the watershed. The

Yellowstone cutthroat trout is a state sensitive species. Fish count data show that salmon populations are trending downwards in the sub basin.

The document sets TMDLs to control pollution from sediment and to lower temperatures in various segments of the sub basin. In addition, it recommends certain adjustments to the state's list of impaired water bodies to reflect current conditions.

The magnitude of sediment loading within the sub basin is widespread, predominantly attributable to stream bank erosion from over-utilization of riparian habitat. Some additional sources of sediment loading are poor road maintenance, road crossings, and mass wasting. Sediment loading targets were developed based on literature detailing expected natural conditions and substrate sediment impacts on salmon spawning.

Reduced riparian vegetation contributes to accelerated stream bank erosion, which results in increased thermal loading which, combined with associated changes in channel morphology, is the primary causes of increased temperature loading in affected streams. Temperature TMDLs have been developed for all streams where thermograph data have been collected.

Anthropogenic causes of flow alteration in the sub basin include diversion for stock watering and irrigation. It is not likely that beneficial uses will be restored in streams of the watershed where dewatering from surface water diversions occurs during significant portions of the year. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not believe that flow (or lack of flow) is 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 altered streams.

Streams and Pollutants for Which TMDLs Were Developed

Brockman Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Buck Creek	Sediment
Corral Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Crane Creek	Sediment
Grays Lake Outlet	Sediment
Hell Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Homer Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Lava Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Meadow Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Mill Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Rock Creek	Sediment
Sawmill Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Sellars Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Seventy Creek	Sediment
Tex Creek	Sediment, Temperature
Willow Creek	Sediment, Temperature

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

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

- Maintain staff hours to conduct and implement District business and objectives
- Conduct Workshops and Tours and provide Publications on Water quality and quantity improvement projects, Crop and Hay land improvement projects and Wildlife Initiative projects
- Organize and conduct Awareness workshops in Soil Health
- Promote Conservation Wind Breaks that prevent soil and water erosion as well the spread of noxious Weeds.
- Sponsor a Poster contest for County 5th and 6th Graders
- Sponsor a Speech contest for County High School students
- Sponsor at least 1 Envirothon Team
- Support the State Lands judging contest
- Support the State Forestry contest
- Support State Envirothon Contest
- Support and contribute to the High Country RC&D Cloud Seeding program
- Support the control of Noxious Weeds
- Provide the community with leadership and support for the conservation of natural resources
- Support of the IASCD, RC&D and IDEA

The above projects and activities are ranked in a priority order however the East Side SWCD believes they have secured adequate funding to provide both staff and sponsorship of these activities for the next fiscal year.

Implementations of these projects and activities are scheduled to take place through the fiscal year, starting July 1st, 2024 and have secured funding. The East Side SWCD Board of Supervisors and Administrative Staff will oversee the implementation of this work with the assistance from the NRCS, RC&D and the County.

Key Conservation Decision Makers

- The Citizens within the East Side Soil and Water Conservation District

- County Commissioners;
  - Karl Casperson, District 1
  - Jon Walker, District 2
  - Michelle Mallard, District 3

- County Planning and Zoning Administrator and Coordinator;
  - Glen Odgen – Chair
  - Forrest Ihler – Vice- Chair
  - Arnold Cantu
  - Dale Storer
  - Bill Scott
  - Marsha McDaniel

- Mayor of Idaho Falls
  - Rebecca Casper

- State Legislators representing the Conservation District;

  Senator Dave Lent
  Representative Barbara Ehardt
  Representative Adam Erickson
  Senator Mark Harris
  Representative Kevin Andrus
  Representative Josh Wheeler

  Senator Kevin Cook
  Representative Stephanie Jo Mickelsen
  Representative Wendy Horman

- U.S. Senators and Representative;
  - U.S. Senator Michael Crapo
  - U.S. Representative Mike Simpson

- Conservation District Supervisors;
  - Ryan Blatter, Chairman
  - James Hoff, Vice-Chairman
  - Tyson Coles, Supervisor
  - Chad Stanger, Supervisor
  - Steve Keller, Supervisor

- Technical Expertise Groups;
  - NRCS Field and Soils Office
  - Bonneville County Weed Department
  - High Country RC&D
  - University of Idaho Extension Office
  - Henry's Fork Foundation
  - Upper Snake Coordinated Weed Management Area

Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym	*Defined*
AFO	Animal Feedlot Operation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
USBOR	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
DEQ	Department Environmental Quality
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FSA	Farm Service Agency
IDA	Idaho Department of Agriculture
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
ISWC	Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OSC	Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation
RC&D	Resource Conservation and Development
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WHIP	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
WQPA	Water Quality Program for Agriculture

Reference sources for information used to compile plan:

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Natural Resource Conservation Service Rapid Watershed Assessment
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Department of Labor
Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission
East Side Soil and Water Conservation District Annual Work Plan

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FY-2025 (7/1/2025 – 6/30/2026) Annual Plan of Work
East Side Soil & Water Conservation District

Conservation District Mission: East Side SWCD is dedicated to promoting good sound conservation. East Side SWCD also coordinates technical, financial, and educational assistance for responsible management to conserve and improve soil, water, and other natural resources on the land.

Trends Impacting Conservation in Bonneville County: loss of farmland to brisk growth of subdivision housing development, movement to pivots over flood irrigation. Noxious weeds, burgeoning vole population and other pests, drought, increasing interest in high tunnel gardening.

Projects Planned, Coordinated, or Managed: windbreak installations encouraged, workshop schedule expanded to target each community's conservation issues.

Funding Sources, Bonneville County and the State of Idaho

Board of Supervisors: Ryan Blatter, James Hoff, Tyson Coles, Chad Stanger, and Steve Keller

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Twin Bridges Stream Bank Restoration project of 1800 ft. restored to stop erosion of the banks

Conservation District Priority Number 1: <u>Water Quality</u>
Goal(s): Through use of Best Management Practices, reduce and control nonpoint source pollution
Objective: To restore and maintain integrity of Idaho's water as stated in the Clean Water Act

Actions:		
• Assist in the development of technical, economical, and social acceptable Conservation plans treating areas of highly erodible soils through the use of Best Management Practices	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Assist landowners with application for Farm Bill program cost-share funding, as available, in programs such as EQIP, WHIP, WRP to promote effective BMP adoption of nonpoint source pollution on cropland, rangeland, and riparian areas.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Attend local Willow Creek and South Fork WAG meeting. Review implementation plans and monitoring reports for 303d water quality limited stream segments in the Willow Creek and Idaho Falls hydrological units.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Continue to assist with information on reports for TMDLS on listed streams. Work with outside agencies to continue to promote projects that are geared toward improving streams, rivers, and riparian habitat health. Continue to support projects that promote fish health, and improve irrigation efficiency, and improve water quality for recreation and wild life habitat concerns.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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Fresh cut hay baled and ready for feed

Conservation District Priority Number 2: Rangeland, Pastureland, and Hayland

Goal(s): **Apply conservation practices through Farm Bill cost-share and other funding Programs**

Objective: **Improve conditions and trends of rangeland, pastureland, and hay lands within the District**

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
• Assist producers in implementing range enhancement practices, which include fencing, brush control, new spring development, watering facilities, and additional pipelines, and prescribed grazing on additional Acres.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Promote pasture and hay land management practices, with improvements and an emphasis on water quality • Assist landowners with applications for cost-share funding to implement irrigation system upgrades and irrigation management.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Ensure that nutrient and pest management component are written into producer's conservation plans	6/30/2026	NRCS: Josh Miller DC Andy Pappas

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East Side Soil & Water Conservation District

Stream restored to natural meander w
Additional fish habitat and rock weirs Installed

Conservation District Priority Number 3: Fish & Wildlife Habitat

Goal(s): Restore and develop areas for fish habitat, game birds, waterfowl, and small animals through Conservation projects and practices

Objective: Improve and enhance fish & wildlife habitat on 6050 acres including riparian and wetlands

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
• In cooperation with Trout Unlimited, assist landowners in applying for cost-share funding. This will encourage landowners to implement new fish friendly structures that are efficient for water delivery and promote healthy fish and wildlife habitats on Rainey Creek. • Assist producers in implementing additional stream bank protection	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Encourage future participation and monitor currently funded programs that enhance wildlife habitat: such as: CRP,CCRP,EQIP, WRP,WHIP	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Continue to work with Idaho Fish and Game Dept. to implement conservation practices in the Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area • Assist with the Mule Deer Initiative on CRP fields • Assist Land Owners in Applying for the SAFE program. Must have an active Sharp Tail Grouse Leck within 1.2 miles for nesting and Brood-Rearing, and 4.0 miles for Winter Habitat	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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Pivot Irrigation systems watering crops

Conservation District Priority Number 4: Irrigated Croplands

Goal(s): Implement conservation measures on 1000 acres of highly erodible croplands

Objective: Reduce erosion; improve water quality and quantity on irrigated cropland

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
• Assist producers in applying for cost-share funding and installation of Sprinkler irrigation systems to improve irrigation efficiency.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Promote the use of conservation practices: conservation tillage, land leveling, surface roughening, and delayed seed bed preparation	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Ensure that Nutrient and Pest Management component is written to each conservation plan/contract	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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Cutting grain grown on dry farm land

Conservation District Priority Number 5: Dry Lands - Non Irrigated Croplands

Goal(s): Provide landowners assistance in planning and implementation of Best Management Practices

Objective: Reduce erosion losses to tolerable level "T" on highly erodible cropland areas

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
• Promote use of water & sediment basins, conservation tillage, buffers, grassed water ways, crop residue management, cover crop, strip cropping, and no-till practices to reduce and control erosion.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Include nutrient and pest management component in all conservation plans/contracts • Conduct status reviews on program practices as necessary	6/30/2026	NRCS: Josh Miller DC Andy Pappas
• Supervisors acting as a board, review and approve cooperator conservation plans	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff, & NRCS

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Noxious weeds spread when the plant seeds out and wind carries the seeds to other areas.

Conservation District Priority Number 6: Noxious Weed Management & Pest Management
Goal(s): Provide information of noxious weed concern through newsletters, tours and workshops
Objective: Increase awareness of problems, control, and economic impact of noxious weeds

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
• Promote Publicity in the District newsletter focusing on noxious weeds, and local working group workshops.	3 x a year 6/30/2026	Admin Assistant & NRCS
• Identify areas needing weed control and do follow up on procedures for control	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Write a pest management component into conservation plans/contracts	6/30/2026	NRCS
• Participate in Upper Snake Cooperative Weed Control Management Area, attend weed workshops and meetings, and hold yearly workshops as needed.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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action Food Group and Happyville Farm

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Conservation District Priority Number 7: Information, Education and Public Outreach

Goal(s): Participate in opportunities to promote resource conservation programs and projects

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

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
• Promote and support local environmental education events: • Idaho Envirothon, Sponsor High School Team, Water Awareness Week with the Water Festival, Earth Day, Natural Resource Workshop Camp, Poster Contest for 5th & 6th grade Schools, and Speech Contest. • Assist West Side SWCD with annual Adopt-A-Canal cleanup Campaign, and promote the need for the project.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
• Maintain working relationship with media and others to promote District Projects, Continue to maintain Educational outreach with DEQ, EIEEA group. Participate in water festival program. Work with other area schools not able to attend the one in Idaho Falls as a on road presentation so all students can benefit and learn about conservation programs and water quality. Promote Yearly tours of finished projects.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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FY-2025 (7/1/2025 – 6/30/2026 Annual Plan of Work East Side Soil & Water Conservation District

February 8th 2023 Soil Health Workshop with Keith Burns Green Cover Seed as key speaker, with Marlon Winger

Conservation District Priority Number 8: District Operations

Goal(s): Supervisors provide leadership and management to reach operational objectives

Objective: Provide policy to maintain operations at highest level of efficiency

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
• Contact county commissioners to request funding, prepare budget for personnel, public outreach, equipment, and day –to- day District operations • Prepare for and conduct Supervisors elections • Provide Yearly Soil Health Workshops	6/30/2026 Per requested dates	District Board, Admin Assist
• Maintain accurate financial records using Quick Books accounting program, submit records for review by CPA as per policy. Submit requested reports	6/30/2026	District Treasurer & Admin Assistant
• Conduct employee evaluations annually or as needed. Maintain up to date Personnel Policy Handbook and District Policy Handbook • Prepare Annual Work Plan and Report of Accomplishments, 5 year plans, yearly financial budget and P&L as needed	6/30/2026 Per request Dates	District Board, Admin Assist
• Prepare and hold monthly Board of Supervisor meetings to act upon agenda items. Attend District related meetings- Division VI, IASCD	Ongoing	District Board, Staff & NRCS

IDAHO SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION	DISTRICT: EAST SIDE SWCD
FIVE-YEAR (5) PLAN and ANNUAL WORK PLAN CERTIFICATION	FOR FISCAL YEAR: 2025
	DUE : March 31, 2025

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of my local Board of Supervisors, I hereby certify that the attached Five-Year (5) Plan and Annual Work Plan is true and accurate, and further submit said Plan for the above named District and fiscal year.

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

Board Supervisor Signature

Ryan Blatter

Printed Name

2/4/25

Date

208-522-6250 EXT. 3101

District Telephone

Lisa.Godfrey@id.nacdnet.net

District Email Address

FOR SWC USE ONLY:

DATE OF CONFIRMATION: