

Introduction

The Pahsimeroi 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subbasin contains 531,700 acres. Sixty-eight percent of the subbasin is in Custer County and 32 percent is in Lemhi County. Ninety-one percent of the basin is publicly owned and 9 percent is privately owned.

Seventy-four percent of the basin is in shrub, rangeland, grass, pasture or hayland. Twenty-four percent of the basin is in forest, water, wetlands, developed or barren. Two percent is cropland.

Elevations range from 12,520 feet in the southwest portion of the HUC to 4,635 feet at the basin outlet on the northeast.

Conservation assistance is provided by 2 Soil and Water Conservation Districts and 1 Resource Conservation and Development office.

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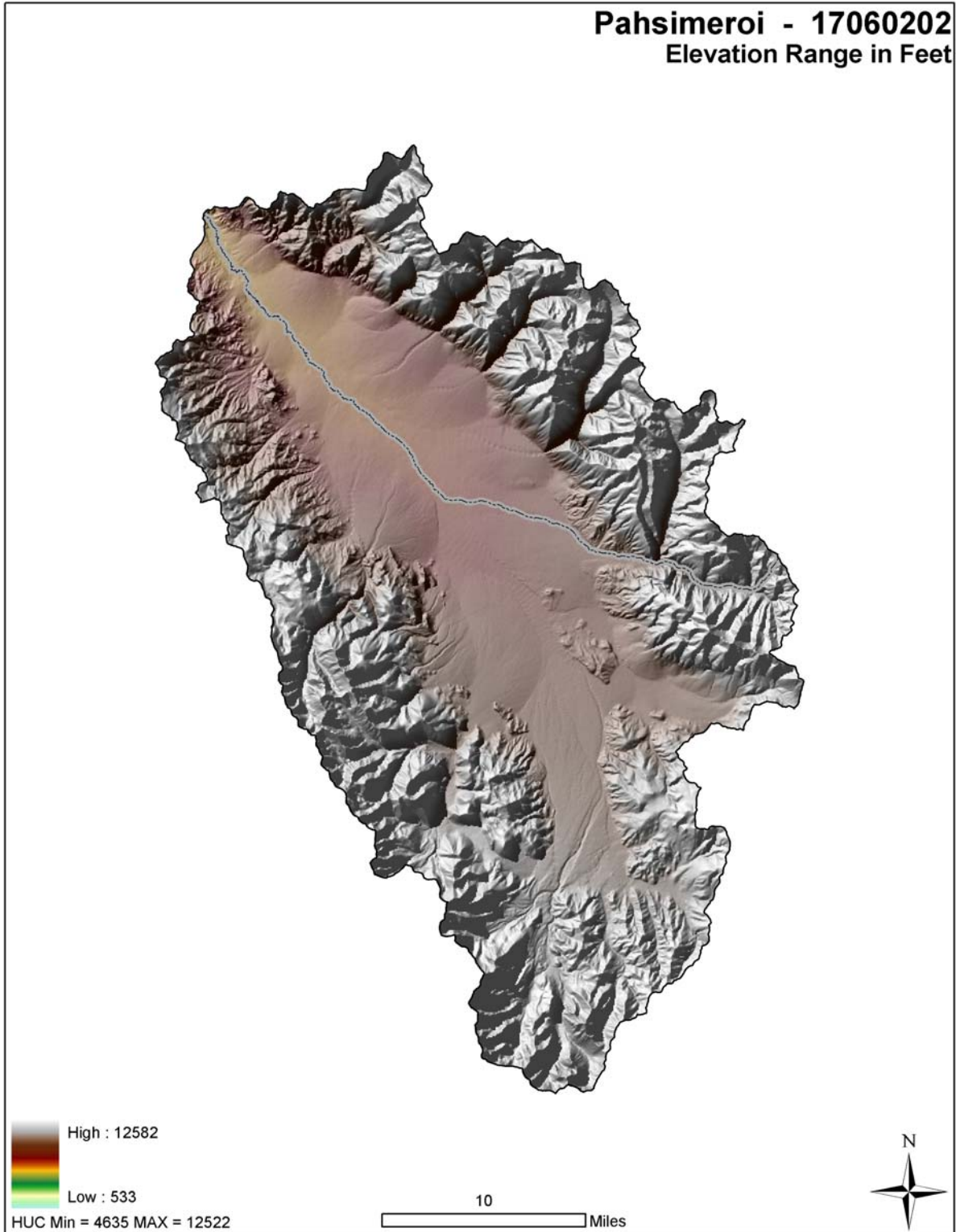
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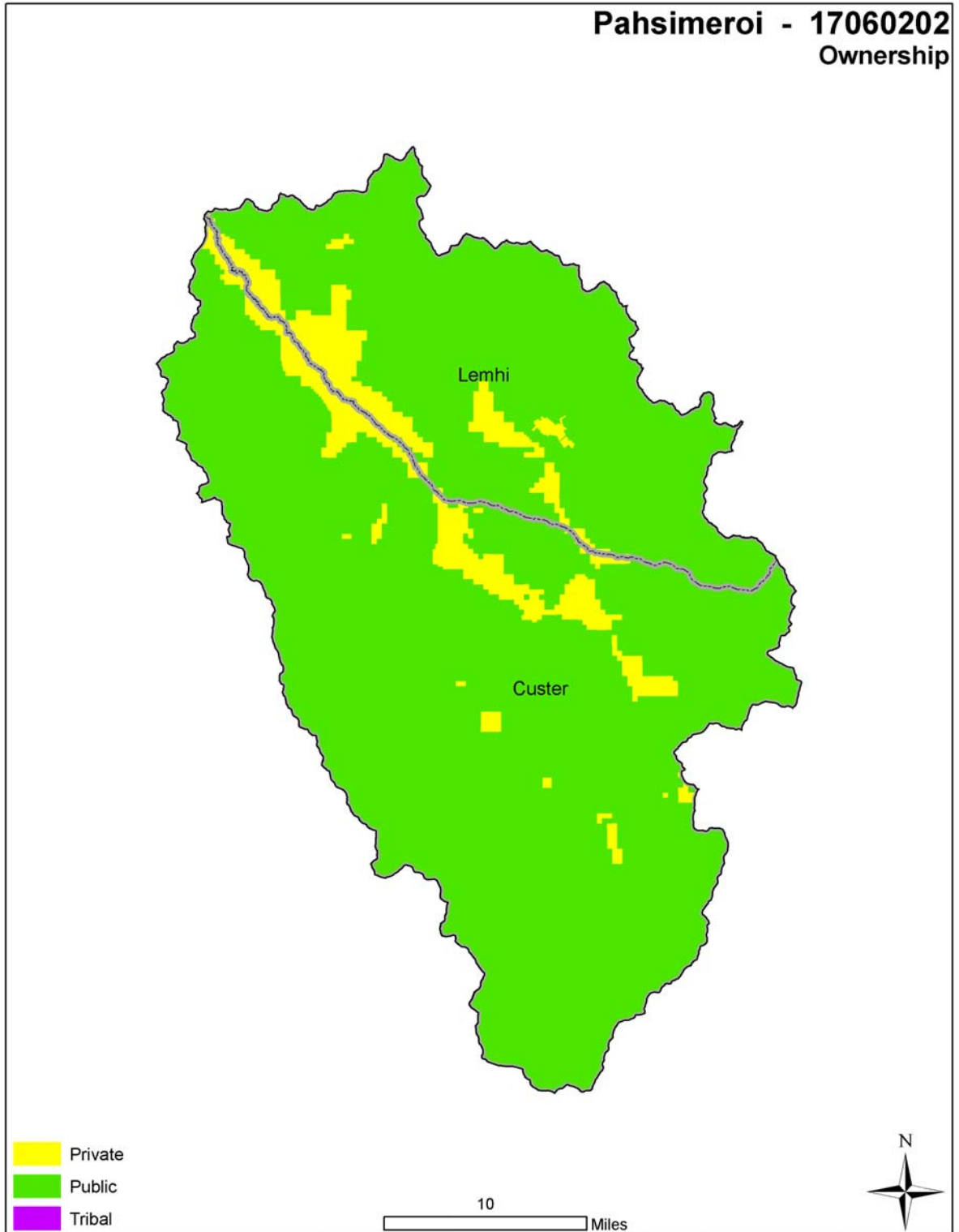
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Relief Map



General Ownership¹





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Idaho

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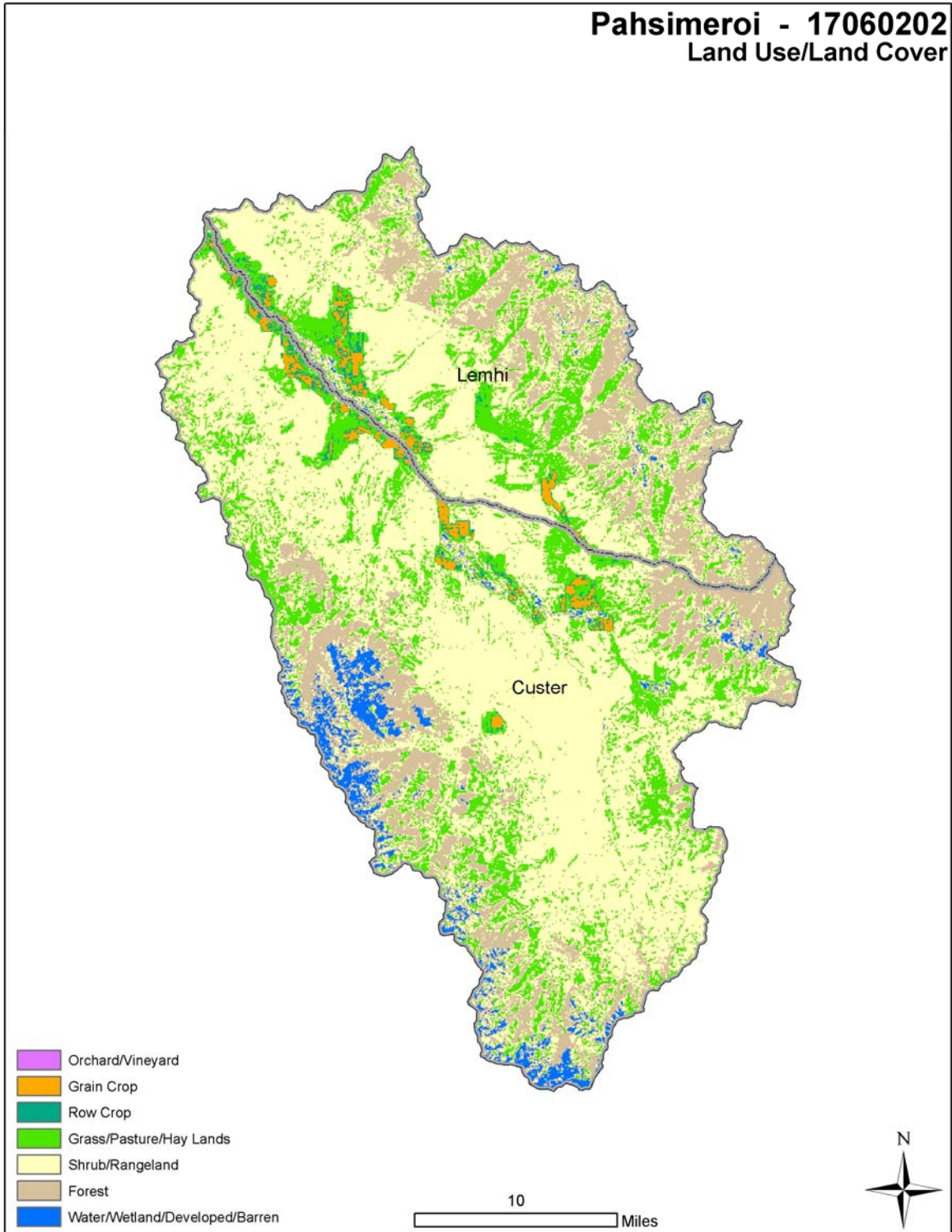
Physical Description

Land Cover/ Land Use (NLCD ²)	Ownership - (2003 Draft BLM Surface Map Set ¹)						Totals	% of HUC
	Public		Private		Tribal			
	Acres	%	Acres	%		%		
Forest	92,800	17	400	<1	--	--	93,200	17
Grain Crops	--	--	8,900	2	--	--	8,900	2
Conservation Reserve ³ Program (CRP) Land	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0
Grass/Pasture/Hay Lands	77,400	15	22,200	4	--	--	99,600	19
Orchards/Vineyards/Berries	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Row Crops	--	--	700	<1	--	--	700	<1
Shrub/Rangelands	282,500	53	8,600	2	--	--	291,100	55
Water/Wetlands/ Developed/Barren	32,900	6	4,800	<1	--	--	37,700	7
Idaho HUC Totals	485,600	91	45,600	9	0	0	531,200	100
Irrigated Lands⁴								
	Type of Land	ACRES		% of Irrigated Lands		% of HUC		
	Cultivated Cropland	0		--		--		
	Non-Cultivated Cropland *	19,840		62		4		
	Pastureland	11,960		38		2		
	Total Irrigated Lands	31,800		100		6		

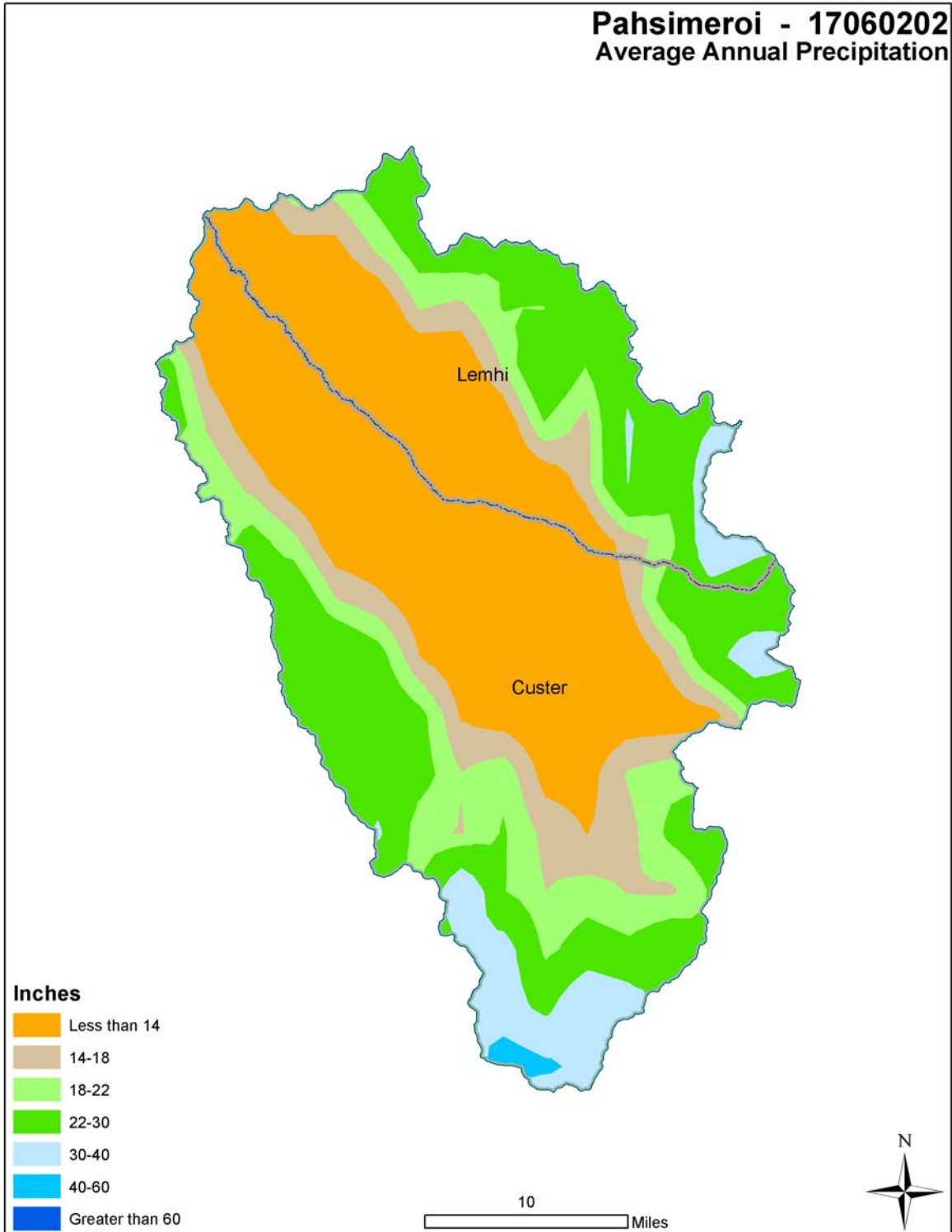
* Includes permanent hayland and horticultural cropland.

Any differences between the acres in the above Table and the Future Conservation Needs Tables in the back of this document are due to the differences in Land Cover acres as opposed to Land Use acres. However the Total Private acres do balance between the Land Use and Land Cover acres.

Land Use/Land Cover²

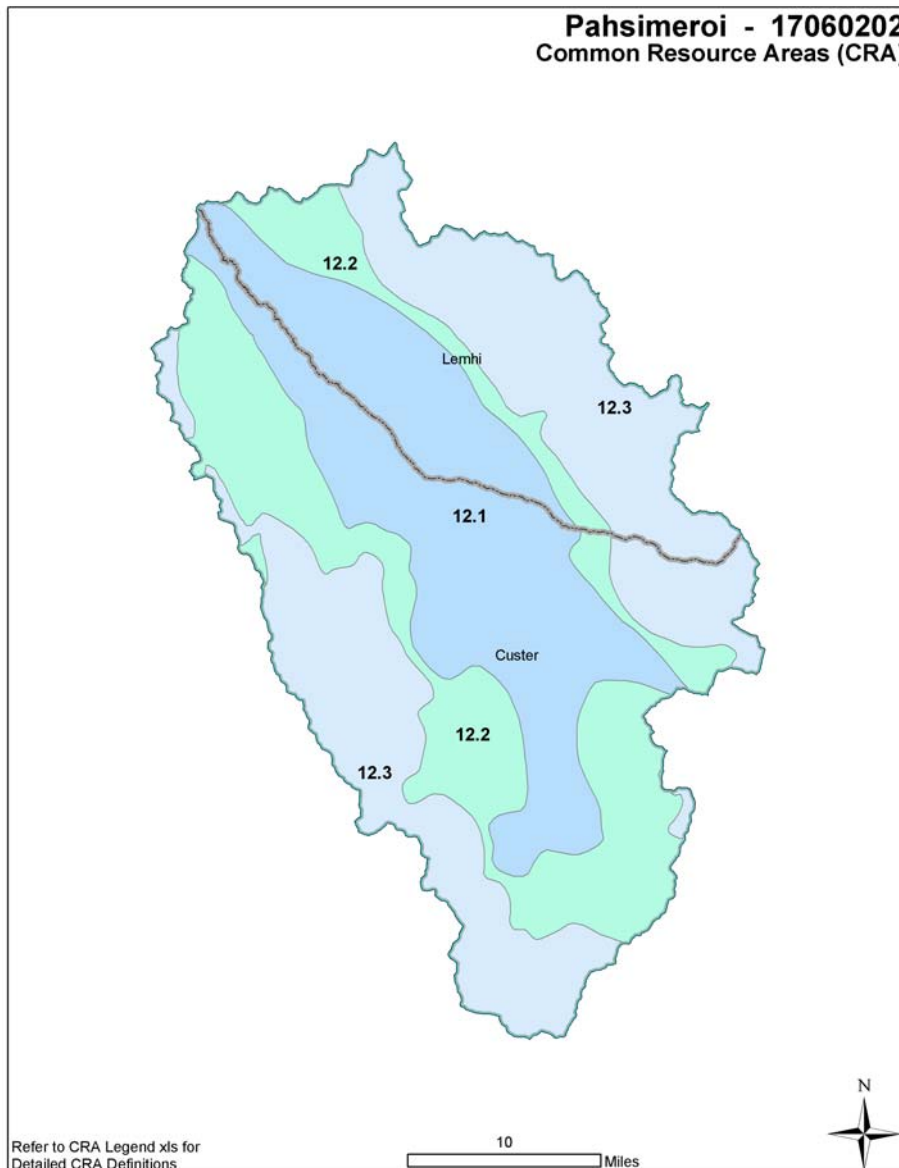


Average Annual Precipitation¹⁵



Common Resource Area Map

The Common Resource Areas (CRA) delineated below for the Pahsimeroi HUC are described in the next section (for additional information, see http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/common_res_areas.html). A CRA is defined as a geographical area where resource concerns, problems, or treatment needs are similar. It is considered a subdivision of an existing Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) map delineation or polygon. Landscape conditions, soil, climate, human considerations, and other natural resource information are used to determine the geographic boundaries of a Common Resource Area (General Manual Title 450 Subpart C 401.21).



Common Resource Area Descriptions

The National Coordinated CRA Geographic Database provides:

- A consistent CRA geographic database;
- CRA geographic data compatible with other GIS data digitized from 1:250,000 scale maps, such as land use/land cover, political boundaries, Digital General Soil Map of the U.S. (updated STATSGO), and ecoregion boundaries;
- A consistent (correlated) geographic index for Conservation System Guides information and the eFOTG;
- A geographic linkage with the national MLRA framework.

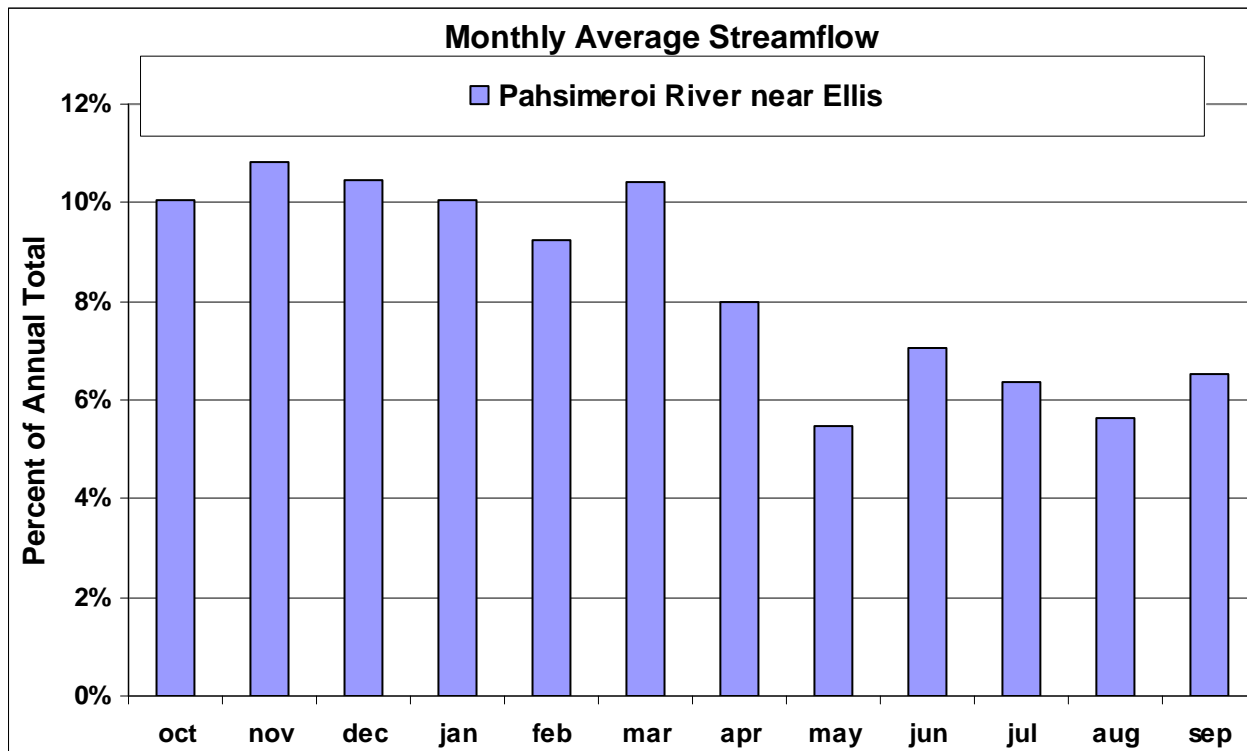
12.1 Lost River Valleys and Mountains - Dry Intermontane Sagebrush Valleys: This unit contains stream terraces, floodplains, saline areas, and alluvial fans. Water availability and potential for cropland agriculture are low because this unit is in the rain shadow of high mountains, receives little mountain runoff, and is underlain by highly permeable valley fill deposits. Its deep gravel deposits are unlike the basalt bedrock of MLRA 11. Sagebrush grassland is widespread and contrasts with the open-canopied forests of the more rugged and higher mountains. Shadscale and greasewood grow on alkaline soils that receive less than 8 inches of precipitation annually. Grazing is the dominant land use.

12.2 Lost River Valleys and Mountains - Dry Gneissic–Schistose–Volcanic Hills: This unit is shrub- and grass-covered and is underlain by Quaternary and Tertiary volcanics. It is less rugged and drier than the higher Barren Mountains CRA, but is more rugged and receives more precipitation than the Dry Intermontane Sagebrush Valleys CRA. Its sagebrush-grassland vegetation contrasts with the open-canopied forest-shrubland-grassland mosaic along the Continental Divide. Grazing is the most common land use.

12.3 Lost River Valleys and Mountains - Barren Mountains: This unit is largely underlain by quartzite and carbonate-rich rocks and is drier than mountainous units to the north. Elevations range from about 6,800 to 10,000 feet. Open-canopied Douglas-fir/lodgepole pine/subalpine fir forests, aspen groves, sagebrush, mountain brush, and grasses occur. Forests are limited to a narrow elevational band and are most widespread on north-facing slopes. Pacific forest elements are absent and barrens are common.

Streamflow Summary [\[1\]](#)

The Pahsimeroi River has had several stream monitoring stations since the early 1900's, but currently has one active gauge about 500 feet from the mouth of the river, where the water empties into the Salmon River. The current USGS gauge is the Pahsimeroi River near Ellis, Idaho (ID #13302005). Nestled between the Lost River Mountains and the Lemhi Range, the drainage area is about 820 square miles and there are several uses of the water. In the 1970's the USGS determined that irrigation diversions, primarily from upstream tributaries, supplied about 24,500 acres with surface water for agriculture. These irrigation demands result in the April through July in-stream flow only accounting for 27% of the average annual flow. Half of the yearly average flow occurs during October through February; usually in snowmelt dominated basins, this situation is reversed. Other uses include recreation and fish management. Climate data are sparse in the Pahsimeroi watershed. Hilts Creek and Moonshine SNOTEL sites monitor mountain weather and snowpack and are located just outside the watershed divide in the headwaters of the Little Lost River. Hilts Creek has an elevation of 8000 feet and receives 12.2 inches of snow water content during the winter on average; Moonshine's elevation is 7440 feet and receives 9.9" of snow water content on average.





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		CFS	
Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights ^{/6)}	Surface Water	1,747	
	Groundwater	102	
	Total Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights	1,849	
Stream Flow Data ^{/7}	USGS ID #13302005; Pahsimeroi River near Ellis; 1985-2007.	Average Annual	164,101
		April - July Average	44,065
		Percent of Average Annual	27
Stream Data <i>*Percent of Total Miles of streams in HUC</i>			MILES
	Total Stream Miles ^{/8}	2,208	
	Water quality impaired streams ^{/9,10}	348	16
	Anadromous Fish Presence (Streamnet) ^{/11}	55	2
	Bull Trout Presence (Streamnet) ^{/11}	227	10
Land Cover/Use ^{/2} based on a 100 ft. stretch on both sides of all streams in the 100K Hydro Layer			ACRES
	Forest	8,670	11
	Grain Crops	1,710	2
	Grass/Pasture/Hay Lands	17,810	23
	Row Crops	230	<1
	Shrub/Rangelands – Includes CRP Lands	45,410	59
	Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	3,510	5
	Total Acres of 100 ft stream buffers	77,340	100
Land Capability Class ^{/4}	I – slight limitations	0	0
	II – moderate limitations	2,000	4
	III – severe limitations	0	0
	IV – very severe limitations	31,100	68
	V – no erosion hazard, but other limitations	6,200	14
	VI – severe limitations, unsuited for cultivation, limited to pasture, range, forest	6,300	14
	VII – very severe limitations, unsuited for cultivation, limited to grazing, forest, wildlife	0	0
	VIII – misc. areas have limitations, limited to recreation, wildlife, and water supply	0	0
	Total Crop & Pasture Lands	45,600	100



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Confined Animal Feeding Operations – Dairies/Feedlots ^{/12,13,26}						
	Number	<200	200-500	500-750	750-1000	>1000
Dairy	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number	<300	300-999	1,000-4,999	5,000-9,000	>10,000
Feedlots	39	38	1	0	0	0

Resource Settings

Hayland

Irrigated hayland utilizes predominantly surface irrigation and is conventionally tilled. Small grains and alfalfa hay are grown in rotation, with alfalfa typically maintained for four to six years. Grazing of crop aftermath may occur. Precipitation is 20 inches or less per year with a growing season ranging from 100 to 160 days. Typical soils are loamy sands or finer with slopes of zero to seven percent. Fertilizers and pesticides are applied. Nutrient, pest, and/or irrigation water management and wildlife habitat typically does not meet Idaho standards.

Irrigated Cropland

A small amount of conventionally tilled, sprinkler irrigated cropland planted predominantly to row crops. Crops grown include potatoes, spring wheat and barley. Fertilizers and pesticides are applied. Nutrient, pest, and/or irrigation water management typically does not meet Idaho standards. Precipitation is 16 inches or less and the growing season is approximately 90-120 days. Typical soils are sandy loam or finer with slopes from zero to eight percent.

Pasture

Irrigated pasturelands in mid to high elevation mountain valleys with annual precipitation of 6-24 inches, and growing season of 80-120 days. Soils vary from silt loams to gravelly sands, with slopes from 1 to 5 percent. Irrigation water is diverted from streams and distributed by earthen ditches. In the field, water is controlled and directed by ditch tarps on contour ditches and tailwater returns to perennial streams. Some fields have been leveled, smoothed or shaped to allow for irrigation. Plants are a mixture of introduced and native perennial forage species.

Conventional tillage is used when rotating pasture and grain. The average rotation is ten years of pasture and two years of small grain. Commercial fertilizers are occasionally used, animal waste is applied irregularly and soil testing is rarely done.

Sub-irrigated (groundwater) riparian pastures of native grass, sedge and rush species mixed with introduced timothy, smooth brome grass, creeping meadow foxtail, orchard grass and clover forage species. Annual precipitation is 20 inches or less with a growing season of 80-120 days. Soils are variable in texture on slopes of 0 to 2 percent. Nutrients are occasionally applied.

Resource Settings – Continued

Rangeland

Mid elevation desert to high elevation, steep rangeland. Mid-elevation rangeland has precipitation ranging from 6-16 inches. This range consists of sagebrush and perennial bunchgrasses with variable soils on nearly level flats to benches and rolling hills. Land is utilized by antelope, deer, elk and livestock in winter and early spring. Areas are important sage grouse habitat. 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. Riparian grazing units typically exhibit impacts to riparian vegetation and a loss of woody species. Riparian vegetation consists of grasses, sedges, rushes and a variety of woody species. These areas are important habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife. Soils vary from gravelly to loamy. Elevation and precipitation vary widely throughout the area.

Forests and Grazed Forests

There is very little private land with forest cover. The riparian forest consists of mixed conifers and deciduous trees. The associated understory is comprised of grasses and brush species with inclusions of wetter areas. Soils are silt loams and clay loams that are shallow to deep, and can have low to high rock fragment content. They range from somewhat poorly to well-drained. Average annual precipitation ranges from 18 to 35 inches. The forest landscape is characterized by level to nearly level landforms. Riparian grazing units typically exhibit impacts to riparian vegetation and a loss of woody species. Important wildlife species include elk, deer, moose, bear, raptors and songbirds.

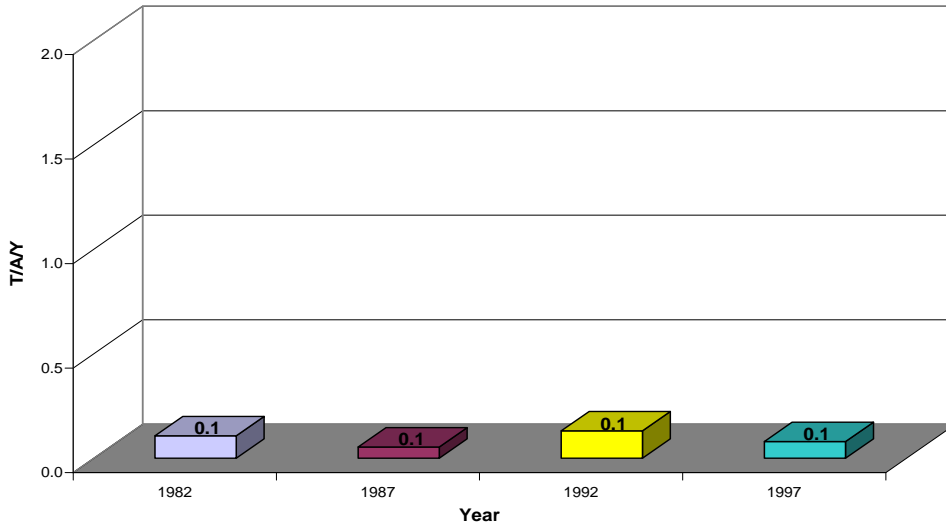
Ponderosa pine and dryer Douglas fir habitat types are found at elevation ranges from 4,800 to 8,000 feet on a variety of soil types. Annual precipitation is less than 25 inches with hot, dry summers. Slopes are less than 35 percent. The forest understory is dominated by ninebark/oceanspray and associated brush species. Grass and forb species are common. Livestock grazing occurs during the summer and early fall period, and overgrazing is common. Important wildlife species include elk, deer, moose, bear, raptors and songbirds.

Headquarters

Livestock operations (AFO) which are mainly calving and handling areas, that may or may not be adjacent to surface waters. Annual precipitation ranges from 8-20 inches and falls primarily from November to March. Soils vary from deep to shallow clays, silts, and sandy loams that are poor to excessively drained. There is a high risk to surface water and/or ground water due to inadequate or incomplete waste management systems and livestock operations and related structures built adjacent to waterways or in floodplains. Livestock often have direct access to waterways resulting in water quality, streambank, and aquatic habitat concerns.

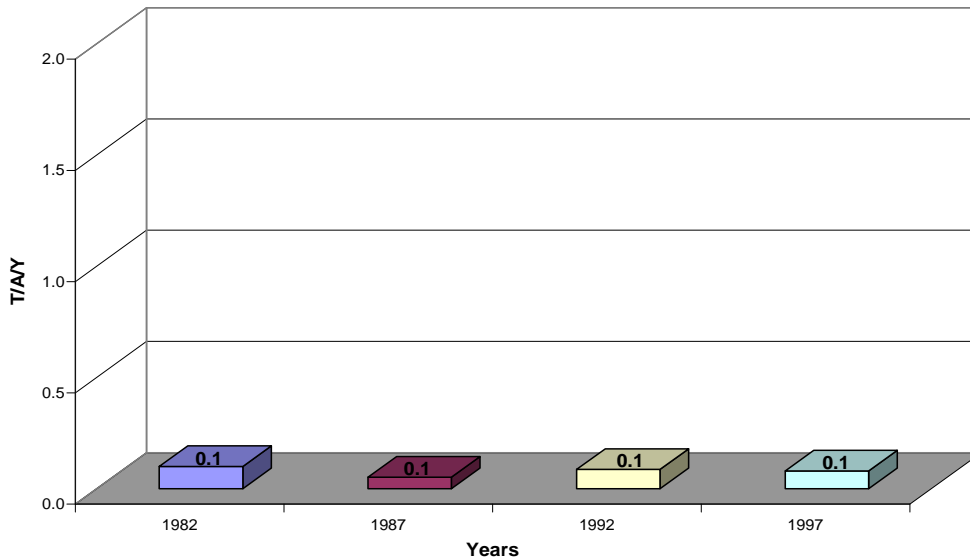
Resource Concerns

**Soil Loss by Water Erosion
For Cropland, Pasture & CRP
Pahsimeroi**



Water erosion is not a signification issue in the Pahsimeroi Watershed. The hazard of water erosion is low due to large acreages of pasture and hayland and relatively flat slopes.

**Soil Loss by Wind Erosion
Cropland, Pasture and CRP
Pahsimeroi**



Wind erosion is not a signification issue in the Pahsimeroi Watershed. The hazard for wind erosion is reduced due to large acreages of pasture and hayland.



Resource Concerns – Continued

Impacted Water Bodies¹ (ID17060202)	Stream Miles	Sediment, Siltation or TSS	Nutrients	Bacteria	Temperature	Dissolved Oxygen	Flow/Habitat Alteration¹	Other or Unknown
Big Creek (SL031_03)	13.6	x ³	x ³				x ²	
Burnt Creek (SL023_03,02)	28.3				x ²			x
Donkey Creek (SL029_02)	13.6							x
Goldburg Creek (SL030_02)	37.6			x				
Grouse Creek (SL009_02)	36.0						x	x
Lawson Creek (SL003_03)	1.8							x
Meadow Creek (SL006_02)	28.5			x			x	x
Morgan Creek (SL039_03)	14.1						x	
Morse Creek (SL037_03)	4.6						x	
North Fork Lawson Creek (SL004_02)	11.8							x
Pahsimeroi River (SL008_04)	3.2	x	x		x			
Pahsimeroi River (SL002_02)	50.1	x		x	x			x
Pahsimeroi River (SL002_04)	3.0	x	x		x			
Pahsimeroi River (SL002_05)	10.2	x	x		x			
Pahsimeroi River (SL001_05)	14.2	x	x		x			
Pahsimeroi River (SL017_04)	10.3	x	x					
Pahsimeroi River (SL007_04)	1.6	x	x					
Pahsimeroi River (SL010_03,04,05)	12.0	x	x					
Pahsimeroi River (SL018_04)	6.2	x	x					
Pahsimeroi River (SL011_04)	2.5	x	x					
Patterson Creek (SL034_03,04)	27.0						x	
Short Creek (SL026_02)	5.8				x ²			x
South Fork Lawson Creek (SL005_02)	11.9							x
TOTAL STREAM MILES:	347.9							

¹ Flow and habitat alteration are not considered pollutants by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, and are not addressed by the TMDL.

² Assessment documented concerns, and recommends listing for the specified pollutant on the next Integrated Report.

³ Assessment recommends delisting on the next Integrated Report.

Shading indicates TMDL in place.

Water quality, native fish populations and riparian habitat conditions have been impacted in the Pahsimeroi River watershed. The Pahsimeroi is an important bull trout stream, and also contains native anadromous fish, including Chinook salmon and steelhead. However, the Pahsimeroi River does not currently support the beneficial uses of salmonid spawning and coldwater aquatic life based on state water quality standards. Water quality has been limited by deposition of sediment in the stream channel and elevated stream temperature, and well as excess nutrients. Significant habitat alteration is also a concern on several watershed streams. Streambank erosion and reduction of riparian vegetation from livestock grazing, introduction of exotic species, lack of irrigation water management on pastures, and human-caused channelization have contributed to



Resource Concerns – Continued

water quality impairment. Flow alterations from irrigation diversions, coupled with streamflow loss to infiltration, limit the production and survival of native resident and anadromous fish.

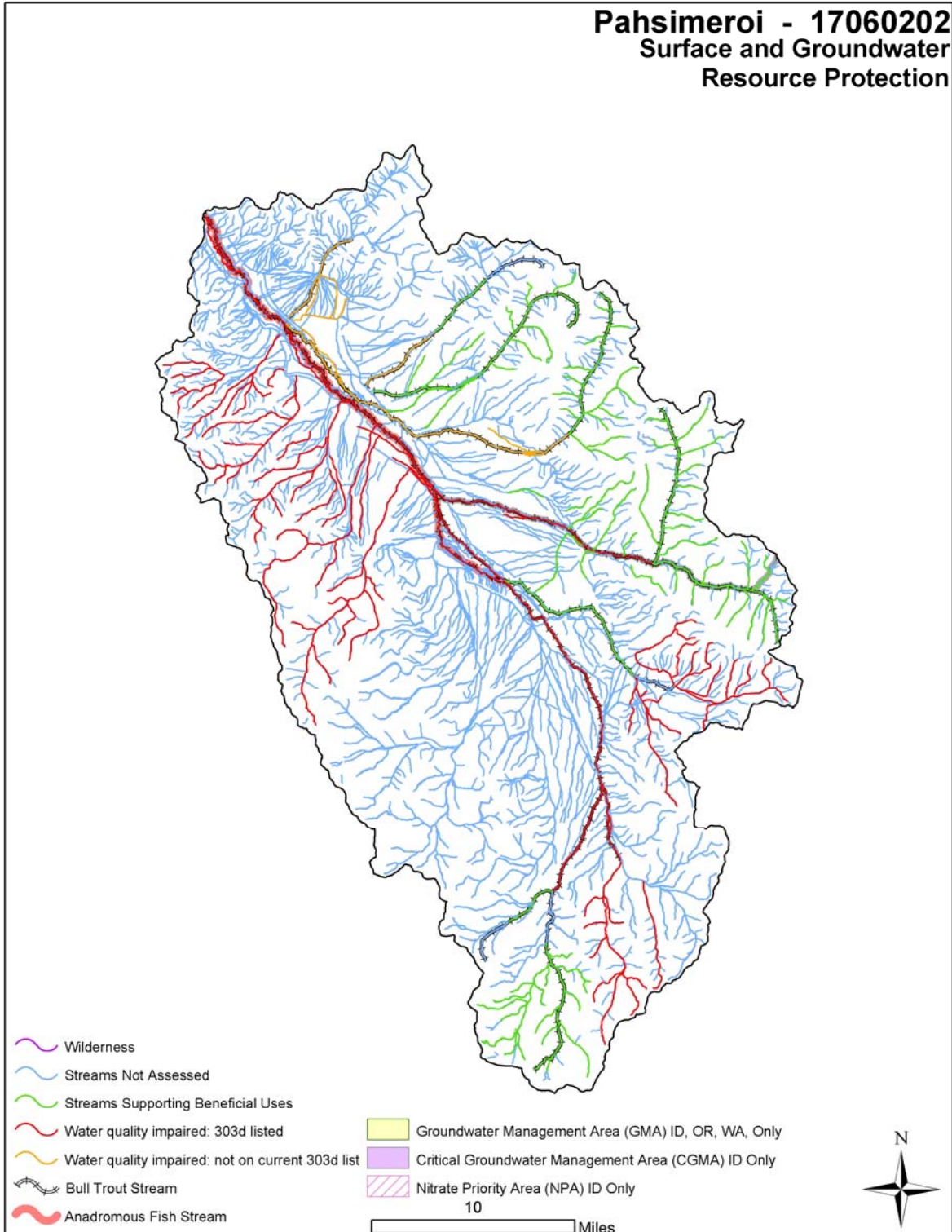
An instream sediment target level of 28% fines to a depth of 6 inches in anadromous fish spawning habitat and to a depth of 4 inches in exclusively resident fish spawning habitat has been established. Sediment loads quantified through stream bank erosion inventories have identified an overall reduction of 74% in sediment from streambank erosion is needed to meet the target.

Water quality and habitat conditions have shown improvement in the watershed where best management practices have already been implemented. It is expected that with continued riparian management beneficial uses will be restored in those segments of the watershed where natural dewatering from stream flow infiltration does not occur. The middle reaches of the Pahsimeroi River and the associated lower reaches of tributary streams are of highest priority for resource improvement. Conservation practices that can be used to address these water quality issues include erosion control, grazing management, irrigation water management, nutrient and pest management, conservation cover, streambank enhancement/restoration, and riparian buffers.

Watershed Projects, Plans, Studies, and Assessments*	
Federal:	State:
NRCS Watershed Plans/Studies/Assessments ^{/14,15}	IDEQ TMDLs ^{/16}
None	Pahsimeroi Assessment and TMDL (2001)
	IDEQ 319 Projects ^{/17}
	None
NWPCC Subbasin Plans and Assessments ^{/18}	SCC Plans/Projects ^{/19}
Salmon Subbasin Assessment and Management Plan (2004)	Upper Salmon Basin Ag Implementation Plan (in progress)
	Model Watershed Plan: Lemhi, Pahsimeroi, and East Fork Salmon River (1995)
	ISDA Regional Water Quality Projects ^{/20}
	None
	IDWR Comprehensive Basin Plans ^{/21}
	Upper Salmon Water Transactions Program (on-going)
	Instream flow characterization of upper Salmon River streams (USGS study in support of water transactions)(ongoing)

* Listing includes past efforts in the watershed, and on-going studies and assessments.

Surface and Groundwater Resource Protection [/22.23.24](#)



Resource Concerns – Continued

Resource Concerns/ Issues by Land Use						
SWAPA*	Specific Resource Concerns/Issues	Pasture	Hayland	Sprinkler Irrigated Crops	Rangeland	
Soil Erosion	Irrigation-induced			X		
	Streambank	X			X	
Water Quantity	Inefficient use on irrigated lands	X	X			
Water Quality, Surface	Suspended sediment	X	X	X	X	
	Nutrients and organics	X	X	X	X	
	Pesticides		X	X		
	Temperature	X			X	
	Pathogens	X				
Water Quality, Ground	Nutrients and organics		X	X		
	Pesticides		X	X		
Soil Condition	Organic matter depletion			X		
	Compaction	X		X		
Plant Condition	Productivity, health and vigor	X	X		X	
	Noxious and invasive plants	X			X	
	Wildfire hazard				X	
	Plant establishment and growth				X	
Domestic Animals	Inadequate feed or water	X			X	
Fish and Wildlife	Inadequate water				X	
	Inadequate cover/shelter	X			X	
	Habitat fragmentation				X	
	Declining Species	X	X		X	

* SWAPA: - Soil, Water, Air, Plants and Animals

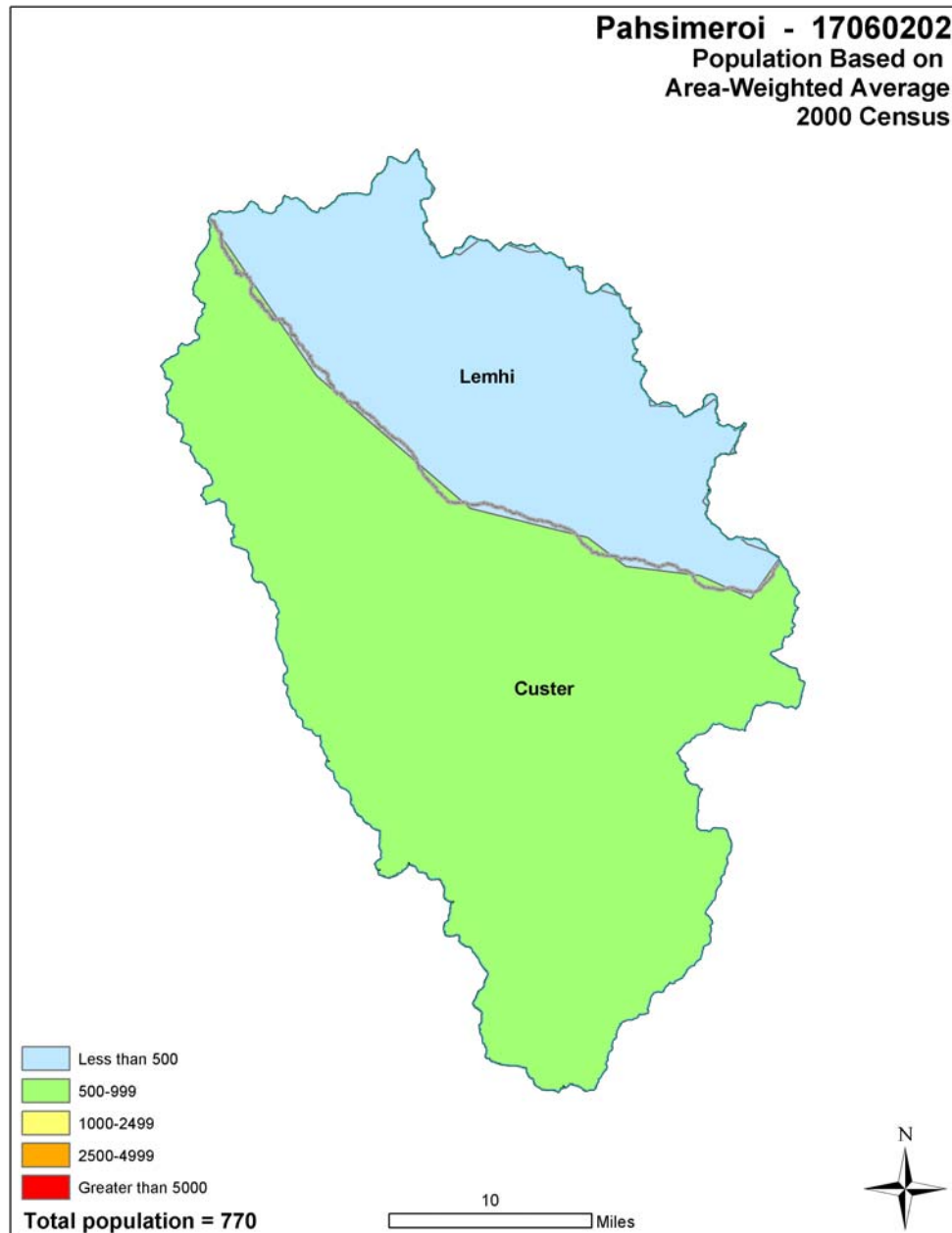
Human considerations: Implementation of conservation practices and enhancement has the potential for change in management and cost of production. Installation of practices will have an upfront cost and require maintenance. In the short run increased management may be required as new techniques are learned. Land may be taken out of production for installation of practices or conversion to other uses, such as wildlife habitat. Long term benefits should result from increased soil health, benefits to water quality and wildlife habitat.

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES ^{/25}	
Threatened and Endangered Species	Candidate Species
Mammals – Lynx Birds – None Fish – Steelhead, Bull Trout Invertebrates – None Plants – None	Plants – None PROPOSED SPECIES None
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT – 55 miles	CRITICAL FISH HABITAT – 227 miles

Census and Social Data [/26](#)

Population: 770

Number of Farms: 89





Census and Social Data - continued

The Census of Agriculture is authorized under PL 105-113 and uses the definition of a farm as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products are produced or sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year.

Census and Social data shown below are based on county-wide statistics and records and may not accurately reflect the actual watershed-specific portion of the counties.

Sixty-one percent of farm operators are farmers by occupation. The remaining operators have off-farm jobs as their primary occupation. The majority of operators are male; women make up 12.3 percent of the total. Ninety-four percent of all operators are white. Non-white operators are of Hispanic and American Indian background.

Farm size ranges from less than 10 acres to more than 1,000 acres with an average of 510 acres. Agricultural land in the watershed is a mix of cropland, range, pasture and hay land. Land users in the watershed utilize EQIP, CRP, Continuous CRP and other programs to implement conservation plans.

For the period of 1997 through 2002, the number of farms in the watershed has decreased by 2.2 percent. Farm size is up by 2.0 percent. The market value of production is down, dropping 9.7 percent. Government payments to farmers have increased by 103.3 percent. Farm sales range from less than \$1,000 to more than \$500,000 per year. Seventy-seven percent of farms reported sales of less than \$50,000 per year.

	Number of farms	Average size farm	Market Value of Production (Average Farm)	Government Payments (Average Farm)
1997	91	500	\$54,900	\$3,000
2002	89	510	\$49,600	\$6,100
Change	-2.2%	2.0%	-9.7%	103.3%

Economic Profile:

	Watershed	Idaho	United States
Population	770	1,466,000	299,398,000
Per Capita Personal Income (2005)	\$23,300	\$28,500	\$34,500
Median Home Value (2000)	\$90,900	\$106,300	\$119,600
Percent Unemployment (2006)	4.7%	3.4%	4.6%
Percent Below Poverty Level (2004)	11.6%	11.5%	12.7%



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Progress/Status

The following tables include conservation activities that have been cost-shared under federal and state funded programs and applied and reported in agency databases or reporting systems. Individual conservation efforts applied without cost-share assistance are not reflected. The Future Needs Tables included at the end of this report are based on the conservation activities shown here as well as estimates of percentage of each land use that already meets Resource Quality Criteria as defined in the USDA NRCS electronic Field Office Technical Guide.

PRS Data							
Conservation Treatment Acres	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	Avg/Yr	Total
Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Erosion Control (450) ac.	72	0	0	0	0	14	72
CNMP (100) no.	0	0	3	1	0	1	4
Conservation Crop Rotation (328) ac.	36	0	0	0	0	7	36
Fence (382) ft.	2,321	18,069	18,451	9,950	0	9,758	48,791
Irrigation System, sprinkler (442) ac.	0	388	650	366	0	281	1404
Irrigation Water Conveyance, Pipeline, High Pressure, Underground Plastic (430DD) ft.	998	12,427	40,812	11,070	0	13,061	65,307
Irrigation Water Management (449) ac.	36	314	807	135	0	258	1,292
Nutrient Management (590) ac.	36	0	149	108	0	59	293
Pest Management (595) ac.	36	0	0	23	0	12	59
Pipeline (516) ft.	615	200	1,060	0	0	375	1,875
Prescribed Grazing (528 & 528A) ac.	0	162	0	0	0	32	162
Pumping Plant (533) no.	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Residue Management, Seasonal (344) ac.	36	0	0	0	0	7	36
Stream Habitat Improvement and Management (395) ac.	0	73	0	0	0	15	73
Structure for Water Control (587) no.	2	0	3	1	0	1	6
Use Exclusion (472) ac.	0	0	65	23	0	18	88
Waste Storage Facility (313) no.	1	3	2	1	0	1	7
Watering Facility (614) no.	3	7	7	0	0	3	17
Wetland Enhancement (659) ac.	0	0	0	23	0	5	23
Wetland Wildlife Management (644) ac.	0	216	0	23	0	48	239

Progress/Status – continued

Progress in the last three years has been focused on:

- ~ irrigation water management
- ~ water quantity
- ~ grazing management
- ~ pest management
- ~ livestock water availability
- ~ wetland enhancement and management

Resource concerns that require ongoing attention:

- ~ erosion control
- ~ irrigation water management
- ~ nutrient management
- ~ water quality & water quantity
- ~ prescribed grazing
- ~ pest management
- ~ rangeland health
- ~ wildlife habitat improvements

Lands Removed from Production through Farm Bill Programs

- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): **0 acres**
- Wetland Reserve Program (WRP): **0 acres**

Footnotes/Bibliography

All data is provided "as is". There are no warranties, express or implied, including warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying this document. Use for general planning purposes only.

1. Ownership Layer – Source: This spatial data contains surface management land status (sometimes known as "ownership") and Public Land Survey System (PLSS) information for Idaho. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Idaho creates and maintains these spatial data layers. The primary source of the spatial features is the BLM Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB), which contains official survey records and corresponding geodetic control information maintained by the BLM Cadastral program. In areas where GCDB records are unavailable, the spatial features are taken from a variety of sources including the BLM Idaho Resource Base Data collection, US Geological Survey Digital Line Graphs (DLGs), and US Forest Service Cartographic Feature Files (CFFs), among others. The source of the attribute information is the BLM Master Title Plats (MTPs) and careful cooperation with other government agencies that own or manage land parcels. The layer is available from the Inside Idaho (Interactive Numeric & Spatial Information Data Engine): <http://inside.uidaho.edu> For current ownership status, consult official records at appropriate federal, state or county offices. Ownership classes grouped to calculate Public Ownership vs. Private Ownership.
2. National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD): NLCD 92 (National Land Cover Data 1992) is a 21-category land cover classification scheme that has been applied consistently over the conterminous U.S. It is based primarily on the unsupervised classification of Landsat TM (Thematic Mapper) 1992 imagery. Ancillary data sources included topography, census, agricultural statistics, soil characteristics, other land cover maps, and wetlands data. The NLCD 92 classification is provided as raster data with a spatial resolution of 30 meters. The layer is available from: <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/products/landcover/nlcd.html>
Description: Abstract: These data can be used in a geographic information system (GIS) for any number of purposes such as assessing wildlife habitat, water quality, pesticide runoff, land use change, etc. The State data sets are provided with a 300 meter buffer beyond the State border to facilitate combining the State files into larger regions.
3. Farm Services Agency, USDA, 2005. CRP acres from GIS (CLU) database.
4. ESTIMATES FROM THE 1997 NRI DATABASE (REVISED DECEMBER 2000) REPLACE ALL PREVIOUS REPORTS AND ESTIMATES. Comparisons made using data published for the 1982, 1987, or 1992 NRI may produce erroneous results. This is due to changes in statistical estimation protocols, and because all data collected prior to 1997 were simultaneously reviewed (edited) as 1997 NRI data were collected. All definitions are available in the glossary. In addition, this December 2000 revision of the 1997 NRI data updates information released in December 1999 and corrects a computer error discovered in March 2000. For more information: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/NRI/>
5. PRISM Climate Mapping Project. Annual precipitation data. See http://www.ocs.orst.edu/prism_new.html for further information.
6. Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights – Idaho Department of Water Resources
<http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/water/srba/mainpage/>
7. USGS Idaho Streamflows, gaging station data (<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/id/nwis/sw/>) and estimates for ungaged streams based on statistical data (<http://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/idaho.html>).
8. National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). Developed by the US Geological Survey in cooperation with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other state and local partners (<http://nhd.usgs.gov>).
9. IDEQ. 2002 Integrated Report (approved December 2005).
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report.cfm.
10. IDEQ. 2004. Pahsimeroi River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL.
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/pahsimeroi_river/pahsimeroi_river.cfm



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11. StreamNet is a cooperative venture of the Pacific Northwest's fish and wildlife agencies and tribes and is administered by the [Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission](#). Streamnet provided data and data services in support of the region's Fish and Wildlife Program and other efforts to manage and restore the region's aquatic resources. Official Streamnet website: <http://www.streamnet.org/>
12. (Dairy) Idaho Department of Water Resources: http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/gisdata/gis_data.htm
13. (Feedlot) Idaho State Department of Agriculture: <http://www.agri.state.id.us/> FOIA request.
14. Natural Resource Conservation Service, Watershed Projects Planned and Authorized, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed>
15. Natural Resource Conservation Service, Watershed Plans, Studies and Assessments completed, http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/Surveys_Plng.html#Watershed%20Surveys%20and%20OPlan
16. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), Surface Water Quality: Subbasin Assessments, TMDLs, and Implementation Plans. http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/sba_tmdl_master_list.cfm
17. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Watershed protection: Nonpoint source management (319 grant), Reports and program resources. http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/nps/reports.cfm
18. Subbasin assessments and plans are developed by local groups (SWCDs, Watershed Councils, Tribes and others) as part of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's fish and wildlife program in the Columbia River Basin. This program is funded and implemented by the Bonneville Power Administration. <http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/subbasinplanning/>
19. Idaho Soil Conservation Commission (SCC), TMDL watershed implementation plans: agricultural component, <http://www.scc.state.id.us/waq.htm>, and Water Quality Program, <http://www.scc.state.id.us/Docs/WOPA%20FACT%20SHEET.doc>
20. Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA). Groundwater water quality regional projects. <http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/Environment/water/gwReports.php>
21. Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). State Comprehensive Water Plans. http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/waterboard/planning/Comp_Basin_Plans.htm
22. IDEQ. 2002 Integrated Report (approved December 2005). http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report.cfm.
23. Groundwater Management Areas and Critical Groundwater Management Areas designated by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. <http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/hydrologic/projects/gwma/>
24. Nitrate Priority Areas. IDEQ has developed a list of degraded ground water areas. This list focuses on nitrate and ranks the top 25 nitrate-degraded areas (referred to as "nitrate priority areas") in the state based on the severity of the degradation, the population affected, and the trend; the rank of "1" indicates the most severely impacted area in the state. http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/prog_issues/ground_water/nitrate.cfm#ranking
25. NRCS Field Office Technical Guide, Section II, Threatened and Endangered List and the Idaho Conservation Data Center, Idaho Department of Fish and Game <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/tech/CDC/>
26. Data were taken from the 2002 Agricultural Census and adjusted by percent of HUC in the county or by percent of zip code area in the HUC, depending on the level of data available. Data were also taken from the U.S. Census, 2000 by zip code and adjusted by percent of zip code in the HUC. http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2002/Census_by_State/Idaho/index.asp



Conservation Activities and Future Conservation Needs

The following Future Conditions Tables are estimates of the future needs of conservation practices in the watershed. The Tables are based on the already applied conservation activities as well as estimates of percentage of each land use that already meets Resource Quality Criteria as defined in the USDA NRCS electronic Field Office Technical Guide.

Estimates of future needs in the watershed are based on the following factors:

1. Estimates of total additional conservation needs to reach "Resource Management System" level of treatment based on benchmark conditions in the watershed.
2. Local knowledge of the area, past and ongoing project activities and professional judgment.
3. Practices previously installed which have exceeded their expected life (life span), are no longer accomplishing the conservation objective, and may need to be replaced or upgraded.



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Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland

Current Conditions		Total acres	
Total Irrigated Cropland/Hayland		19,840	
Typical Management Unit/Ownership		300	
Surface Irrigated Cropland/Hayland		4,560	
Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland/Hayland		15,280	
Current Farm Bill participation		25%	

Future Conditions			Total Acres
Surface Irrigated Cropland/Hayland			990
Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland/Hayland			18,850
Total Acres			19,840



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Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland – Continued

Projected Additional Treatment Needs for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland:												
Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation			
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Surface Irrigation	Ac.				+1	+1	+3	+1				
Conservation Cover (327)	Ac.	385	\$ 50,100	\$ 1,500					X			X
Forage Harvest Management (511)	Ac.	385	-	-					X			X
Irrigation System, Surface (443)	Ac.	100	15,000	500					X			X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430 EE)	Ft.	610	3,300	-					X			X
Irrigation Water Mgmt (449) Low Level	Ac.	990	14,900	5,000					X			X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	990	14,900	5,000					X	X		X
Pasture and Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	130	20,800	200					X	X		X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	990	23,800	7,900					X			X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	100	1,500	500					X			X
Residue Management Mulch Till (345)	Ac.	150	6,800	2,300					X			X
Residue Management Seasonal (344)	Ac.	200	4,500	1,500					X			X
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645)	Ac.	20	600	200					X			X
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	30	1,000	-					X			X



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Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland – Continued

Projected Additional Treatment Needs for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland (Continued):												
Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation			
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Sprinkler Irrigation	Ac.				+3	+2	+2	+3				
Conservation Cover (327)	Ac.	4,070	\$ 529,100	\$ 15,900					X			X
Forage Harvest Management (511)	Ac.	10,430	-	-					X			X
Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	4,510	2,480,500	49,600					X			X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	9,310	64,200	300					X			X
Irrigation Water Mgmt (449) Low Level	Ac.	18,850	282,800	94,300					X			X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	18,850	282,800	94,300					X			X
Pasture and Hayland Planting (512))	Ac.	3,260	521,600	5,200					X	X		X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	18,850	452,400	150,800					X			X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	9,430	141,500	47,200					X			X
Residue Management Mulch Till (345)	Ac.	2,830	127,400	42,500					X			X
Residue Management Seasonal (344)	Ac.	3,770	84,800	28,300					X			X
Structure for Water Control (587) Fish Screen	No.	7	23,300	200					X			X
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645)	Ac.	380	11,400	3,800					X	X		X
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	570	19,400	600					X			X
Total RMS Costs			\$ 5,177,400	\$ 557,600								



Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland – Continued

Potential RMS Effects Summary for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland		
Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs
Non Farm Bill Programs	\$ 258,900	\$ 27,900
Potential Farm Bill Programs	\$ 4,918,500	\$ 529,700
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 557,600
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 1,450,500	
Operator Investment	\$ 1,992,900	
Federal Costshare	\$ 1,734,000	
Total RMS Costs	\$ 5,177,400	\$ 557,600
Estimated Level of Participation		40%
Total Acres in RMS System*		7,940
Anticipated Cost at Estimated Level of Participation	\$	2,071,000
Total Acre Feet of Water Saved Annually**		8,755
Increases infiltration and storage of water in soil profile		
Participating landowners will be in compliance with TMDLs		
Improves habitat for ESA endangered & threatened species		
Reduces impact to ground and surface water quality		

* Total Acres in RMS includes 40% of acres already meets Quality Criteria

** Savings related to participation in NRCS Program.



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Conservation Activities for Irrigated Pasture

Current Conditions		Total Acres	Riparian/ Wetland Potential
Surface Irrigated Pasture		8,970	1,065
Sprinkler Irrigated Pasture		2,990	355
Total Irrigated Pasture		11,960	1,420
Typical Management Unit/Ownership		100	
Current Farm Bill participation		25%	

Future Conditions		Total Acres
Surface Irrigated Pasture		7,305
Sprinkler Irrigated Pasture		3,235
Total Conversion to Riparian Pasture RMS		1,420
Total Acres		11,960



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Conservation Activities for Irrigated Pasture – Continued

Project Additional Treatment Needs for Irrigated Pasture:												
Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation			
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Surface Irrigation	Ac.				+/-	+/-	+1	+1				
Fence (382)	Ft.	30,130	\$ 65,400	\$ 1,300					X			X
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)	Ac.	6	174,000	8,700					X			X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (443EE)	Ft.	5,710	30,700	200					X			X
Irrigation Field Ditch (388)	Ft.	2,560	7,700	200					X			X
Irrigation System Surface (443)	Ac.	7,530	1,129,500	33,900					X	X	X	X
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	7,305	109,600	36,500					X			X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	2,920	43,800	14,600					X			X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	730	116,800	1,200					X	X		X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	1,460	35,000	11,700					X			X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	31,030	90,900	500					X			X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	7,305	109,600	36,500					X			X
Pumping Plant ((533)	No.	11	137,600	1,400					X			X
Spring Development (574)	No.	23	55,200	300					X			X
Structure for Water Control (587)	No.	23	29,200	300					X			X
Structure for Water Control (587) Fish Screen	No.	23	76,600	800					X	X		X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	370	11,100	3,700					X	X		X
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	370	12,600	400					X			X
Water Well (642)	No.	6	40,500	400					X			X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	23	20,000	200					X			X



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Conservation Activities for Irrigated Pasture - Continued

Projected Additional Treatment Needs for Irrigated Pasture (Continued):												
Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation			
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Sprinkler Irrigated	Ac.				+3	+3	+2	+3				
Fence (382)	Ft.	1,670	\$ 3,600	\$ 100					X			X
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)	Ac.	3	87,000	4,400					X			
Irrigation System Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	1,250	687,500	13,800					X			X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	1,570	10,800	100					X			X
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	3,235	48,500	16,200					X			X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	1,290	19,400	6,500					X			X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	810	129,600	1,300					X	X		X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	320	7,700	2,600					X			X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	1,670	4,900	-					X			X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	3,235	48,500	16,200					X			X
Pumping Plant (533)	No.	10	125,100	1,300					X			X
Spring Development (574)	No.	5	12,000	100					X			X
Structure For Water Control (587)	No.	5	6,400	100					X			X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	160	4,800	1,600					X	X		X
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	160	5,400	200					X			X
Water Well ((642)	No.	3	20,300	200					X			X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	10	8,700	100					X			X



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Conservation Activities for Irrigated Pasture - Continued

Projected Additional Treatment Needs for Irrigated Pasture (Continued):												
Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation			
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Riparian Pastures	Ac.				+1	+1	+3	+3				
Fence (382)	Ft.	15,620	\$ 33,900	\$ 700					X	X	X	X
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)	Ac.	1	14,500	700					X			X
Irrigation System Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	280	154,000	3,100					X			X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	400	2,800	-					X			X
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	1,420	21,300	7,100					X			X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	570	8,600	2,900					X			X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	280	44,800	400					X			X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	430	10,300	3,400					X			X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	1,600	4,700	-					X			X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	1,420	21,300	7,100					X			X
Pumping Plant (533)	No.	4	50,000	500					X			X
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)	Ac.	100	150,000	1,500					X			X
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)	Ac.	40	12,000	100					X	X	X	X
Streambank & Shoreline Prot (580)	Ft.	1,400	66,500	3,300					X			X
Structure For Water Control (587)	No.	4	5,100	100					X			X
Structure For Water Control (587) Fish Screen	No.	2	6,700	100					X	X		X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	140	4,200	1,400					X	X		X
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	70	2,400	100					X	X	X	X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	4	3,500	-					X		X	X
Total RMS Costs			\$ 4,142,600	\$ 250,100								



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Conservation Activities for Irrigated Pasture - Continued

RMS Cost Summary for Irrigated Pasture:		
Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs
Non Farm Bill Programs (5 percent of total)	\$ 207,100	\$ 12,500
Potential Farm Bill Programs 95 percent of total	\$ 3,935,500	\$ 237,600
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 250,100
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 511,400	
Operator Investment	\$ 1,576,700	
Federal Costshare	\$ 2,054,500	
Total RMS Farm Bill Costs	\$ 4,142,600	
Estimated Level of Participation		40%
Total Acres in RMS System		4,780
Anticipated Cost at Estimated Level of Participation	\$	1,657,000
Total Acre Feet of Water Saved Annually		1,805
Total Annual Forage Production Benefits (animal unit months)		
Improves ground water and surface water quality by minimizing off-site transport		
Improves riparian habitat for ESA endangered & threatened species		

*Total acres in RMS includes 40% of acres already meeting Quality Criteria.



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Conservation Activities for Rangeland, Non-Irrigated Pasture and Forestland

Current Conditions	Grazed	Ungrazed	Riparian/Wetland/Potential	Total Acres
Private Range, N-I Pasture & Forest	9,000		950	9,000
Typical Range Management Unit	60			
Current Farm Bill participation	15%			

Future Conditions	Rangeland/Pasture	Riparian	Total Acres
	8,050	950	9,000

Projected Additional Treatment Needs for Rangeland, Non-Irrigated Pasture and Forestland:													
Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation				
	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	WRP	CREP	Other
Rangeland, Non-Irr Pasture, Forest	Ac.				+3	+2	+3	+3					
Brush Management (314)	Ac.	400	20,000	200					X				X
Critical Area Planting (342)	Ac.	7	3,300	100					X				X
Fence (382)	Ft.	4,150	9,000	200					X				X
Firebreak (394)	Ft.	2,080	4,200	100					X				X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	1,210	29,000	9,700					X				X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	2,770	8,100	-					X				X
Pond (378)	No.	2	13,600	100					X				X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	5,230	31,400	10,500					X				X
Range Planting (550)	Ac.	810	81,000	800					X				X
Spring Development (574)	No.	6	14,400	100					X	X			X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	2,010	60,300	20,100					X	X			X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	6	5,200	100					X				X



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**Conservation Activities for Rangeland, Non-Irrigated Pasture and Forestland –
Continued**

Projected Additional Treatment Needs for Rangeland, Non-Irrigated Pasture and Forestland (Continued):													
Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation				
	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	WRP	CREP	Other
Range, Non-Irr Pasture & Forest Riparian	Ac.				+3	+2	+3	+3					
Channel Bank Vegetation (322)	Ft.	6,530	13,400	300					X				X
Channel Stabilization (584)	Ft.	1,180	29,500	1,500					X				X
Fence (382)	Ft.	1,960	4,300	100					X	X	X		X
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)	Ac.	1	29,000	1,500					X				X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	290	7,000	2,300					X				X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	330	1,000	-					X				X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	950	5,700	1,900					X				X
Pumping Plant (533)	No.	1	2,900	-					X				X
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)	Ac.	30	45,000	500					X				X
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)	Ac.	10	3,000	-					X	X	X		X
Streambank & Shoreline Prot (580)	Ft.	910	43,200	2,200					X	X			X
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)	Ac.	30	14,100	100					X	X			X
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490)	Ac.	30	8,100	-					X	X			X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	190	5,700	1,900					X	X			X
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	50	1,700	100					X	X	X		X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	1	900	-					X				X
Total RMS Costs			\$ 494,000	\$ 54,400									



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**Conservation Activities for Rangeland, Non-Irrigated Pasture and Forestland –
Continued**

RMS Cost Summary for Range, Non-Irr Pasture & Forestland:		
Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs
Non Farm Bill Programs (5 percent of total)	\$ 24,700	\$ 2,700
Potential Farm Bill Programs 95 percent of total	\$ 469,300	\$ 51,700
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 54,400
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 139,100	
Operator Investment	\$ 107,300	
Federal Costshare	\$ 247,600	
Total RMS Farm Bill Costs	\$ 494,000	
Estimated Level of Participation		40%
Total Acres in RMS System *		5,760
Anticipated Cost at Estimated Level of Participation	\$	197,600
Total Annual Forage Production Benefits (acre unit months)		400
Improves infiltration and storage of water in soil profile		
Improves upland wildlife habitat for deer, elk, antelope and other species		
Improves water quality by reducing erosion and sediment delivery to streams		

* Total acres in RMS includes 40% of acres already meet Quality Criteria



Conservation Activities for Headquarters

Confined Animal Feed Operations (CAFO - 700 Head Dairies or 1,000 Head Feeder Cattle) and Animal Feed Operations (AFO 200-700 Head of Dairy or 300 to 1,000 Head Feeder Cattle) are variable in complexity depending on size, number of cows and location of the waste storage facility. Note that an AFO can be designated as a CAFO regardless of number of animals if it is found to be a significant polluter.

Kinds and amounts of component practices required for proper operation of a Waste Management Facility (313) are site specific, but typically include the following: Anaerobic Digester (366), Composting Facility (317), Access Road (560), Corral Dust Management (785), Dikes (356), Diversions (362), Fence (382), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Irrigation Water Conveyance (430EE) (430DD), Pipeline (516), Pond (378), Pond Sealing or Lining (521), Pumping Plant (533), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Separator, Structure for Water Control (587), Underground Outlet (620), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), Watering Facility (614), Well Decommissioning (355), Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380), Dry Stack Areas and Ramps. Management practices commonly used include. Critical Area Planting (342), Filter Strip (393), Manure Transfer (634), Nutrient Management (590), Pest Management (595) and Waste Utilization (633).

Current Conditions		Total
CAFOs		-
AFOs		39
Current Farm Bill participation	26%	
Total CAFOs and AFOs		39

Numbers of Dairies and Feedlots needing treatment were estimated based on input from Idaho Department of Agriculture and the local NRCS Field Offices.



Idaho

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8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

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Conservation Activities for Headquarters – Continued

Projected Additional Treatment Needs for Headquarters													
Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation				
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	WRP	CREP	Other
Dairy	No.				+3	+2	+3	+3					
Structural/Management Practices													
Waste Storage Facility (313) AFO	No.	-	-	-									
Feed Lot	No.				+3	+1	+3	+3					
Structural/Management Practices													
Waste Storage Facility (313) AFO	No.	15	675,000	13,500					X				X
Total RMS Costs		15	675,000	13,500									



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Conservation Activities for Headquarters – Continued

RMS Cost Summary for Headquarters		
Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs
Non Farm Bill Programs	\$ 33,800	\$ 700
Potential Farm Bill Programs	\$ 641,200	\$ 12,800
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 13,500
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 67,500	
Operator Investment	\$ 320,700	
Federal Costshare	\$ 286,800	
Total RMS Costs	\$ 675,000	
Estimated Level of Participation		75%
Total CAFO/AFO in RMS System		35
Anticipated Cost at Estimated Level of Participation	\$	506,300
Reduces impact to ground and surface water quality		
Participation reflects Local, State and Federal regulations		