conserving natural resources for our future

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

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

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

Mission of the West 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 West 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 West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

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

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Cover page photo – South Fork of the Snake River

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West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

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

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

The West Side Soil Conservation District, the first one in the Upper Snake River Valley, had been approved by the State Soil Conservation Commission, and The West Side Soil Conservation District was officially organized August 1, 1944. The original SCD contained 56,000 acres in south-central Jefferson County and almost 82,000 acres in the Western Bonneville County , in 1946 an additional 149,120 acres in Western Bonneville County were added to the district., and currently has 281,696.8 acres. Grain, potatoes, and alfalfa are the major agricultural crops in the district, well as Beef and Dairy cattle that are also important to the area's agriculture.

Emil Johnson of New Sweden was the first Chairman of the West Side SCD, along with Thure Anderson, Lowell Moore, Norbert Brinkman and Walter Pancheri, who served alongside him as Board Members. The SCD's first annual report cited the following concerns: lack of money, equipment, and technical staff.

The West Side SCD made a great success of its first demonstration project, and effort to prevent erosion by improving irrigation systems with head gates, checks and drops in addition to land leveling, were very successful in reducing erosion and are still in place today as major concerns and projects the West Side SWCD continues to practice.

The West Side SCD can take credit as the first to carry out many things, which have furthered soil and water conservation in our area, state and nation. The West Side SCD was the first to hold eductional meetings on sprinkler irrigation and dry land conservation, also held neighborhood farm group meetings, irrigation demonstrations, field-size trail planting of tall wheat grass, and to seed an improved grass-legime pasture mix on a cooperator's farm.

The West Side SCD was the first to be involved in reconstruction of a major irrigation canal system, the Butte and Market Lake Canal, to develop farmer installed permanent drop structures to control water in fast-flowing irrigation ditches and automatic pumping control of irrigation waste water and subsurface water, as well to furnish Idaho Potatoes at a national conservation meeting, and to install district boundary signs.

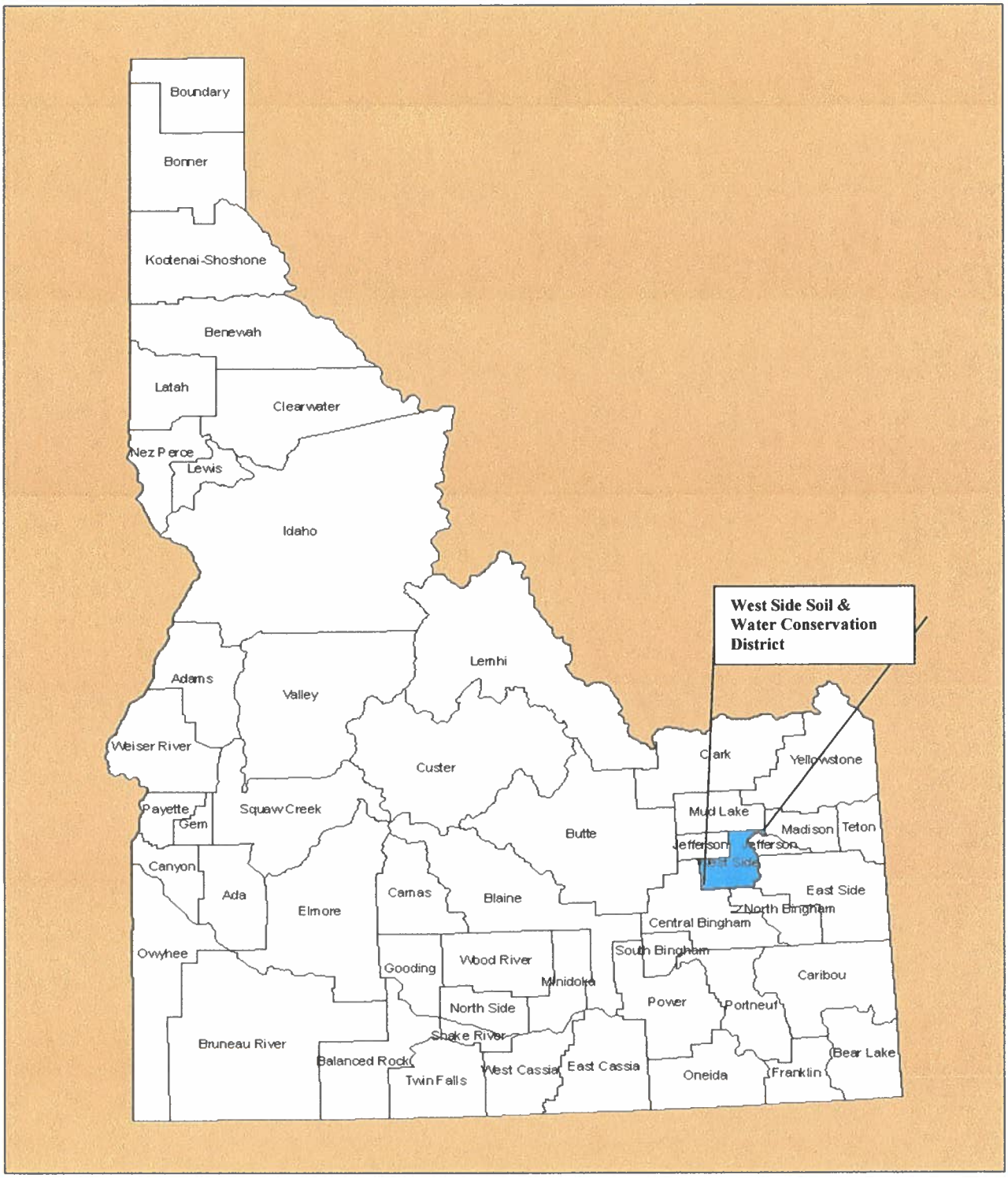
Over the years, the West SWCD has taken on a variety of projects; Supervisors assisted the East Side SWCD in the Willow Creek water quality project, and helped the Northwest Flood Control Cooperative obtain a state grant to control flooding northwest of Roberts.

Conservation youth education has been a SWCD priorty, as well as the Adopt-A-Canal program where volunteers donate their time to assist in the cleaning of the area canals before water is allowed to flow in them, which helps on protecting fish and other wildlife, as well as the landowners equipment when irrigating crops.

Wind erosion , particularly on sandy soils in the Osgood area and along Interstate 15 is a major concern even today as landowners continue to allow their soil to leave the fields and blow and drift across the Interstate which forces the Highway to be closed for long periods of time , as well as accidents that could result in deaths as well as vehicle damage. The installation of wind breaks help with the soil erosion and the blowing and drifting soil and snow. Spring runoff on irrigated lands is also a continuing problem, as well as eradication of noxious weeds, and installation of pivot irrigation systems.

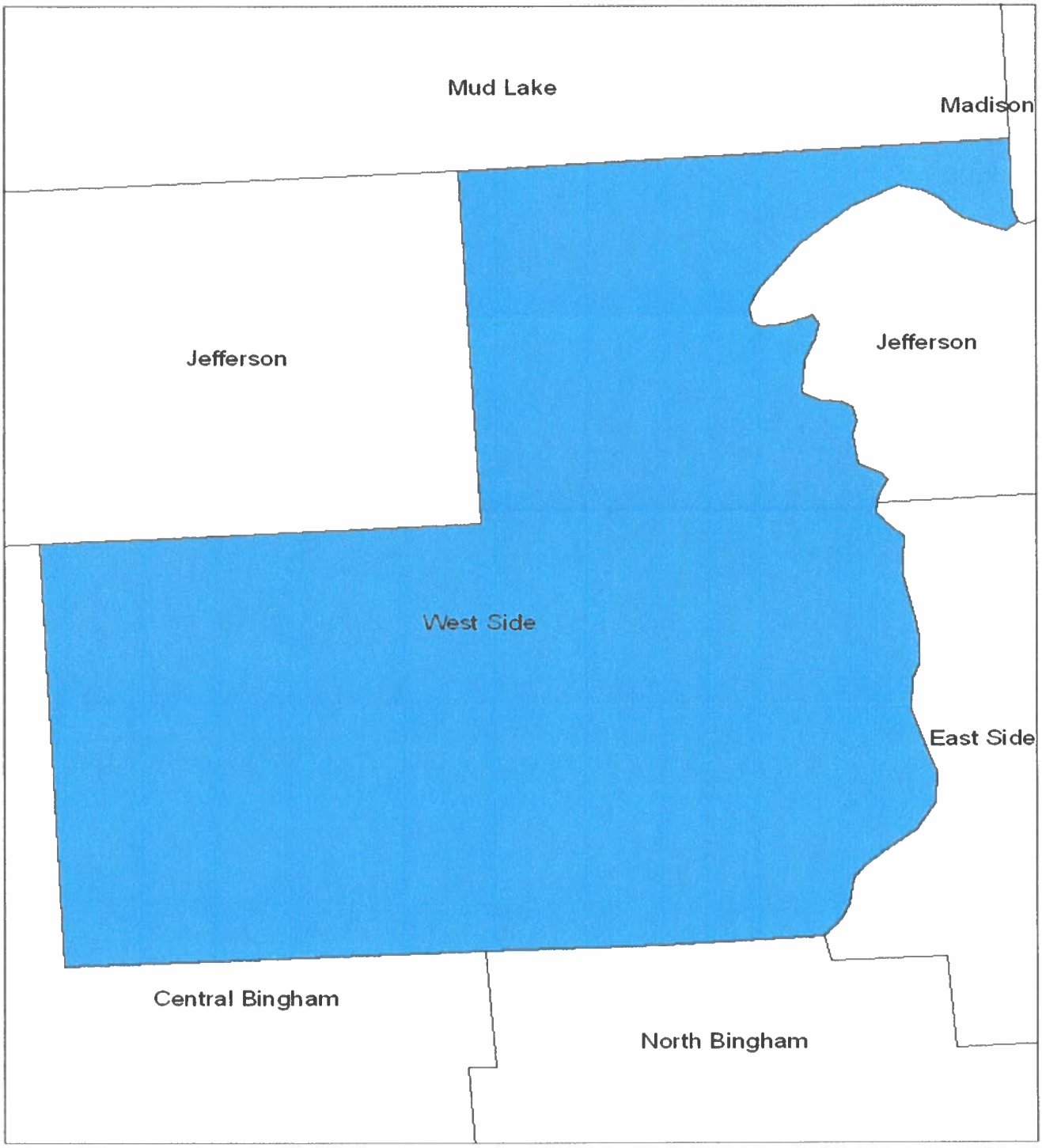
SECTION 1: Physical Characteristics of the District

(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.01)



The West Side Soil & Water Conservation District is located in the South Western Corner of the state, with Jefferson Co, Central Bingham Co, and South Bingham as county boundaries.

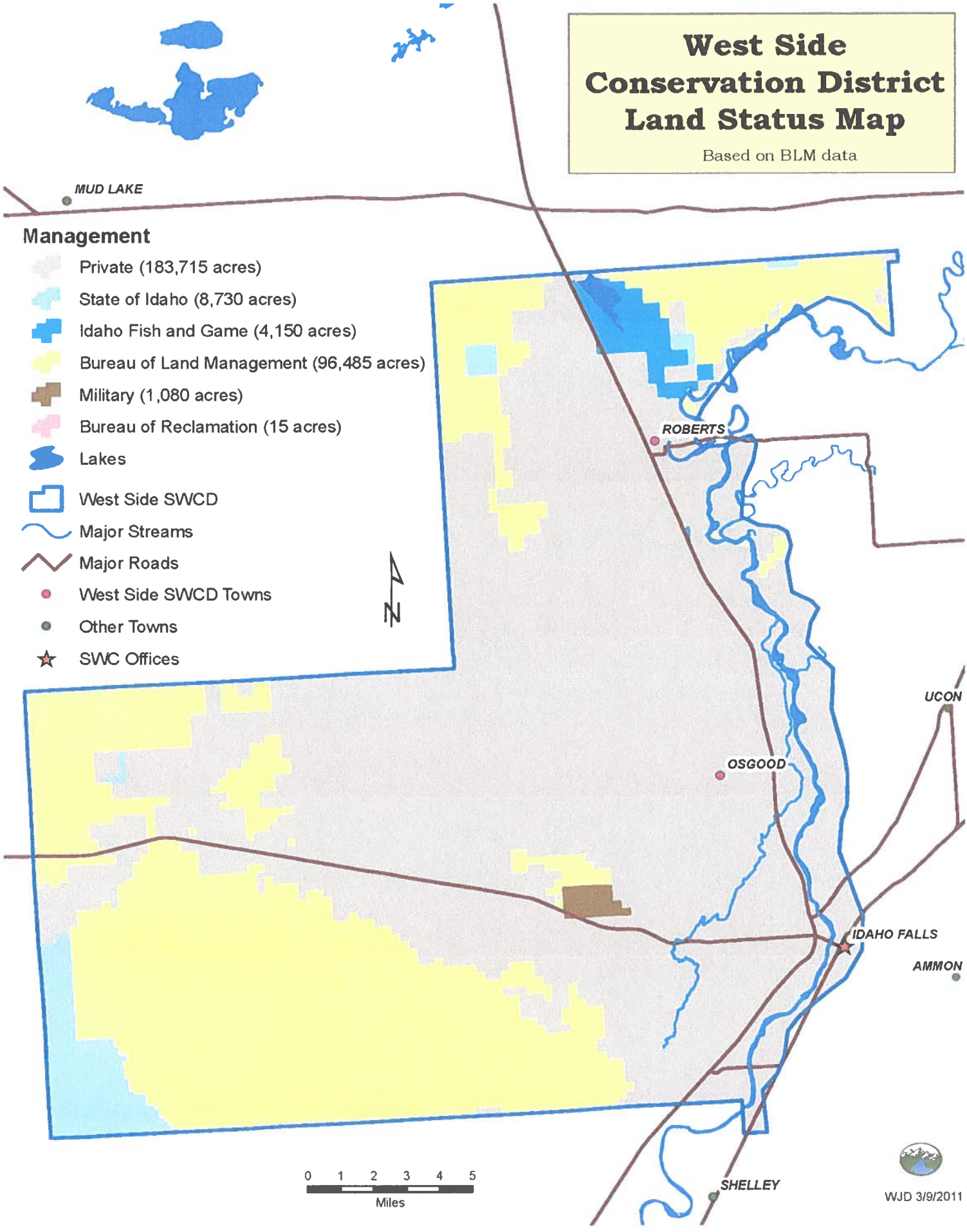
SECTION 1: Physical Characteristics of the District
(IDAPA.60.05.02.025.01)



The West Side SWCD includes Idaho Falls, Osgood, and Roberts

West Side Conservation District Land Status Map

Based on BLM data

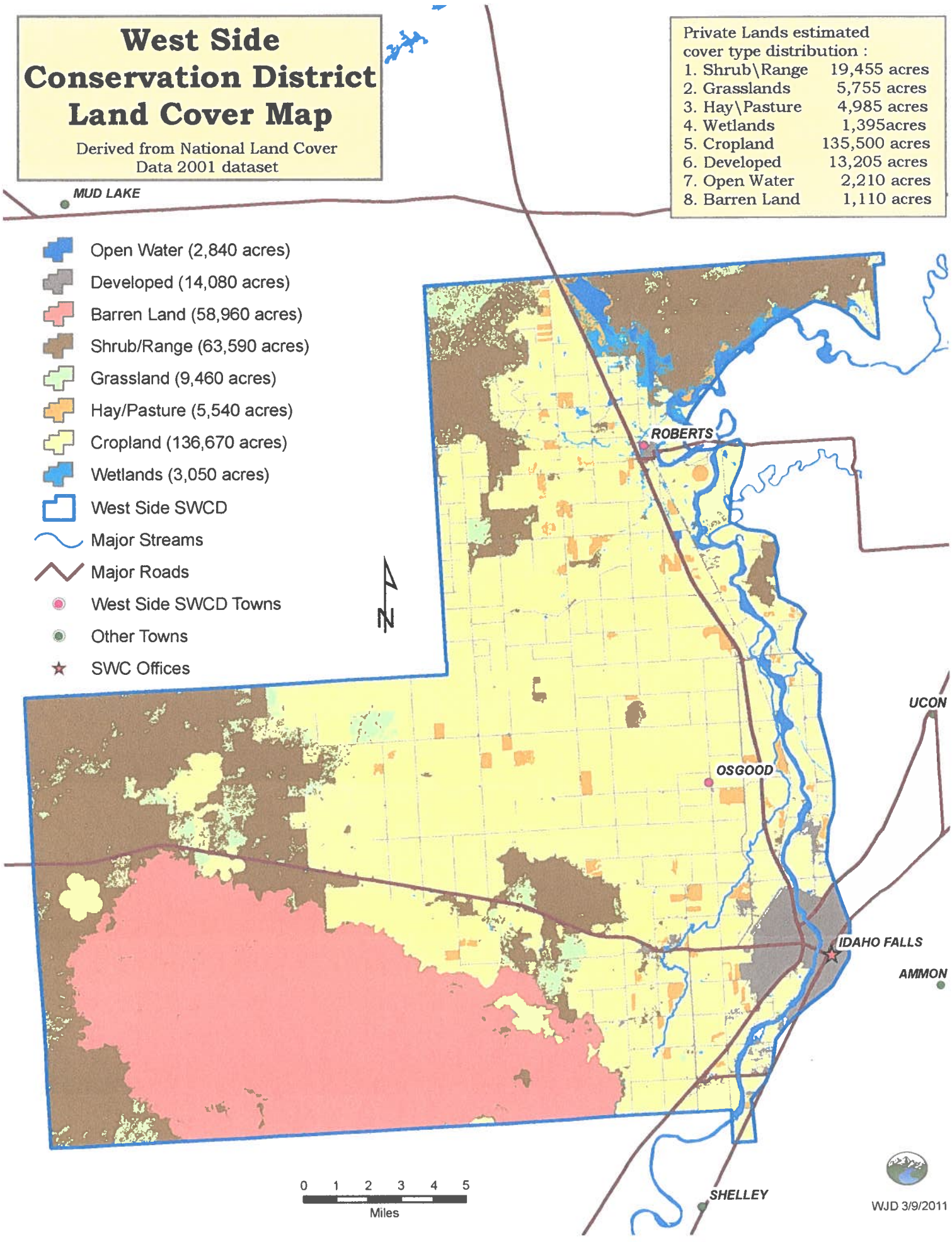


WJD 3/9/2011

West Side Conservation District Land Cover Map

Derived from National Land Cover Data 2001 dataset

Private Lands estimated cover type distribution :	
1. Shrub\Range	19,455 acres
2. Grasslands	5,755 acres
3. Hay\Pasture	4,985 acres
4. Wetlands	1,395acres
5. Cropland	135,500 acres
6. Developed	13,205 acres
7. Open Water	2,210 acres
8. Barren Land	1,110 acres



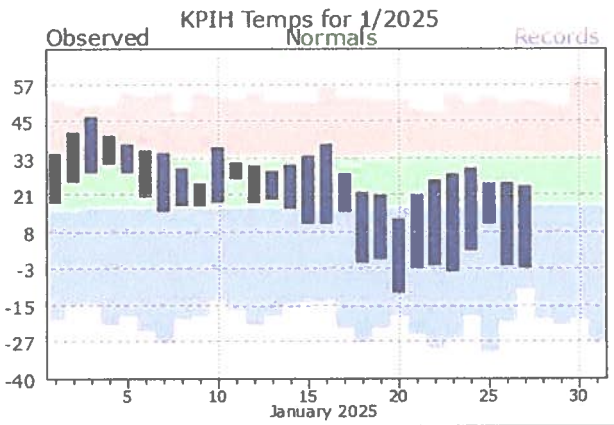
WJD 3/9/2011

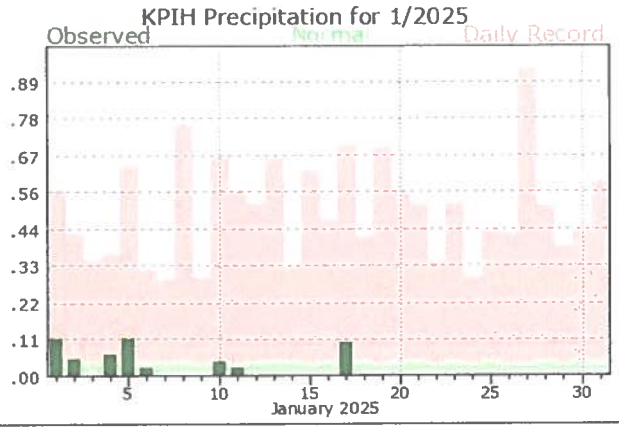
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

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

The above data are unofficial and may contain errors. For official climate records, please contact... https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Southeastern Idaho Climate Graphs

Weather.gov > Pocatello, ID > Southeastern Idaho Climate Graphs

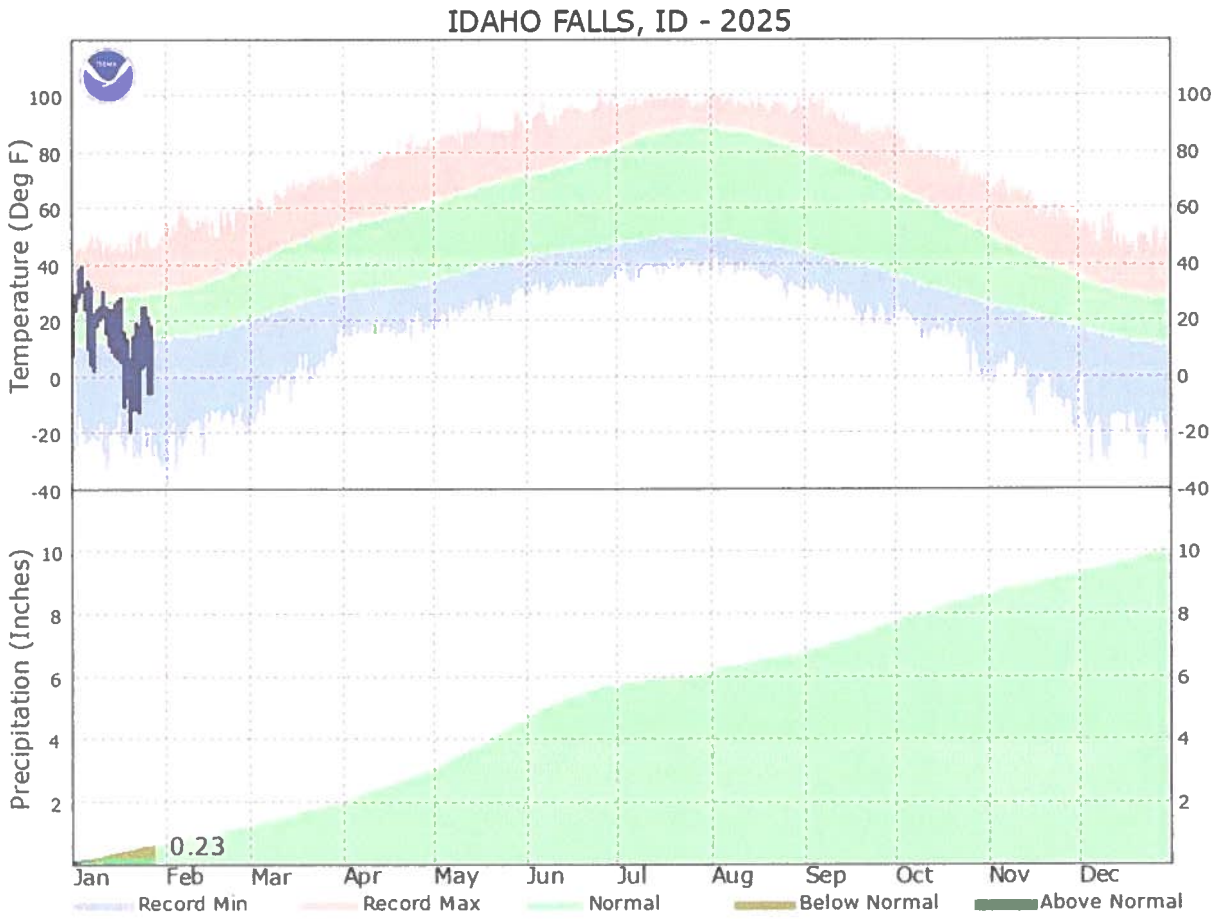
Pocatello, ID
Weather Forecast Office

Current Hazards | Current Conditions | Radar | Forecasts | Rivers and Lakes | Climate and Past Weather | Local Programs

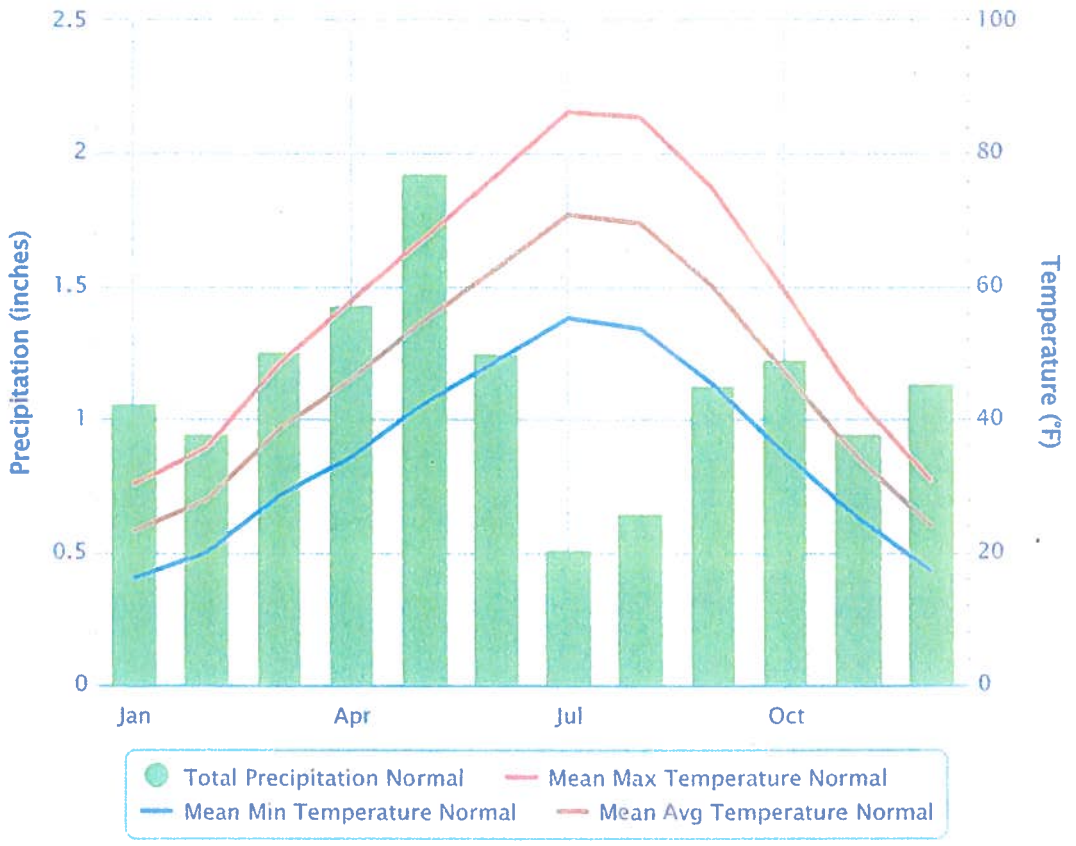
Burley, ID | Challis, ID | Idaho Falls, ID | Pocatello, ID | Rexburg, ID | Stanley, ID

Current Month Charts and Tables | Calendar Year Chart | Water Year Chart | Previous Monthly Charts and Tables

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.

Population Jefferson County

Since 2003 Jefferson County's population has steadily increased to 26,914 in 2013. Between 2003 and 2013 Jefferson County was the second fastest growing county in the state. The county is part of the Idaho Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area and sits be- tween the high-growth counties of Bonneville and Madison, which affects Jefferson since it gets their over- flow. A depressed housing market has slowed recent population growth.
Many new residential subdivisions and commercial developments have been added, and the county is trying to stay abreast of infrastructure issues.
Many businesses have expanded to meet the needs of this growing county.

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.

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

County

Bonneville County, Idaho

Populations and People
128,964

Income and Poverty
$68,614

Education
32.6%

Employment
62.1

Housing
45,214

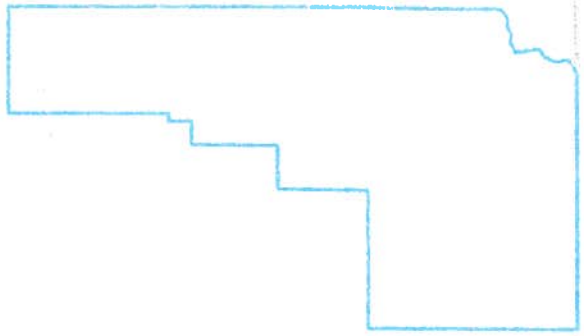
Health
8.3

Business and Economy
3,761

Families and Living Arrangements
42,905

Race and Ethnicity
17,094

Bonneville County, Idaho Reference Map



Populations and People

Age and Sex

33.7

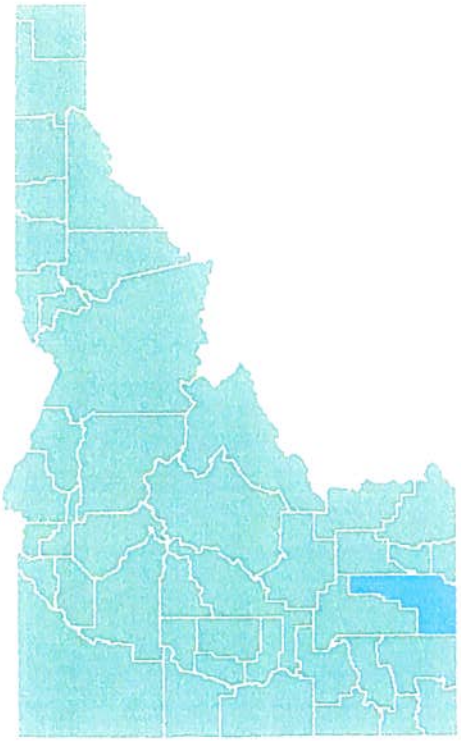
37.3

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%



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%

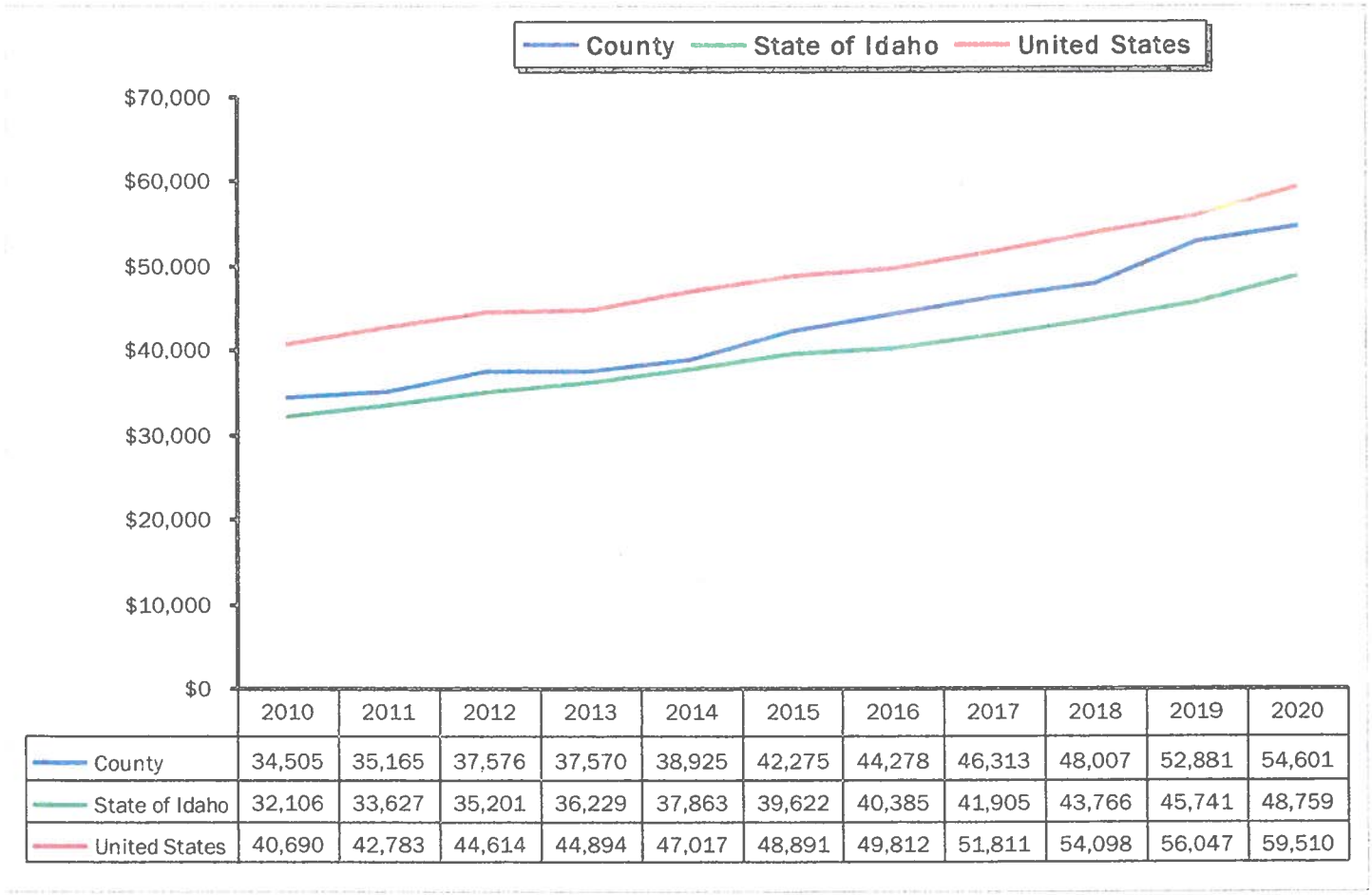
Source: Idaho Department of Labor- Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

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

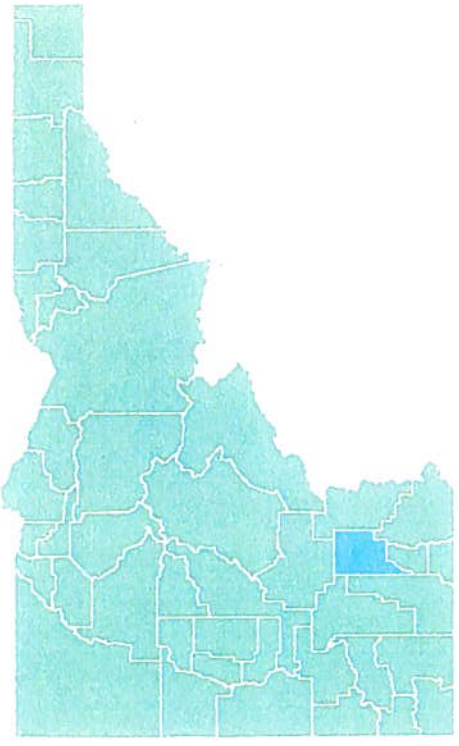
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Jefferson County Labor Force And Economic Profile

Last Updated: January 2023

Jefferson County Economic Overview

Civilian Labor Force (Dec 2022)	15,448
Unemployment Rate (Dec 2022)	2.0%
Population (2021)	32,202
Median Household Income (2021)	$69,097
Per Capita Personal Income (2020)	$40,288
Poverty Rate (2021)	8.0%



County

Jefferson County, Idaho

Populations and People
30,891

Income and Poverty
$69,097

Education
25.2%

Employment
64.7%

Housing
10,134

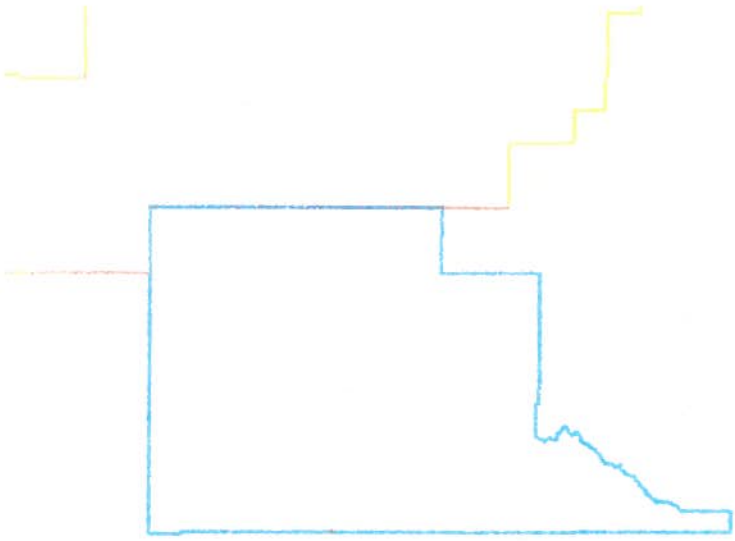
Health
9.3%

Business and Economy
578

Families and Living Arrangements
9,345

Race and Ethnicity
3,256

Jefferson County, Idaho Reference Map



Populations and People

Age and Sex

31.9 -

37.3 -

Economy Overview

32,992

Population (2022)

Population **grew by 4,544** over the last 5 years and is projected to **grow by 4,211** over the next 5 years.

8,614

Total Regional Employment

Jobs **grew by 1,291** over the last 5 years and are projected to **grow by 1,052** over the next 5 years.

$65.6K

Median Household Income (2020)

Median household income is **$583 above** the national median household income of $65.0K.

Takeaways

- As of 2022 the region's population **increased by 16.0%** since 2017, growing by 4,544. Population is expected to **increase by 12.8%** between 2022 and 2027, adding 4,211.
- From 2017 to 2022, jobs **increased by 17.6%** in Jefferson County, ID from 7,324 to **8,614**. This change **outpaced the national growth rate of 2.4% by 15.2%**. As the number of jobs increased, the **labor force participation rate decreased from 67.9% to 65.3% between 2017 and 2022**.
- Concerning educational attainment, **17.4% of Jefferson County, ID residents possess a Bachelor's Degree** (3.3% below the national average), and **17.4% hold an Associate's Degree** (8.5% above the national average).
- The top three industries in 2022 are Education and Hospitals (Local Government), Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing, and Local Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals.

	Population (2022)	Labor Force (Sep 2022)	Jobs (2022)	Cost of Living	GRP	Imports	Exports
Region	32,992	15,365	8,614	95.8	$947.64M	$1.79B	$1.16B
Region 6 - East Central	270,363	128,785	119,618	99.9	$12.47B	$15.42B	$14.66B
Teton County, ID	12,162	8,110	4,675	101.1	$549.70M	$960.37M	$534.49M
Fremont + Yellowstone Park County, ID	13,794	8,703	3,666	99.6	$440.40M	$891.81M	$724.53M
Custer County, ID	4,455	2,468	1,652	99.7	$208.04M	$455.94M	$433.03M
Lemhi County, ID	8,145	4,005	2,811	98.6	$325.32M	$630.60M	$703.13M

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

	Jefferson County	Jefferson County (%)	State of Idaho (%)	United States (%)
Total Population	30,427	100.0%	1,811,617	329,725,481
Race and Ethnicity				
White alone, not hispanic	28,398	93.3%	86.5%	68.2%
Black or African American alone, not hispanic	99	0.3%	0.7%	12.6%
Native American alone, not hispanic	836	2.7%	1.3%	0.8%
Asian alone, not hispanic	296	1.0%	1.4%	5.7%
Hispanic, or Latino (of any race)	3,235	10.6%	12.9%	18.4%
Gender				
Male	15,435	50.7%	50.4%	49.5%
Female	14,992	49.3%	49.6%	50.5%
Age				
Median age	31.9	-	36.8	38.4
Under 18 years	10,338	34.0%	25.3%	22.5%
Over 18 years	20,089	66.0%	74.7%	77.5%
21 years and over	17,510	57.5%	65.4%	68.3%
Over 65 years	3,391	11.1%	15.8%	16.0%
Educational Attainment (Population 25 years and Over)				
Less than 9th grade	599	2.0%	2.2%	3.3%
High school graduate (with equivalencies)	4,277	14.1%	18.7%	18.2%
Some college, no degree	4,357	14.3%	16.4%	13.4%
Associate's degree	3,027	9.9%	7.0%	6.1%
Bachelor's degree	2,850	9.4%	14.0%	14.7%
Graduate or professional degree	1,562	5.1%	7.3%	9.5%
Median Household Income	$69,097	-	$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	15,448	15,142	306	2.0%
December 2021	14,778	14,469	309	2.1%
YoY % Change	4.5%	4.7%	-1.0%	-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	5,360	$26,154	7,216	$35,008	7,642	$37,858
Natural Resources and Mining	676	$25,613	752	$39,073	739	$39,763
Construction	453	$29,446	898	$41,094	982	$43,916
Manufacturing	758	$31,942	1,187	$45,256	1,138	$51,929
Trade,Transportation. and Utilities	1,113	$27,358	1,399	$35,286	1,475	$37,706
Information	24	$15,887	55	$32,311	42	$33,100
Financial Activities	127	$34,135	180	$49,125	197	$51,853
Professional and Business Services	235	$39,753	281	$46,029	373	$57,232
Education and Health Services	1,064	$23,446	1,507	$24,836	1,639	$26,750
Leisure and Hospitality	427	$8,482	397	$12,076	463	$12,777
Other Services	63	$20,456	108	$24,364	131	$27,698
Public Administration	414	$26,455	444	$33,423	457	$34,461

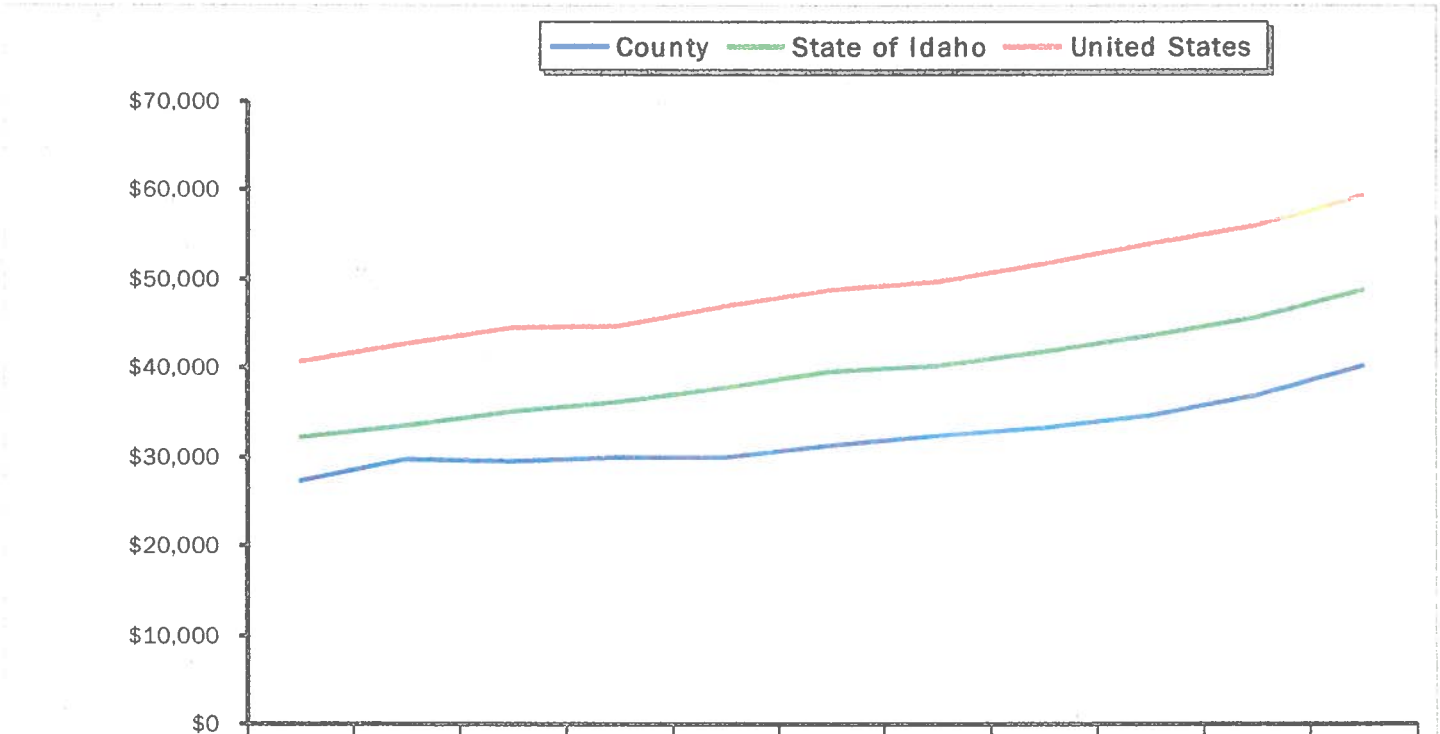
Source: Idaho Department of Labor- Quarterly Census of Employment Wages (QCEW)

6. Top Employers, 2021

Employer	Ownership	Employment Range
Jefferson County School District	Local Government	500 - 999
Idahoan Foods	Private	250 - 499
Broulim's Foodtown	Private	100 - 249
Idaho Gold Corporation	Private	100 - 249
Jefferson County	Local Government	100 - 249
West Jefferson School District	Local Government	100 - 249
Idaho Transportation Department	State Government	050 - 099
Heise Hot Springs	Private	050 - 099
Central Fire District	Local Government	050 - 099
Taylor Rigby Chevrolet	Private	010 - 049

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

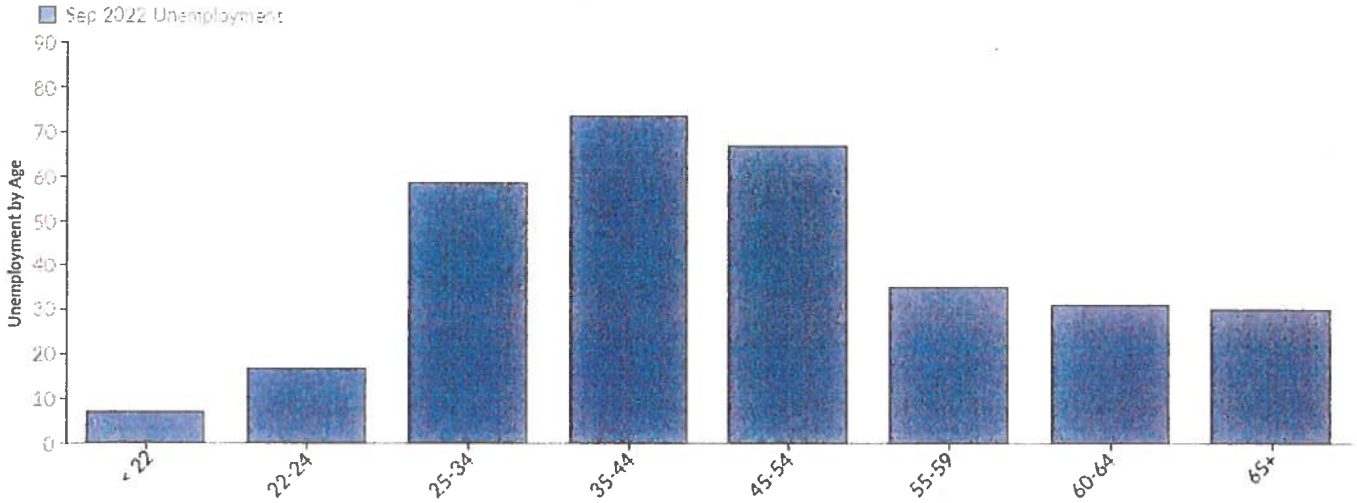


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
County	27,333	29,737	29,509	30,042	30,005	31,245	32,505	33,361	34,559	36,926	40,288
State of Idaho	32,106	33,627	35,201	36,229	37,863	39,622	40,385	41,905	43,766	45,741	48,759
United States	40,690	42,783	44,614	44,894	47,017	48,891	49,812	51,811	54,098	56,047	59,510

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

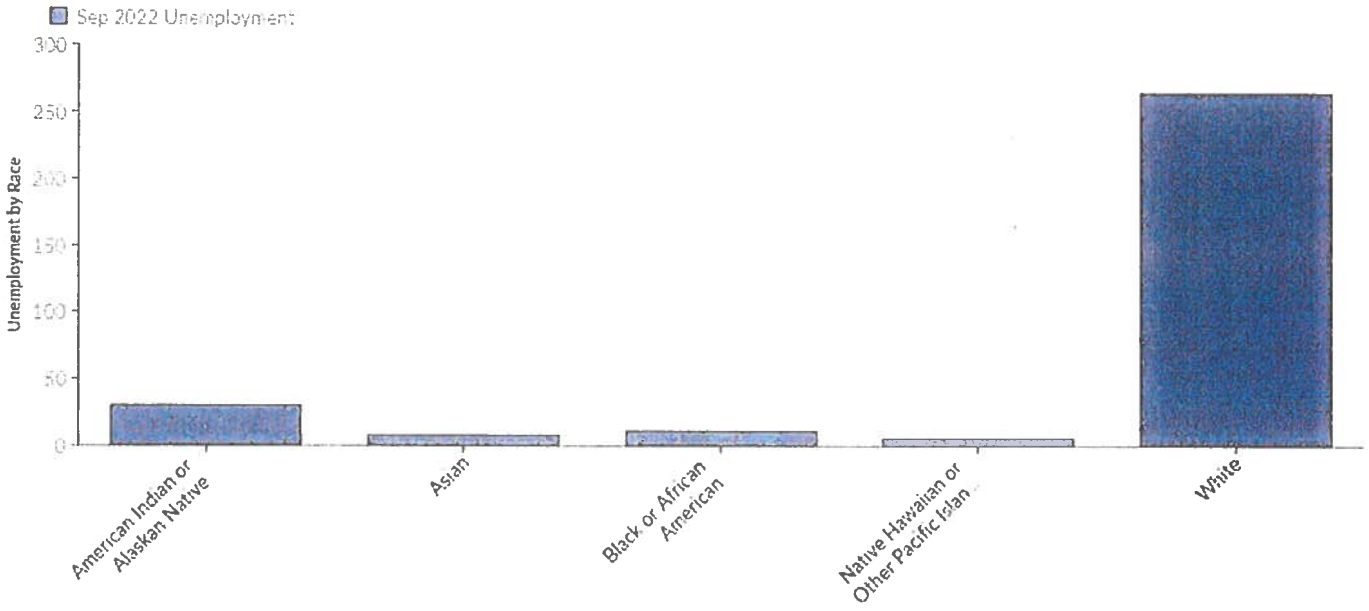
Unemployment by Demographics

Unemployment by Age



Age	Unemployment (Sep 2022)	% of Unemployed
< 22	7	2.19%
22-24	17	5.33%
25-34	59	18.50%
35-44	74	23.20%
45-54	67	21.00%
55-59	35	10.97%
60-64	31	9.72%
65+	30	9.40%
Total	319	100.00%

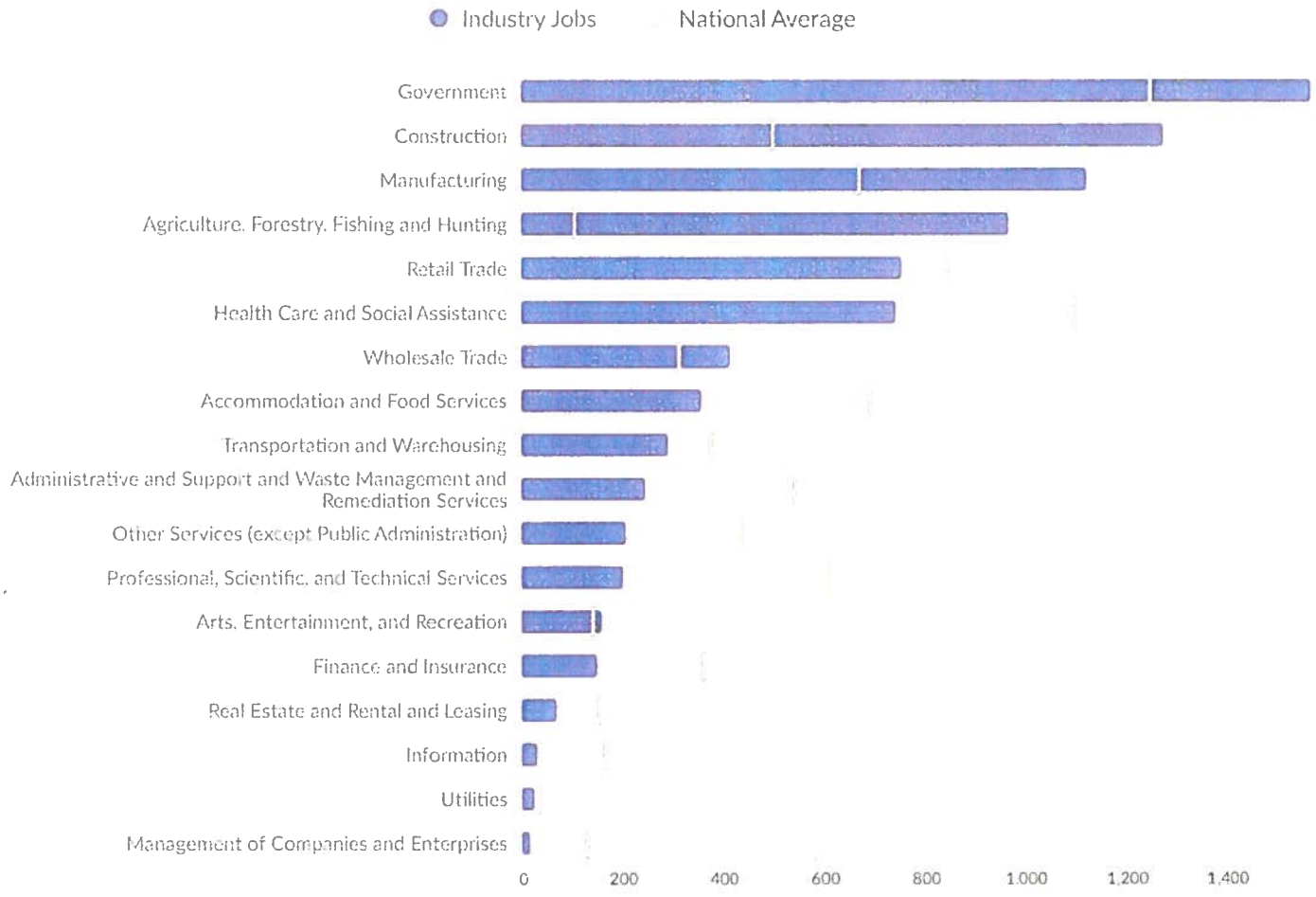
Unemployment by Race



Race	Unemployment (Sep 2022)	% of Unemployed
American Indian or Alaskan Native	30	9.40%
Asian	8	2.51%
Black or African American	12	3.76%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	1.57%
White	265	83.07%
Total	319	100.00%

Industry Characteristics

Largest Industries



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.

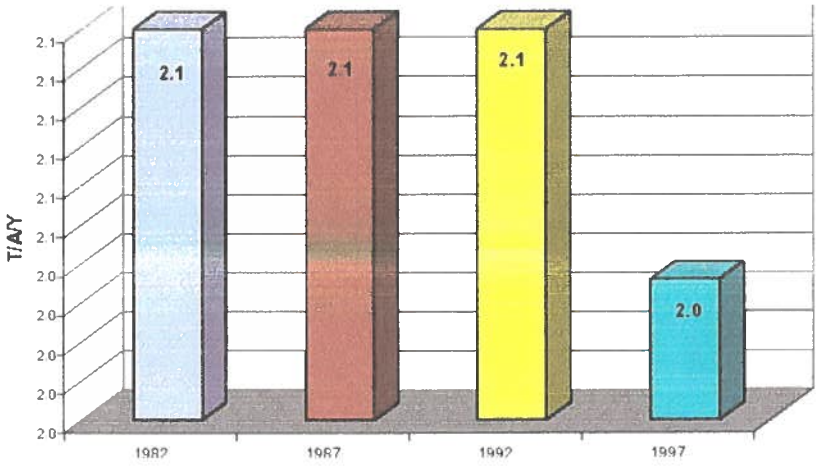
Idaho Falls - 17040201

Idaho 8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile July 2006

Resource Concerns

Soil Loss by Water Erosion for Cropland, Pasture & CRP

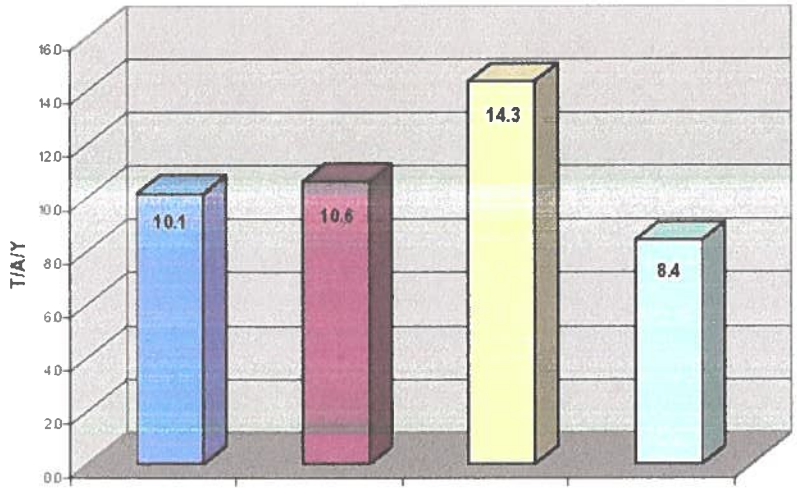
Sheet and rill erosion by water on the sub basin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have been essentially static since 1992 but have decreased by about ½ ton per acre per year since 1982. Sheet and rill erosion is not a major issue on cropland in this subbasin, with the exception of the dry land area east 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. **District Operations**
   - Contact to County commissioners to request new funding, Budget for next FY for personnel, public outreach, equipment and day to day operations will be made.
   - Financial records will be maintained using Quick Books accounting program, and all records required will be sent for review to CPA as per IASCD policy.
   - Employee evaluations will be conducted annually or as needed, Personnel Policy Handbook and District Handbook will be maintained and updated as needed.
   - Annual Work Plan and Report of Accomplishments will be prepared per requested dates
   - District Supervisors will hold Monthly meetings to act upon agenda items, and will attend related meetings-Division VI, IASCD.
2. **Irrigation & Non-Irrigation**
   - West Side SWCD will assist landowners in conservation plan applications for center pivot and sprinkler systems to improve irrigation efficiency.
   - West Side SWCD supervisors will review and approve conservation plans
   - Landowners will be encouraged to develop and implant conservation plans requiring crop residue and other erosion controls, and will be assisted in applying final management practices to utilize appropriated District RCRDP funds.
3. **Water Quality& Water Quality-Urban**
   - District will assist producers in implementing BMP's to address water erosion, and will address soil erosion and nutrient and pesticide management in all resource management plans.
   - Trough public outreach programs/projects, residents will be informed on how they can share in the responsibilities of preventing ground and surface water contamination.
   - West Side SWCD will provide information about proper lawn care, pollutant hazards, household and garden chemical handling, as well as paint contamination, and will continue to hold annual Adopt-A-Canal community canal cleaning project to continue to promote clean water.
4. **Wind Erosion Control**
   - West Side SWCD will target landowners and operators in priority wind erosion areas and encourage participation in EQIP, WHIP and other Farm Bill programs to use conservation measures to reduce wind erosion, and have in place a conservation plan to reduce erosion on highly erodible cropland to T.
   - District will continue to work alongside County and State road officials to address areas of concern where roads have been closed due to blowing snow and dirt resulting in road closers and accidents to try and secure new options to prevent more occurrences from happening.
   - District will continue to assist landowners with information on how and where to purchases trees for windbreaks from other Districts that does tree sale programs and continue to provide fabric layer machine for rent.
5. **Waste and Nutrient Management**

West Side SWCD will stress the importance to landowners to obtain soil test to prevent over use of nutrient application from entering surface and or ground water. The District will inventory sites as landowners/managers request where livestock waste management is a concern. The District will encourage implementation of BMP's to address surface conditions which may be Impacted by animal waste management practices and will write Nutrient management in all new Conservation plans.

SECTION 5: Water Quality Component

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

Information and Education Priorities and Goals:

- By 2024 work with the County School District to provide all 5th & 6th grade students with the opportunity to participate in the annual conservation poster contest.
- By 2024 work with the County School District to provide all High School students the opportunity to participate in the annual conservation speech contest, and Have at least 1 Envirothon Team
- Continue to seek and sponsor interested students to attend the annual Natural Resource Camp.
- Continue to publish informative newsletters to not only educate but promote conservation programs and practices.
- Continue to conduct tours, meetings and workshops to educate, promote and gain insight on conservation practices and concerns.
- Participate in legislative displays to educate and promote Natural Resource conservation to our legislative leaders.
- Continue to promote the Adopt-A-Canal project and increase the amount of teams and more miles of canals cleaned; continue to promote the media coverage established.

District Operations Priorities, Goals:

- Ensure that new supervisors will have completed New Supervisor Training.
- In cooperation with the IASCD, ISWCC and Conservation Districts, develop and carry out an effective legislative outreach program to ensure 100 per cent State matching funds for all Districts.
- Invite and include legislative leaders (County, State and Federal) whenever possible, to tours and working groups to gain support and recognition for conservation practices and programs.
- Continue to lead and or participate in local workshops, meetings and seminars to address the control of noxious Weeds.
- Continue to utilize college students on constructing conservation windbreaks, the collection and disbursement of biological control measures for noxious Weeds and assisting with stream bank improvement projects.

(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, salmonid spawning
Pollutants of Concern	Sediment, flow alteration
Major Land Uses	Agriculture, rangeland
Date Approved by U.S. EPA	November 2004

Overview

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

Flow in the South Fork Snake River is controlled upstream of the subbasin by Palisades Reservoir. Numerous irrigation diversions also influence flow on the South Fork Snake River. A small section of the South Fork Snake River at the eastern-most border of the subbasin is §303(d) listed for flow alteration, but a TMDL was not prepared for this. Flow is not considered a "pollutant" under the Clean Water Act, and TMDLs are not required for pollution that isn't caused by a "pollutant." However, it is recommended that this stream reach remain on the §303(d) list for flow alteration. South Fork Willow Creek has been §303(d) listed for sediment; however, this stream no longer exists as a natural watercourse. Since the construction of Ririe Dam in the 1970s, the flow in the Willow Creek/Sand Creek complex has been controlled for irrigation. Willow Creek, including both the North Fork and the South Forks, has been converted to canal conveyance structures with straightened channels and riprap style bank reinforcement. No water flows in these channels during the non-irrigation season. Therefore, it is recommended that South Fork Willow Creek be removed from the §303(d) list. Birch Creek was added to the 1998 §303(d) list with unknown pollutants. A subsequent inspection of the water body revealed that the primary water quality problem is likely sediment from bank erosion. Birch Creek is in a predominantly dry land agricultural region and is constrained between a road and agricultural fields. No data were available for Birch Creek; hence, a TMDL for sediment was constructed by using the adjacent Antelope Creek TMDL as a proxy. Because of similar geology, soils, and land use, loading analyses from Antelope Creek will suffice until such time that erosion surveys can be completed for Birch Creek.

Stream and Pollutant for Which TMDLs Were Developed

Birch Creek	Sediment

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

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

- Maintain staff hours to conduct and implement District business and objectives
- Conduct Workshops and Tours and provide Publications on Water quality and quantity improvement projects, Crop and Hay land improvement projects and Wildlife Initiative projects
- Organize and conduct Awareness workshops 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 West Side SWCD believes they have secured adequate funding to provide both staff and sponsorship of these activities for the next fiscal year.

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

Key Conservation Decision Makers

- The Citizens within the West 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 Van T. Burtenshaw
  Representative Jerald Raymond
  Representative Rod Furnis
  Senator Kevin Cook
  Representative Stephanie Jo Mickelsen
  Representative Wendy Horman

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

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

- Conservation District Supervisors;
  - Wade Beckman, Chairman
  - Gary Dixon, Vice-Chairman
  - Louis Thiel, Supervisor
  - Mark Hyndman, Supervisor
  - Eugene Johnson, Supervisor
  - Jeff Gihring, 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

Key Conservation Decision Makers Jefferson County

- The Citizens in Jefferson Soil and Water Conservation District

- County Commissioners;
  Shane Young, District 1
  Scott Hancock, District 2
  Roger Clark, District 3

- County Planning and Zoning Administrator and Coordinator;
  Milton Ollerton, Administrator
  Jennifer Jeppsen, Administrative Assistant

- Mayor of Rigby;
  Richard Datwyler

- State Legislators representing Conservation District;
  Senator Van T. Burtenshaw
  Representative Jerald Raymond
  Representative Rod Furnis

- U.S. Senators, Representatives;
  U.S. Senator Michael Crapo
  U.S. Senator Mike Simpson

- Conservation District Supervisors;

Pat Hendren	Chairman
Lanny Burtenshaw	Vice Chairman
Ric Sterzer	Supervisor
Ryan Holman	Supervisor
Bob Harrop	Supervisor
Joe Slagowski	Supervisor
Allen Lovell	Supervisor

- Technical Expertise Groups;
  - NRCS Field Office
  - NRCS Soils Office
  - High Country RC&D
  - University of Idaho Extension Office
  - South Fork WAG

- Upper Snake Coordinated Weed Management Area
  - Jefferson County Weed Department
  - University of Idaho Extension Office
  - U.S. Bureau of Land Management
  - U.S. Forest Service

Acronyms and Definitions

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

Reference sources for information used to compile plan:

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

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Annual Plan of Work
West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

Conservation District Mission: West Side SWCD is dedicated to promoting good sound conservation. West 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 and Jefferson 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, Jefferson County and the State of Idaho

Board of Supervisors: Wade Beckman, Gary Dixon, Eugene Johnson, Jeffrey Gihring, Louis Thiel, Mark Hyndman

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West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

Cover crop planted to help With soil erosion

Conservation District Priority Number 1: Wind Erosion Control

Goal(s): To reduce the amount of soil loss of landowners fields by wind erosion to a tolerable level

Objective: Provide assistance and knowledge of windbreaks, cover crops and other erosion management Practices that landowners could apply

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Target landowners and operators in priority wind erosion areas and encourage participation in EQIP, WHIP and other Farm Bill programs to Use conservation measures to reduce wind erosion.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
By Target date of 6/30/2025 4 landowners or operators will have developed and implemented a conservation plan to reduce erosion on Highly erodible cropland to maintain soil & water erosion with cover crops.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Work with County and State Road Departments to address areas of concern, where roads may be closed for long periods of time due to blowing snow and dirt, number of accidents that have occurred in these areas with documented reports available and options that may be used to prevent more occurrences and under control	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Work with other Districts that have tree sales and encourage constituents of the West Side SWCD to develop conservation and farmstead windbreaks and purchase trees from other Districts	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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February 8th 2023 Soil Health workshop with Keith Burns key Speaker from Green Cover Seed and Marlon Winger NRCS

Conservation District Priority Number 2: District Operations

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

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

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Contact county/city commissioners to discuss and request funding, with updated information on projects, Prepare budget for Personnel, public outreach, equipment, and day to day District operations, attend functions to promote the Districts and their projects, Display Day at Capital, workshops.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Maintain accurate financial records using Quick Books accounting program, submit records for review to CPA as per IASCD (Idaho Association Soil Conservation Districts) Policy. Prepare all reports needed for day to day operations and accounting.	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Conduct employee evaluations annually or as needed. Maintain up to date Personnel Policy Handbook and District Policy Handbook	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Prepare Annual Work Plan/ 5 year plan and Report of Accomplishments on a yearly basic as per Soil Commission requests.	Per requested dates	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Prepare and hold monthly Board of Supervisor meetings to act upon agenda items. Attend District related meetings-Division VI, IASCD	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

VFD pump

Conservation District Priority Number 3: Irrigation and Non-Irrigation

Goal(s): Assist landowners in implementing Best Management Practices

Objective: Increase overall irrigation efficiency on irrigated lands and reduce erosion to tolerable level,

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Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Assist landowners in conservation plan application for center pivot sprinkler system to improve irrigation efficiency on 200 acres District Supervisors to review and approve conservations plans	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Encourage landowners to develop and implement conservation plans requiring crop residue and other erosion controls	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Assist producers in applying final management practices to utilize appropriated District RCRDP funds	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

High Tunnel project for Community Food Basket Farm, West Side & East Side sponsered the project

Conservation District Priority Number 4: Education and Outreach

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

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

Actions

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Promote and support local environmental education events: Idaho Envirothon, Water Awareness Week, Earth Day, Natural Resources Workshop camp, Soil and water Stewardship week, poster contest for 5th & 6th graders, and tours to Happyville farm to go thru the new high tunnel and farming being done for local food banks and soup kitchens, with a second high tunnel to be installed spring of 2024.	Apr - May Jun - Jul	District Staff & Volunteers
Publish Quarterly newsletter East to West to promote erosion control, conservation practices, and funding opportunities and to highlight District accomplishments in resource conservation, with current dates of importance for upcoming NRCS programs and district projects	6/30/2026	District Staff & Newsletter Editor
Organize and promote Adopt-A-Canal cleanup program to address urban awareness of water quality concerns thru media contacts	As needed April 2025 April 2026	District Staff & Volunteers
Maintain working relationship with media and other sources to promote district Projects, workshops, and Educational Outreach	6/30/2026	District Staff & Volunteers

West Side Soil & Water Conservation District

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Keeping local canals clean of garbage, and into the snake river

Conservation District Priority Number 5: Water Quality

Goal(s): Provide information and projects that demonstrate cooperation in water quality concerns

Objective: Establish and maintain mutual cooperation from urban population in protecting surface and Ground water

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Through public outreach programs/projects, inform urban residents how they can share responsibility in preventing ground and surface water contamination	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Provide information about proper lawn care, pollutant hazards, household and garden chemical handling, and paint contamination	6/30/2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Hold annual Adopt-A-Canal community canal cleaning project, to promote clean water	April 2025 April 2026	District Board, Staff & NRCS
Promote annual Adopt-A-Canal thru public media, such as local newspapers Radio interviews, district newsletter to increase more public participation.	On going	District Board, Staff & NRCS

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Conservation District Priority Number 6: Waste and Nutrient Management

Goal(s): Protect surface and ground water from excess nutrients

Objective: Ensure Nutrient Management is a component of all producers Conservation Plans

Actions	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Stress importance for landowners to obtain soil tests to prevent overuse of nutrient application from entering surface and/or ground water and to meet criteria of conservation plans	6/30/2026	District Board & Staff
Inventory sites as landowners/managers request where livestock waste management is a concern	6/30/2026	District Board & Staff
Encourage implementation of BMPs to address surface water conditions which may be impacted by animal waste application practices	6/30/2026	District Board & Staff
Ensure that nutrient Management is written into all new conservation plans	On going	NRCS Staff

IDAHO SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION	DISTRICT: WEST 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

Wade Beckman

Printed Name

2-4-2025

Date

208-522-6250 EXT. 3101

District Telephone

Lisa.Godfrey@id.nacdnet.net

District Email Address

FOR SWC USE ONLY:

DATE OF CONFIRMATION: