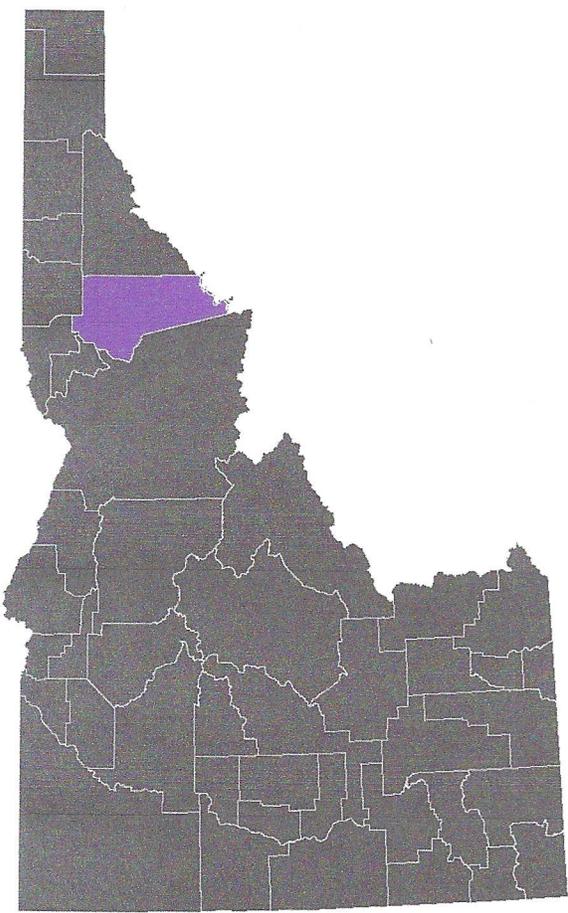


Five Year Plan of Work



Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District

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**Appendices 1 – 4 Summary of the Idaho DEQ 2016 Integrated Report for
Clearwater County including list of streams with approved TMDLs, streams
impaired by Pollution, streams that remain on the 303(d) list, and unassessed
waters.**

Executive Summary

The Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) is one of 51 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, sustainment, improvement and enhancement of Idaho's natural resources. They are catalysts for coordinating and implementing conservation programs, channeling expertise from all levels of government into action at the local level. Programs are non-regulatory, providing 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 and the Idaho State Soil and Water Conservation Commission provide 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.

This Five-Year Resource Conservation Business Plan was developed not only to guide the Conservation District, but also to encourage cooperation among landowners, government agencies, private organizations, and elected officials.

Our Vision: To promote productive and sustainable natural resource management on farms, ranches, and timberland within Clearwater County.

Our Mission: To educate and assist the public with stewardship of soil, water, air, plant and animal resources, to promote strong conservation partnerships; to find practical, economical solutions to natural resource problems: and to coordinate implementation of these solutions.

This document identifies the resource needs within Clearwater County and presents a resource conservation action plan for meeting these needs.

Our supporting staff members are:

Tim Roehr, Conservation District Business Manager
Anne Connor, Conservation District Project Manager

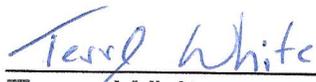
Primary Technical assistance is from:

Eileen Rowan, Idaho State SWC, Water Quality Specialist
Kara Carter-Chase, NRCS Soil Conservationist

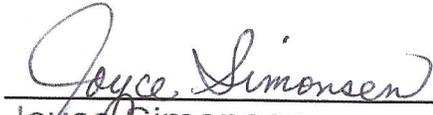
Certificate of Adoption:

The Board of elected supervisors of the Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District this 29th day of May, 2020, do hereby approve the following document known as the Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission Antidegradation Plan. This Plan will be in effect for a five-year period ending June 30, 2025, during which time it will be updated annually and/or amended, as necessary.

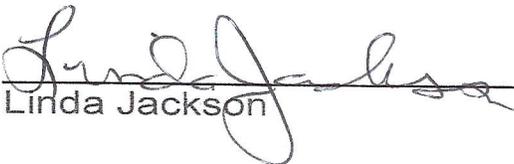
As evidence of our adoption and final approval, we do hereby affix our signatures to this document.



Terry White Chairman



Joyce Simonsen Vice Chairman



Linda Jackson Secretary



Mike Hoffman Supervisor

Clearwater County Land Ownership and Land Use				
	Ownership	Land use	Type	
Total Private	479,959			acres
Agricultural		108,077		acres
Cultivated			33,261	acres
Highly Erodible Land			28,210	acres
Irrigated land (golf course)			17	acres
Non-Irrigated Cropland			21,331	acres
CRP			3,406	acres
Hay land			7,500	acres
Pasture			7,500	acres
Rangeland			6,852	acres
Forest		419,716		acres
Nonindustrial			82,236	acres
Industrial			337,480	acres
Urban, suburban, builtup		5,806		acres
Tribal land (mostly forest)	11,076			acres
State Land (mostly forest)	252,078			acres
Federal Land (mostly forest)	864,088			acres
Water		16,558		acres
Clearwater County	1,607,201			acres

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The eastern part of the District is characterized by deeply dissected mountain ranges and somewhat narrow valleys with abundant streams. The Clearwater Mountains are mostly granitic rock. Higher elevation valleys tend to be u-shaped from glaciation. The highest elevation is 7930 ft. at Rhodes Peak.

The southwest section of the District is a dissected basalt plateau drained by the Clearwater River. Topography in this section consists of rolling, broad upland sections separated by deep, narrow, steep canyons cut into the plateau. Many basalt flows make up this plateau which is capped with windblown soil and volcanic ash deposits that contribute to its productivity. The lowest elevation is 1,000 ft. along the Clearwater River.

CLIMATE

The sun shines about 75 percent of the time in summer and about 30 percent in winter when most of the precipitation falls. Cropland in the southwestern part of the county averages 26 inches of precipitation with an average of 120 growing degree days. Although Orofino may only have a few inches of snow at any one time, the cropland is typically covered for about 60 days each winter. The

forested part of the county has an average precipitation range from 40 to over 90 inches, increasing as you go north and eastward toward Montana. The annual snow depth on the mountain ridges over 6,000 ft. elevation is typically between 10 and 14 ft.

Soils Map

Legend:

SOILS ON STREAM TERRACES, DRAINAGEWAYS, FLOODPLAINS AND IN BASINS:

- 1 Teneb-Lewhand-Burntcreek-Hildebrand-Aquandic Endoaquepts: Very deep, poorly drained to well drained, nearly level to undulating soils formed in mixed alluvium
- 2 Narnett-Aquandic Cryaquepts-Jury: Very deep, very poorly to well drained, nearly level to hilly soils formed in mixed alluvium, loess and residuum from granite and orgneiss.

SOILS ON CANYON SIDES AND BENCHES:

- 3 Klickson-Agatha-Kettenbach: Shallow to very deep, well drained, undulating to very steep soils formed in loess and or colluvium and residuum from basalt.
- 4 Texas creek-Johnson-Whiskey creek-Jim Fords creek: Shallow to very deep, well to somewhat excessively drained, rolling to very steep soils formed in colluvium and residuum from granitic and metamorphic rocks with loess influence.

SOILS ON BASALT PLATEAUS:

- 5 Taney-Carlinton: Moderately deep to a fragipan, moderately well to well drained, undulating to steep soils formed in loess and residuum from basalt.
- 6 Grangemont-Kauder-Riswold: Moderately deep to a fragipan and very deep, moderately well and well drained, undulating to very steep soils formed in a mantle of volcanic ash over loess, lacustrine sediments or loess and residuum and colluvium from basalt.

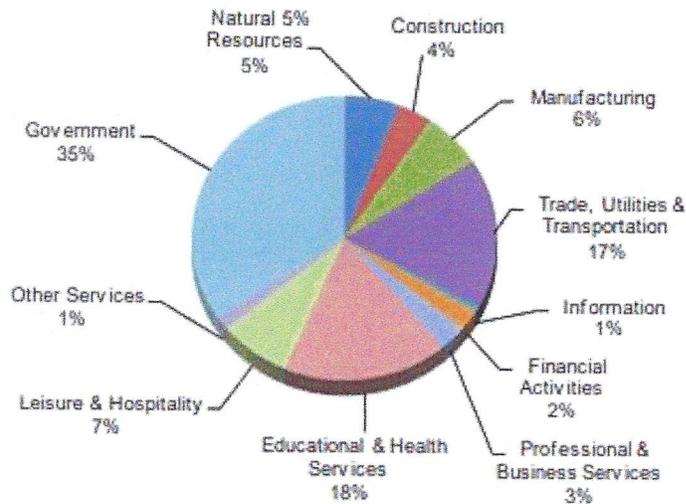
SOILS IN MOUNTAINS:

- 7 Kruse-Noil-Uvi: Deep and very deep, rolling to very steep soils formed in colluvium and residuum from granitic or metamorphic rocks.
- 8 Brodeer-Dullaxe-Mushel-Boulder creek: Deep and very deep, moderately well to well drained, undulating to very steep soils formed in a thin or thick mantle of volcanic ash over the following: loess, loess and residuum from granitic and metamorphic rocks or colluvium and residuum from granitic and metamorphic rocks.
- 9 Grandad-Rettig-Township: Deep and very deep, well drained, rolling to very steep soils formed in either a thin or thick mantle of volcanic ash over loess over material from metamorphic rocks high in mica, or a mantle of volcanic ash over material from metamorphic rocks high in mica.
- 10 Vaywood-Berthahill-Hucberit: Deep and very deep, well drained, undulating to very steep soils formed in a thick mantle of volcanic ash over colluvium and residuum from granitic or metamorphic rocks.

11 Water

Section 2 - Economic Conditions and Outlook:

Clearwater County borders the state of Montana in Northern Idaho. It is the state's twenty-sixth most populated county and the tenth largest in area. Historically, forest and wood products employment have driven the economy. Today, employment is heavily dependent on government (35%); however construction and manufacturing are on the increase and the economy is becoming more diversified.



Population:

During the early 1990s, Clearwater County's population grew, peaking at 9,232 in 1996. But hard economic times drove the population down 12 percent from 9,033 in 1999 to 8,546 in 2017, while U.S. population grew 12 percent and Idaho's population grew 21 percent. New registrations for driver's licenses and job registrations indicate that the few people who did move to Clearwater County came from other parts of the Pacific Northwest and California to enjoy the scenery, recreational opportunities and rural lifestyle. The county seat, Orofino, has a population of 3,038 Pierce, 485; Weippe, 431; and Elk River, 119.

Labor Force & Employment:

Clearwater County's strong tie to natural resource industries contributes to higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rate calculations. According to the Idaho Department of Labor, December 2018 unemployment in Clearwater County was 5.4%. This is an improvement over Clearwater County's historic average unemployment rate of 13.8% (1978 – 2008). Although unemployment is a significant factor in economic reporting we also pay close attention to the Civilian labor force numbers. The Civilian Labor force of the county has been in decline.

Civilian Labor Force - Data Source US Census, American Community Survey and Region 2 ID Dept. of Labor Economist

	2000	2007-2011	2012-2016	2017-2018
Clearwater County Labor Force	3603	3708	3053	2911

The labor pool in Clearwater County is greying. Long term declines in the county population and the aging of the population reduces the number of people available to work. In 2018 20.6% of the Civilian Labor Force was ages 25-44 and only 13.5% of the population was 15 and younger. In 2014 Clearwater County began to see a positive net in-migration. This in-migration is a result of younger couples returning to their home communities to begin families and older folks looking for a place to retire with ready access to recreation and low crime rates.

Economically, Clearwater County has become more diverse since the closure of the Jaype Plywood Mill in 2000. Government remains a strong contributor. The federal government has a strong presence (US Army Corps of Engineers, US Forest Service, US Fish & Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management), and the State of Idaho (Orofino Correctional Institution, State Hospital North, Fish & Game, Department of Labor, Department of Health & Welfare, Vocational Rehab and National Guard), the County, and School District are also significant public sector employers. In the private sector, Nightforce Optics has expanded to over 150 employees and supports a diverse machining & fabrication cluster. The Clearwater Valley Hospital & Clinic is the second largest private sector employer and a small cluster of health care related businesses are growing slowly, but steadily. The 2017 closure of the Tri-Pro Cedar Mill was a blow to the local community but the property has been sold and a redevelopment plan is underway which will include a manufacturing component of some kind.

Clearwater County has struggled with high unemployment since the mid-1990s. Because of that, the county is an eligible labor surplus area, giving local businesses priority for government contracts. Clearwater County Economic Development and local officials are making efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy.

Agriculture Statistics:

The most current data available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service is from 2017 on their website:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Census_by_State/Idaho/index.php.

The 2017 profile for Clearwater County (NASS, 2017) shows that there were 312 farms in Clearwater County at an average size of 181 acres. Approximately 44% of Clearwater County farmland was cropland, while another 29% was woodlands or small forest ownership. Less than 20% was in pasture. Most of the value of Clearwater County Farms was in either grains, oilseeds, dry beans and dry peas, or in cattle production. The top crop items were wheat, followed closely by forage land. Only 3% of farms use cover crops and 4% practices no till farming. Another 4% use reduced till. Family farms make up 97% of the farms in Clearwater County

Agriculture Economy:

Crop sales accounted for 47% of the market value of products sold from farms in Clearwater County in 2017; down from 75% in 2012. The other 53% of the market value of products sold come from livestock sales. Agriculture in the County is not generally a lucrative business: 62% of farms had less than \$2,500 in sales in 2017. Only 6% had a sales value of over \$50,000. Correspondingly, the average net cash income per farm in 2017 was \$ 4,455.

Section 3 – Assessment:

Natural Resource Issues and Concerns:

Cropland Soil Quality and Stability	Weed Management
Pasture and Hay-land Condition	Air Quality
Forest Health and Productivity	Fish and Wildlife*
Watershed Health	Information and Education*
Land Use Planning and Conversions	Animal Waste Management*
Water Quality and Quantity*	Outdoor Recreation
Riparian Area Condition and Function	Renewable Energy
Natural Disaster Hazard Mitigation	Rangeland Health*
Pest Management	Conservation District Operations

* Meets Idaho's Anti-degradation Plan for Agriculture criteria

Natural Resource Assessment and Objectives:

Cropland Soil Quality and Stability – Most Cropland soils in Clearwater County are cut-over forest soils that are not as deep, have less structure, more clay in the subsoil, a restrictive layer underneath the subsoil, and a higher erosion risk than prairie soils in surrounding counties. If an inch of topsoil is lost here, it is much more critical than losing an inch from deep prairie soils. All cropland greater than 3% slope is determined Highly Erodible. Farming trends have been to reduce tillage operations, leaving more surface crop residue for runoff protection. This trend must continue in order to meet erosion control objectives and reduce transport of sediment, nutrients, and pesticides to the numerous drainages and streams in this high precipitation area.

- a. Participate in planning meetings with local landowners, the NRCS and Idaho State SWC to identify priorities and alternatives for implementation.
- b. Promote no-till and other conservation tillage practices.
- c. Promote the use of cover crops and other regenerative agriculture practices
- d. Provide soil quality educational information and testing through the university.
- e. Promote operations that maintain proper pH levels and organic matter for agricultural crops.
- f. Promote the use of soil tests and precision agriculture to apply nutrients specific for crops and production goals.
- g. Promote the practice of split nutrient application, or use of slow-release fertilizers for grain crops planted in the fall.

Pasture and Hayland Condition - Pastures are dominated by cool season grasses. Adequate levels of nutrients and grazing management are most common issues. Hay-land is normally a mixture of alfalfa or clover with grass that is cut once per year. Because of the wet spring weather haying is usually delayed until July to get more tonnage, which is also past maturity of the grasses. Hay-land nutrient management and grazing on fall re-growth both need

to be managed closely in order to sustain hay-land.

- a. Promote proper livestock stocking levels matched with plant growth and availability through grazing management plans.
- b. Promote vegetation improvement practices with management, seeding, nutrients, pest management and livestock control.
- c. Provide information on proper management through agency guides on pasture condition, livestock nutrition balancing and soil testing.

Forest Health and Productivity - There are large acreages of prime forestland which have been cut over at least once in the past century. Some early logging practices were to hi-grade valuable saw logs and leave less desirable species of grand fir which now dominate many landscapes. There are also areas with root disease, insect infestations, or tall brush that prevent healthy tree growth.

- a. Promote active management of private forestland, using a minimum standard of removing dead, dying and diseased trees for proper sanitation and protection of the remaining trees.
- b. Participate in forest management plan discussions with federal, state, tribal and industrial forest landowners.
- c. Promote tree planting, reforestation, and control of tall brush that prohibit tree establishment. Promote fuel load reduction efforts to decrease fire risk levels.
- d. Provide information on forest road Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the public.

Watershed Health - The most critical watershed problems are short peak spring runoff periods and the lack of sustained flows from streams in the late summer and early fall. A 150 year history of land use changes has contributed toward this. Low late summer stream flow results in higher stream temperatures than needed for survival of some fish species.

- a. Promote land management practices on uplands that maintain healthy plant communities and soil conditions.
- b. Promote tree establishment on logged areas and idle land.
- c. Promote wetland restoration and creation for improved groundwater levels.
- d. Promote riparian area vegetation, stable stream banks, grassed waterways and other buffers zones.
- e. Identify and promote the replacement of undersized or failing road/stream crossings which contribute, or have the risk of contributing, to watershed degradation.

Land Use Planning and Land Use Conversions – Many decisions made in local statutes for land use, can benefit from technical information the District and their conservation partner agencies provide. Improved communication with the Planning and Zoning Board and other local government services would be mutually beneficial to meet the District objectives.

- a. Reduce Impacts of Land Use Conversions to Rural Residences.
- b. Determine how to provide more input on County Planning and Zoning issues impacting natural resources.
- c. Provide the resource information that the County Planning and Zoning Board

needs to make better informed decisions for land use planning and subdivisions of properties.

- d. Encourage road districts to reduce sediment and maintain grass cover on borrow ditches.

Water Quality and Quantity - There is an abundance of water in this county with its high precipitation. Water quality is important and highly scrutinized because drinking water supplies are dependent on surface runoff. Clearwater County streams support populations of native fish populations, including bull trout and anadromous steelhead, both of which are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Other important and sensitive aquatic species include Chinook salmon, Pacific lamprey, westslope cutthroat trout, western pearlshell mussels, and Idaho giant salamanders. Summer water temperatures in small streams and excessive sediment are the most critical water quality issues.

- a. Annually meet with the Watershed Advisory Groups (WAG) to review work progress and future implementation tasks on 303(d) listed streams to meet the pollutant load reductions spelled out in the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL's).
- b. Look for future project needs through the locally led process.
- c. Provide information on snowpack, stream runoff predictions, and drought conditions as they apply to crop, forage and fiber production and management.
- d. Ensure water quality information gets out to county residents, including information on wellhead protection, septic system evaluations, nutrient and pesticide use, and other items, to protect surface runoff that enters drinking water systems.
- e. Support water quality monitoring efforts, especially on priority streams and reservoirs.
- f. Communicate regularly with DEQ and other agencies about water quality issues.
- g. Work with road management entities to replace road /stream crossings that impact water quality.

Riparian Area Condition and Function - Land areas adjacent to streams and other water bodies are important buffer zones that require special management. Their ability to recover after disturbance is crucial in maintaining water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, cycling nutrients, providing natural floodplains, and other functions. Sometimes the competing land uses for roadways, logging, grazing, annual field crops, and even rural homes can compromise the ability of these buffer zones to function.

- a. Promote proper functioning riparian areas in all projects, programs and contracts the District enters into with landowners and managers.
- b. Promote riparian vegetation plantings where needed, with trees, shrubs and herbaceous materials.
- c. Sponsor workshops and information handouts on "Proper Function and Condition of Riparian Areas".

Natural Disaster Hazard Mitigation - Local residents have to be prepared for many natural hazards and disasters. Quite often there are land management practices that can reduce the impacts of disasters. The District needs to be active in advocating these with local leaders.

- a. Contact IDL, local fire districts and Clearwater RC&D to identify ways to promote "Fire Wise/Defensible Space" programs to reduce wildfire hazards.

- b. Work with County fire prevention agencies to provide information to rural residents on wildfire hazard reduction.
- d. Provide input to the County Emergency Management's All- Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- e. Actively pursue flood hazard reduction projects on Orofino Creek and others.
- f. Provide assistance to the county for landslide hazard reduction associated with roads and other construction.
- g. Identify and promote the replacement of stream crossing at risk of failure or the flood regularly.

Invasive Species / Pest Management - Weeds, insects, disease, damage from rodents and wildlife, including predator control, all impact forestry, agriculture, and the people of the county. Controlling 'pests', is often one of the most expensive and time-consuming land management practices. The District will promote up-to-date technical information for land managers for pest control that will have many beneficial impacts.

- a. Support the Clearwater Basin Co-op Weed Management Area so that Clearwater County invasive and noxious weeds will be listed by location and degree of problem.
- b. Develop a work plan with the Clearwater Basin Co-op Weed Management Area partners leading to a reduction in noxious weed species.
- c. Promote precision use and safe application of agricultural pesticides.
- d. Work with forestland managers to identify disease and insect areas that impact forest health and coordinate control efforts whenever possible.

Rural-Urban Interface - Many rural homes are being developed with small acreage ownerships. Many of these landowners have not lived away from cities and want information on the natural resources they now own. They also need information on what to expect from their neighbors who are involved with production agriculture or forestry, on natural hazards, such as wildfire, and on what statutes they should be aware of for water quality, air quality, weed control, and more.

- a. Identify information methods to promote resource stewardship on small acreage properties.
- b. Join efforts to provide information to small acreage landowners by coordinating programs with the local Cooperative Extension System, NRCS, and Idaho State SWC

Air Quality - Air quality is generally excellent. There is limited agricultural burning, usually on fields planted for grass seed production that are burned in August when warm temperatures carry smoke high into the atmosphere. More abundant are the burning activities on forestland to clean up logging slash and/or improve habitat for big game. The forest burns start with the first rainy period in early fall and continue until heavy snowfall.

- a. Promote adherence to local restrictions on agricultural burning and forest slash burning through Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association, federal and state land management agencies and wildlife agencies, the Nez Perce Tribe, the University of Idaho, EPA, Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality, Idaho Dept. of Agriculture, and the forest and agriculture producer groups.

Fish and Wildlife - Land management practices can easily impact fish and wildlife populations. The District promotes ways to improve habitat and reduce negative impacts on fish and wildlife. This is also addressed in the assessment of Riparian Condition. Improving aquatic habitat and passage for threatened and endangered fish species as well as sensitive species is a focus for the district where these species exist.

- a. Promote habitat enhancement in all conservation programs and land treatments.
- b. Utilize IDF&G personnel, programs and species guides as resources to assist landowners.
- c. Provide resource information and program support for local problems with deer overpopulation, lack of winter range for elk and deer, and predator control.
- d. Actively pursue projects that promote fish and wildlife habitat especially in aquatic and riparian areas.
- e. Encourage and promote the replacement of road/stream crossings that are barriers to fish and other aquatic organisms.

Information and Education - One of the most important things Conservation Districts can do is provide information on natural resources to local residents and governmental leaders. The Clearwater District needs to maintain these informational services for all age groups.

- a. Determine opportunities to coordinate outreach activities with all partners.
- b. Conduct environmental education programs and sponsor youth groups.
- c. Provide opportunities for schools to participate in the conservation poster contest, outdoor classrooms and tours of our natural resources and their management.
- d. Annually display a fair booth to educate the public on District programs.

Outdoor Recreation - Because of the large amount of public land in the county and the large amount of forested acreage, there are many diverse opportunities for outdoor activities. To reduce any negative impacts from user groups, there needs to be some organized areas for the various outdoor enthusiasts.

- a. Provide stewardship information to the public concerning their impacts on water quality, the spread of noxious weeds, off-road vehicle impacts, and other issues.
- b. Provide input and support to expand uses of abandoned railroads for recreation.
- c. Promote hiking, skiing and equestrian trails around Dworshak Reservoir.

Rangeland Health - Rangelands in the District are predominantly on south slopes of the major canyons and drainages near the Clearwater River. They are ripe areas for invasive weeds. Soil compaction is a problem if grazed in wet conditions, as well as soil displacement from hoof action.

- a. Co-sponsor the Annual North Central Idaho Grazing Workshop each January with IASCD Div. II.
- b. Provide input on federal, state and private grazing lease programs to promote sustainable forage use while meeting other objectives of timber production, water quality, weed control, wildlife habitat, recreation and more.

Conservation District Operations-The Clearwater SWCD has many needs to carry out its planning objectives. This includes an active Board of Supervisors who volunteer their time,

administrative staff, technical assistance and financial assistance. The District is actively trying to maintain opportunities to address the natural resource issues identified for the county.

- a. Training for District Supervisors and staff on operational responsibilities and authorities. New Supervisor Training will be completed within their first 2 years.
- b. Maintain District infrastructure and efficient operations with long-range plans and budgets, annual plans and budgets, and effective personnel management.
- c. In cooperation with other Conservation Districts, carry out an effective legislative outreach program to provide information on the state's natural resource conditions.
- d. Conduct Conservation District Board elections in even years (2020, 2022, 2024). Maintain full Board membership of 5-Supervisors.
- e. Strengthen local technical assistance by participating in federal and state program development, regional assessments and commitments through mutual agreements.
- f. Actively pursue grants and other funding sources to carry out identified issues in the District plans, including administration and technical assistance, to landowners adopting conservation treatments, and public outreach with demonstration projects, workshops, and other information and education.

Section 4 - Identify and Prioritize Objectives

Conservation District Natural Resource Priorities:

1. Natural Disaster Hazard Mitigation – includes primarily mitigation for fire especially at the Wildland -Urban Interface and for flooding and landslides that affect roads and other properties. There is often a safety aspect to these projects
2. Water Resource and Water Quality – includes improving watersheds and waters with impairments or those that do not meet beneficial uses as well as protecting higher quality waters. Most commonly, we are focused on decreasing sedimentation, lowering temperatures or minimizing nutrient inputs to Clearwater County waters
3. Fish and Wildlife – Our county supports many native species of fish and wildlife. Of particular concern are species that are listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.
4. Cropland Soil Quality and Stability – We would like to work with others to encourage the use of regenerative agriculture practices that increase soil health and have other benefits. Agriculture has been on the decline in Clearwater County but since 2012, we are seeing an increase in farmers and a decrease in farm size. Over 34% are characterized as “new and beginning farmers” (NASS, 2017).
5. Community Outreach: We plan to continue to work with Clearwater County residents of all ages to provide information on Natural Resource Management. We will continue to seek out opportunities to use youth on our projects and to do outreach in schools and other venues.

Section 5 - Water Quality Component:

Most of Clearwater County lies within the Clearwater River sub-basin, the North Fork Clearwater

sub-basin (Upper and Lower) and the Lochsa River sub-basin, all of which flow into the Clearwater River. In addition, a small portion of Clearwater County in the furthest northwest corner of the county flows into the St Joe River (less than 10 square miles).

The federal Clean Water Act requires states to conduct a biennial comprehensive analysis of state waters to determine if water bodies meet state water quality standards and thus support beneficial uses, or if additional pollution controls are needed. Idaho's most recent approved version is its 2016 Integrated Report. The 2016 report was submitted by Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) to EPA for review on November 9, 2018 and approved by EPA on June 25, 2019.

Categorization of Waters in the 2016 Integrated Report (Clearwater County)

Idaho DEQ has identified waters that do not meet water quality standards for beneficial uses and the pollutant(s) that cause the impairment. For many of these waters, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations for pollutants have been completed by IDEQ and approved by EPA (Category 4a). Waters that do not meet water quality standards but do not yet have TMDLs allocated make up the 303(d) list (also known as Category 5). Some waters in Clearwater County are impaired by either Flow regime alteration and/or Physical habitat alteration (also known as “pollution” rather than “pollutants”). These streams, though impaired, do not require a TMDL (Category 4c). In some cases, there is insufficient data to determine whether beneficial uses are being met (Category 3). All other waters have been found to fully support beneficial uses (Category 2) or are assumed to fully support beneficial uses because they are wholly located within a designated wilderness or are wholly within the 2008 Idaho Roadless Rule, Wild Land Recreation Theme (Category 1).

The Idaho DEQ has developed an interactive map that shows all assessment units and their status in the 2016 Integrated Report: <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/60182121/ir-map-2016.pdf>

. In addition, the following tables are appended to this report:

- Appendix 1. The assessment units (AUs) wholly or partially within Clearwater County that have Total Maximum Daily Load allocations for pollutants (Category 4a)
- Appendix 2. The assessment units (AUs) wholly or partially within Clearwater County that are impaired due to Flow regime alteration and/or Physical habitat alteration (Category 4c)
- Appendix 3. The assessment units (AUs) wholly or partially within Clearwater County that do not meet water quality standards but do not yet have TMDLs allocated (Category 5 or the 303(d) list)
- Appendix 4. The assessment units (AUs) wholly or partially within Clearwater County where there is insufficient data to determine if beneficial uses are being met.

Fisheries Component

Most Clearwater County streams support native fish populations. Much of the county is above Dworshak Dam on the North Fork of the Clearwater which is a complete barrier to anadromous fish (those that rear for at least part of their lives in the ocean and spawn in freshwater). Most tributaries to the North Fork support westslope cutthroat trout and the colder tributaries may support bull trout, which are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Whiskey Creek and the lower 4.5 miles of Orofino Creek support ESA listed steelhead as well as westslope cutthroat. The waterfall at mile 4.5 limits anadromous fish use in the upper Orofino Creek watershed. Lolo Creek and many of its tributaries support spring/summer

chinook, steelhead, and westslope cutthroat trout. The mainstream of the Clearwater River supports ESA listed fall chinook in addition to species listed above. Tributary streams to the Upper Lochsa River in Clearwater County (Crooked Fork, Boulder Creek) may support anadromous steelhead and spring/summer chinook salmon, as well as westslope cutthroat and bull trout. Other important and sensitive aquatic species present in Clearwater County waters include Pacific lamprey, western pearlshell mussels, and Idaho giant salamanders.

Section 6 - Identify and Prioritize Projects:

Natural Disaster Hazard Mitigation

- 1) Orofino Creek Watershed - Shanghai Road Culvert Replacements. Ongoing 2019 to 2020
Replace culverts along 6.25 miles of stream adjacent road to prevent flooding of the road and culvert washouts. Includes the replacement of 4 culverts in the mainstem of Canal Creek with pipe arches or bottomless arches and one culvert in the mainstem of Shanghai Creek with a pipe arch along with 36 smaller culvert replacements. Also includes resurfacing of the road.
Shanghai Cooperative Culvert Replacement Project, Funded by: IWRB Flood Grant
- 2) Lower North Fork Clearwater - Gold Creek Bridge. Ongoing, to be completed Sept 2020.
Replace an undersized crossing of Gold creek on the Diamond Camp Road with a bridge.
Gold Creek Cooperative Flood Management Project, Funded by: IWRB Flood Grant
Partners: PotlatchDeltic
- 3) Bedrock Creek - Louse Creek Culvert Replacement. Potential Future Project.
Replace an undersized culvert at a stream crossing in agricultural land that floods every couple years. The site requires regular maintenance and is a source of sediment to a water quality limited stream. Survey and Design complete.
Louse Creek Flood Mitigation Project, Proposal to be submitted to IWRB Flood grant 2020
Partners: Clearwater County
- 4) Lolo Creek - Fuels Reduction Project. Potential Future Project
Reduce fuels on private, nonindustrial forestland and wildland/urban interface in Lolo Creek on the Clearwater County side.
Fuels Reduction on Private Lands in Lolo Creek; Western States Fire Management Grant
Preproposal submitted to IDL and accepted Spring 2020
Partners: IDL, Clearwater County
- 5) Orofino Creek – Confluence of Orofino Creek and the Clearwater River. Potential future project. Mitigate flooding near the mouth of Orofino Creek by managing bedload depositional area.
Partners: Clearwater County and City of Orofino
- 6) Orofino Creek hazard mitigation and flood control (Continue interface with the County Hazard Management Office to assist where possible)
- 7) Continue the District Fire Wise Program to help publicize NRCS-Fuel Load Reduction programs and partner with the U of I Extension office for workshops.

Water Resource and Water Quality:

- 1) Jim Ford Creek Watershed Implementation Project. Ongoing addresses the following issues: Temperature, streambank stabilization, fish habitat, and species of concern.
*Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), Funded by: USDA-NRCS
Partners: Many*
- 2) Bingo Creek Watershed – Total watershed culvert upgrade. Summer/Fall 2020
Culvert upgrade includes: 17 – 18” culverts; 4 – 24” culverts; 1 – 36” culvert; and 6 – open bottom culverts.
*Bingo Creek Cooperative Culvert Replacement Project, Funded by: EPA 319
Partners: PotlatchDeltic and Idaho Department of Lands*
- 3) Orofino Creek Watershed - Rhodes Creek Road Realignment - Summer 2021.
Decommission/abandon 2.8 miles of road adjacent to Rhodes Creek and replace access with 1.3 miles of new road and 1.3 miles of reconstruction of existing road. Install a 45’ span bridge to replace an old undersized culvert and install or replace 24 18” culverts.
*Rhodes Creek Cooperative Road Realignment Project, Funded by: EPA 319
Partners: PotlatchDeltic*
- 4) Lolo Creek Watershed – Musselshell Road Improvement. Potential future project.
Upgrade drainage and pave the remaining 6 miles of the Musselshell Road from Weippe to Peterson’s Corner.
*Musselshell Road Inventory and prelim design, RAC proposal to Forest Service 2020
Partners: Clearwater County Transportation Group; Clearwater Highway District, Forest Service*
- 5) Reeds Creek – Calhoun Road Culvert Replacements. Potential future project.
This project would mitigate the chance of flooding at 4 sites in the Reeds Creek watershed of the lower North Fork Clearwater/ Dworshak Reservoir. Replace undersized arch culverts with bridges at two sites on the Calhoun Road on Reeds Creek and the North Fork of Reeds Creek. Remove a large culvert on Reeds Creek and reroute road to eliminate crossing. Rehabilitate the decommissioned crossing. Replace an undersized culvert on Calhoun Creek with an appropriately sized structure.
Partners: PotlatchDeltic
- 6) Jim Ford Creek – Weippe Prairie Culvert Replacements. Potential future project.
Replace culverts that are undersized, sediment generating, passage barriers, flood issues. Route runoff to wetland and potential wetland areas. Includes replacing culverts in Jim Ford Creek and Heywood creek as well as others.
Partners: Clearwater Highway District, National Park Service, NRCS (partner project to Jim Ford RCPP)

Fish and Wildlife:

- 1) East Fork Potlatch River – Large wood additions. Planning ongoing, Construction 2021. Improve habitat for steelhead and other aquatic organisms by adding wood (trees with and without rootwads) to the East Fork between Jackson and Rogers Creeks.
East Fork Potlatch Large Wood J2R, Funded by PCSRF
Partners: IDL (landowner), Trout Unlimited, Idaho Soil and Water Commission, IDFG

- 2) Elk Creek – Partridge Creek Culvert Replacements. Potential Future Project. Replace two stream crossings on Partridge Creek to eliminate passage barriers to Forest Service land. Current culverts (especially on the Elk City Loop Road) are undersized and are flood hazards. Both sites are sediment producers.
Partridge Creek Culvert Replacement Survey and Design; RAC proposal to Forest Service 2020
Partners: Clearwater Highway District, Forest Service

Cropland Soil Quality and Stability:

- 1) Cover Crops – Potential Future Project
Work with Clearwater County producers to do field trials for cover crops and other regenerative agriculture techniques to increase / improve soil health. Encourage producers to adopt these methods once we determine specific mixes, amendments and techniques that work locally.
Improving the ecological services of Nez Perce Lands through soil health management systems. Conservation Innovation Grant proposal submitted to NRCS, May 2020
Partners: Nez Perce Tribe (applicant); University of Idaho Extension; ISWC

Community Outreach:

- 1) Complete “Youth Environmental Education Projects” annually, search for funding to reduce costs and encourage participation for K-12.
 - IASCD Poster and Speech Contests. (Yearly)
 - Earth Day activity with Clearwater County Schools (every April)
 - Support for 6th grade Forestry Tour (every July)

- 2) Conduct community outreach in conservation and land management annually
 - Weed Management and Soil Health Training Programs at small landowner workshops series in-conjunction with the Other Division II Districts and U of I Extension office. (Yearly) *Conservation Commission District Capacity Building funds*
 - Arbor Day Activity and Community Cleanup in Orofino City Park (every April)

Section 7 – Implementation: Annual Work Plan 2020

Priority Number 1: Natural Disaster Hazard Mitigation

Project 1: Shanghai Road Flood Management Project. Funded by Idaho Water Resources Board through a Flood Management Grant

Goal: To reduce flooding and watershed degradation and protect access and public safety.

Objective: Complete the Shanghai Road Flood Management Project outside of Pierce, ID.

Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
<p>Replace culverts along 6.25 miles of stream adjacent road to prevent flooding of the road and culvert washouts. Includes the replacement of 4 culverts in the mainstem of Canal Creek with pipe arches or bottomless arches and one culvert in the mainstem of Shanghai Creek with a pipe arch along with 36 smaller culvert replacements. Also includes resurfacing of the road.</p> <p>All culverts except a bottomless arch in Canal Creek and a 30" culvert in a small tributary were completed in 2019. The remaining 2 culverts will be installed this spring. Surfacing will happen later in the year (early fall). Project will be complete by November 1.</p>	<p>2019 thru 2020. Complete by Nov 1</p>	<p>CSWCD/ PotlatchDeltic</p>

Project 2: Gold Creek Bridge Flood Management Project. Funded by Idaho Water Resources Board through a Flood Management Grant

Goal: To reduce risk of culvert failure and subsequent watershed degradation and protect access and public safety.

Objective: Complete the Gold Creek Bridge Flood Management Project outside of Elk River, ID.

Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
<p>Replace multiple culverts at a single stream crossing on the Diamond Camp Road with a 50' steel bridge. Project will be complete by September 11.</p>	<p>2019 thru 2020. Complete by 9/11/20</p>	<p>CSWCD/ PotlatchDeltic</p>

Priority Number 2: Water Resource and Water Quality:

Project 3: Jim Ford Creek Watershed Implementation Project, Funded by USDA – NRCS

Goal: Improve water quality and watershed conditions in Jim Ford Creek

Objective: To work with landowners toward meeting the Total Maximum Daily Load allocations for sediment and temperature.

Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Install necessary practices including: Streambank and Shoreline Protection; Forest Riparian Buffer; Forest Herbaceous Buffer; Nutrient and Pest Management; Herbaceous Weed Control; Livestock Watering Facility; Fencing; and Stream Crossings	2019 thru 2022	CSWCD/ NRCS /ISWCC

Project 4: Bingo Creek Cooperative Culvert Replacement Project, Funded by: EPA 319

Goal: Improve water quality and watershed conditions in Bingo Creek, a tributary to the Lower North Fork Clearwater. Move toward meeting TMDL allocations.

Objective: To replace all undersized and outdated culverts in Bingo Creek including culverts that are in danger of plugging by debris at high water levels which could affect fish passage to and from Beaver Creek and the North Fork Clearwater River.

Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Install: 17 – 18” culverts; 4 – 24” culverts; 1 – 36” culvert; and 6 – open-bottom culverts	September 2020	CSWCD/ PotlatchDeltic/ IDL

Priority Number 3: Fish and Wildlife:

Project 5: East Fork Potlatch Large Wood J2R, Funded by PCSRF

Goal: to restore and enhance instream habitat for steelhead and other aquatic species. by adding large wood to the East Fork of the Potlatch River.

Objective: To add large wood to the East Fork Potlatch River between Jackson and Rogers Creeks to increase habitat complexity and floodplain connectivity on 0.6 miles of stream in a 2-mile reach.

Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible

Plan and design the project in 2020 including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory reach and select work sites • Identify available wood • Identify risks and mitigation factors • Complete environmental work including permitting • Collect revegetation materials Construction contract scheduled for 2021 to place 80 – 100 trees with and without rootwads in selected locations and revegetate.	September 2020	CSWCD/ IDL/ TU and others
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Priority Number 4: Cropland Soil Quality and Stability

No funded projects at this time

Priority Number 5: Community Outreach

(note most of these opportunities postponed in 2020 due to Covid 19)

Project 6: Youth Environmental Education program

Goal(s): Create a viable Youth Environmental Education program,

Objective: Complete “Youth Environmental Education Projects” annually, search for funding to reduce participation costs and encourage participation.

Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Sponsor and participate in the Sixth Grade Forestry and Natural Resource Tour	July	CSWCD/Extension Office/Forest Service/School District
Sponsor and participate in the Sixth grade Poster Contest	April	CSWCD
Sponsor and participate in the Fourth grade Earth Day Outdoor Classroom activities	April	ISWC/ CSWCD/ School District
Identify projects for youth and sponsor YCC or other groups to implement / combine with watershed education	summer	YCC / CEDA / FS
Identify opportunities such as “Dream it Do it” and Idaho Forestry Contest to sponsor and work with youth in natural resources	School year	YCC / CEDA / School District

Project 6: Adult Outreach

Goal(s): Coordinate with Landowners and U of I Extension Office to develop workshops

Objective: Develop engaging user friendly interactive workshops with landowners to identify and resolve problem areas.

Actions:	Target Date	Individual(s) Responsible
Develop various workshop that focuses on landowner concerns with weeds, soil health and cover crops, seeds	On-going	Landowner/SCC Technical Staff/NRCS/CSWCD

Outyear Priorities:

In addition to the implementation projects listed above, the Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District keeps a running list of projects for future funding and implementation. That table is included below for reference.

Pending Projects 2020-2025					
Watershed	Project	BMPs	Status		
Jim Ford Creek	JFC Stream Stabilization	Stream stabilization, plantings, weed control, log drop structures (6 landowners)	RCPP Project (122K). Total Project is ~\$250K. Partners: Local landowners and producers		
Jim Ford Creek	Clearwater Highway Road Culvert Upgrades. Includes runoff routing on Weippe Prairie	Replace culverts that are sediment inputs, barriers, issues. Route excess run-off to wetland areas that can handle floods, areas without infrastructure i.e. NPS and WRP lands	Funding needed. Possible 319 grant. Partner project to Jim Ford RCPP		
Jim Ford Creek	Grasshopper Creek	replace undersized culvert with bridge	Possible funding identified (LTHAC funds) Partner: Clearwater County, City of Weippe		
Orofino Creek	Lower Orofino Creek	Stream realignment? Slope and energy controls (step pools) adding roughness?, adding floodplain?, and fish habitat features	City pursuing conceptual design phase with RDG. County helping with funding		
Orofino Creek	Konkolville Mill Site Channel Restoration	Floodplain recreation, replace bridge constricting flow	Landowner moving forward with land development project. CSWCD may be partner for floodplain reveg. City of Orofino probable grant applicant		
Rhodes Creek	Rhodes Creek Stream Adjacent Road Realignment	decommission/abandon 2.8 miles of road adjacent to Rhodes Creek, replace access with 1.3 miles of new road and 1.3 miles of reconstruction of existing road, install a 45' x 16' bridge to replace a culvert, and install or replace 24 18" culverts.	Funded 319, Scheduled for 2021 Partner: PotlatchDeltic		
Canal and Shanghai Creeks	Shanghai Road Culvert Replacements	Culvert replacements on 6.25 miles of stream adjacent road inc multiple crossings of Canal Cr, municipal watershed for Pierce, ID; inc. 5 pipe arches	Funded through IWRB Flood grant! Ongoing. Most culverts replaced in 2019 fall.		
Lolo Creek	Clw County tribs	Habitat Restoration	Improve Steelhead Habitat		
Jim Brown and Jim Ford Creeks	Road Improvement (drainage improvements and surfacing)	Road drainage upgrades; possible pavement of 6 miles of road	RAC proposal submitted for inventory / design. Intent to collect information to feed a FLAP proposal for construction in 2021.		
Lolo Creek and tributary watersheds	Lolo Creek /Clearwater County Fuels Reduction Project	Reduce fuels on private lands within the Clearwater County side of the Lolo Creek watershed	Pursuing a WSFM grant through IDL for 2021. Pre-proposal accepted. Proposal due summer 2020		

May 2020

Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District – Assisting Landowners since 1946

Watershed		Project	BMPs	Status
Lower North Fork Clearwater	Beaver Creek	Bingo Creek Culvert Replacements	Culvert replacements on 2.7 miles of stream adjacent road inc multiple crossings of Bingo Creek; inc. 6 bottomless arches	Funded 319; Scheduled for 2020 Partner: PotlatchDeltic
	Reeds Creek	Calhoun Road Bridges	Includes 2 bridges to replace undersized culverts on Reeds and NF Reeds; Removal of crossing on Reeds with road reroute, replacement of culvert on Calhoun	Apply for 319 grant 2020 Design phase needed for bridges Partner: PotlatchDeltic and IDL
	Beaver Creek and others	Road 247 and 246 Culvert Replacements	Culvert replacements along stream adjacent road	Unfunded Partner: PotlatchDeltic / US Forest Service
	Elk Creek	Partridge Cr Culvert Replacement on Loop Road	culvert replacement	RAC proposal submitted for inventory / design. Possible FS stewardship project for construction Partner: Clw Hwy District, FS
	Gold Creek	Culvert replacement at Diamond Camp	replace culvert with bridge	Funded through IWRB Flood grant! Partner: PotlatchDeltic
Clearwater River Face	Bedrock Creek	Louse Cr Culvert on Newman Road	flood mitigation; culvert replacement	Prepare for 2020 Flood grant Survey & Design complete Partner: Clw County
East Fork Potlatch	Upper East Fork Potlatch	EF Potlatch Large Wood J2R	Add loose wood and woody structure to stream to create habitat. Project with IDL, landowner	Presented to IOSC in Boise Nov 2. Fully funded through PCSRF
County wide	Lolo, Jim Ford, Bedrock, Clearwater River	Cover Crop Field Trials	Investigate opportunities to work with producers on cover crop trials and other regenerative agriculture techniques	Conservation Innovation Grant proposal Applicant: NPT Partners: CSWCD, ISWC, UI Extension

May 2020

Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District – Assisting Landowners since 1946

District FY Calendar of Events

Regular monthly Board meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of every month

JULY

- Annual audit due in 90? days (If expenditures are over \$150,000)
- Invoice Commission for next yrs office space payment July 1st – see April
- 6th Grade Forestry Tour
- Begin preparation of Financial and Match Report
- Receive Base funding from Commission
- Submit New Budget to State Website - Central Registry
- Conservation District Survey- due 7/31
- Renew SAM (expires Sept 8th)

AUGUST

- Submit Financial and Match reports/ Audit materials to Auditors
- File Candidacy Requirements for Supervisor Elections (Sept 1 – even numbered years)
- Begin planning District's county fair exhibit
- Renew SAM (expires Sept 8th)

SEPTEMBER

- Set up exhibit at Clearwater County Fair
- Election Cycle Deadlines– Dec of Candidacy Sep 1st, Cert of Nominees Sept 8th.
- Review election materials and petitions (even numbered years)
- IASCD and IDEA Award nominations due if any
- Letter to Potlatch Corp requesting donation to "General Operations Budget"

OCTOBER

- IASCD Division II Fall meeting
- NRCS pays previous 12 months' rent (see Jan)
- Discuss IASCD resolutions and select voting/*attending supervisor*
- Notices of election published in legal section of newspaper (done by County)
- Letter to Commissioners requesting allocation disbursement

NOVEMBER

- District Supervisor Elections (even yrs) & notify County Clerk of next cycle Supervisors
- IASCD Annual Conference
- Prepare - Commission Performance Reports- due Dec 20th.

DECEMBER

- Provide input for USDA's Locally Led Working Group on conservation priorities (NRCS)
- Update information in State Local Governing Entities Central Registry- due Dec 1st.
- Employee Performance Evaluations Due by District Supervisors
- District Performance Report due to Commission
- Employee/District Health Reimbursement Agreement (HRA) pay raise review
- Performance Report to Commission- Due Dec 20th.

JANUARY

- Change Officers for Board of Supervisors
- NRCS Rent – Submit SF425 form to NRCS or ezFedGrants (see Oct)
- New Supervisor Training/Orientation
- North Central Idaho Grazing Conference, Lewiston
- Small Acreage Land Stewardship Course Planning
- Tax forms mailed out
- Dept of Labor- Accident and Injury Report

FEBRUARY

- Review Conservation Agreements and MOUs with NRCS and other agencies
- Review and Update 5-Year and Annual Plan
- Area wide Soil Health Conference in Orofino, Lewiston and Nez Perce
- Election Cycle – Supervisors file C-1 and campaign Finance report by 2/10
- Prepare- Requests for (joint 3 dist?) Tech Assistance from Commission due 3/31

MARCH

- Family Forest Landowners and Managers Workshop, Moscow
- 5 Year and Annual Plan due to Commission March 31st
- Technical Assistance Request from Commission- due 3/31
- Verification of Insurance Coverage (ICRMP is proof) 3/31
- Prepare – Budget Hearing Request – Due 4/30

APRIL

- Presentation to County Commissioners
- 4th Grade Earth Day Activities
- Clearwater County Community Cleanup day
- Capacity Building - Needs List to Commission
- Budget Hearing Request – Due 4/30
- Negotiate extension of Co-Location Contract (office rent) with Commission (see July)

MAY

- Visit schools and hold the 6th Grade Conservation Poster Contest
- Soil Stewardship Week
- Secure local \$\$ support for matching by Commission- deadline 6/30
- Prepare - New FY District Budget

JUNE

- Complete Budget for new FY, present to Board for approval
- Conservation District Surveys for Commission (due by 31 July)
- Local support contributions for Match must be rec'd by June 30th.

Conservation District Organization and Policies:

District Organization:

The Clearwater SWCD is a governmental subdivision of the State of Idaho, a public body corporate and politic, and authorized to exercise public powers. The governing body of the district is a board of five supervisors who are publicly elected and who serve without pay. The District is dedicated to conserving renewable resources and using sound management practices. We promote clean water and productive soils. The district strives to ensure that local landowners make decisions on conservation problems at the local level.

The Clearwater SWCD willingly supports, accepts and promotes the responsibilities inherent to the Conservation Districts anti-degradation policy in order to preserve a locally administered voluntary approach addressing agriculture non-point source pollution.

The District will provide technical assistance to all landowners and operators in Clearwater County and provide information and guidance for local, state, federal and tribal programs.

The District will continue to provide effective local leadership for conservation programs and conduct well publicized supervisor elections.

The District will cooperate with units of local, state, federal and tribal government. The District reviews all programs and determines what progress has been made with improvements and determines any changes the District should make in implementing conservation programs.

The District will keep a personnel handbook and supervisors' handbook up-to-date and available to personnel and supervisors.

Guiding Principles:

Value and respect for the Idaho Conservation Partnership to make available technical, financial and educational resources to better manage the soil, water and related natural resources.

The planned management of natural resources, for the beneficial and sustainable use by all. To conserve natural resources and use practical, economical management practices. We encourage a strong public outreach program reaching students and adults.

Administration and Finance:

Idaho Soil Conservation Commission anti-degradation rules for agriculture – IDAPA 02.05.025 require each district to complete a five year plan and update it annually in order to receive matching funds from the state.

The mission of the District is largely, but not wholly carried out and its purpose and objectives are achieved in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding: with the NRCS, provides for the assignment of technical and other personnel to assist the District in carrying out its program. As additional "Agreement of Gratuitous Use of Benefits Available from Non-Federal Sources" sets forth the conditions under which the District may furnish personnel to further discharge of the duties and functions of the service.

Coordinated but separate lines of communication and channels of responsibility are united in the accomplishment of the missions of both District and the Service.

Board Members' tenure rotates with two vacancies being filled one year and three vacancies filled two years later. Elections are held on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in even numbered years in conjunction with county elections. Supervisors elected serve four-year terms, without pay, which commence on the second Monday of January next

following the election.

Financing is received from Clearwater County, State of Idaho and the administration of grants. All District funds regardless of source are public funds and are accountable to the taxpaying citizens of Idaho.

Policies:

Local Governance:

To lead and support local conservation planning efforts by building strong conservation partnerships with landowners, operators, and managers to identify natural resource concerns, alternative solutions and funding sources to resolve priority issues.

Coordinated Implementation:

To lead voluntary implementation efforts with projects, grants, demonstrations and programs by coordinating the technical resources and incentives to meet long term economic, ecologic and social objectives.

Outreach:

The District encourages a strong, effective public outreach program reaching students and adults. The District conducts various forms of public outreach on an annual basis. The Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District assists teachers with the development of outdoor classroom sites, provides educational materials and makes special presentations on soil and water conservation and natural resource management. The Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District sponsors contest and award programs such as poster, essay and speech contests for local students. We have implemented a new "Fire Wise" Program that we foresee helping residents of Clearwater and neighboring counties becoming more informed and as a result decreasing the fuel load on their property that could feed a forest fire.

Conservation Partners:

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Idaho Soil Conservation Commission
Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts
Idaho District Employee Association
Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality
Clearwater Basin Advisory Group
Local Watershed Advisory Groups
County Commission, Planning & Zoning, Road Dep., Weed Dept.
County Highway District
Univ. of Idaho Cooperative Extension System
Idaho Dept. of Agriculture
Idaho Dept. of Lands
Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game
Office of Species Conservation
Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association
Clearwater Resource Conservation & Development
Clearwater Economic Development Association
Clearwater Basin Weed Management Area Steering Committee
Clearwater Basin Collaborative
Trout Unlimited
Idaho Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
Farm Service Agency
Forest Service
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Land Management
National Park Service
Environmental Protection Agency Nez Perce Tribe
US Army Corps of Engineers
Potlatch Corporation
Industrial forest owners
NOAA Fisheries
Cities of Orofino, Pierce, Weippe, Elk River
Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis and Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Districts

Other Partner Organizations:

Idaho Farm Bureau
Idaho Forest Owners Association
Christmas Tree Association
Idaho Nursery Association
Pacific NW Direct Seed Association
Idaho Cattlemen
Wool Producers, Grain Producers
Idaho Conservation League
Federal, State and Tribal Fish Hatcheries
Joint School District #171
Idaho Dept. of Transportation
Land Trusts
Friends of the Clearwater Palouse
Environmental Institute
The Nature Conservancy

Services Provided to Landowners:

Education on local natural resources
Providing Information on natural resource management

Services Provided to General Public:

School classroom talks
Poster & speech contests
Outdoor classrooms, tours, natural resource camps
Other youth activities
Library resources and activities
On-line resources
Newspaper articles
Radio announcements

**IDAHO SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

**FIVE-YEAR (5) PLAN and
ANNUAL WORK PLAN
CERTIFICATION**

DISTRICT: Clearwater

FOR FISCAL YEAR:

2021

DUE :

March 31, 2020

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.

Michael Hoffmann
Board Supervisor Signature

Michael Hoffmann
Printed Name

6-4-2020
Date

208-476-5200
District Telephone

clearwater.swcd@gmail.com
District Email Address

FOR SWC USE ONLY:

DATE OF CONFIRMATION:
