



Idaho

# Little Wood - 17040221

## 8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

December  
2005



## Introduction

The Little Wood 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subbasin is 724,700 acres. Approximately 59 percent of the subbasin is in Blaine County, 37 percent in Lincoln County and the remainder in Gooding and Jerome Counties. Thirty-seven percent of the basin is privately owned.

Eighty four percent of the basin is in shrubland, rangeland, grass, pasture or hayland. Eight percent is cropland, and the remainder in forest, water, wetlands, developed or barren.

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Elevations are just over 3400 feet in the southern portion and are nearly 11,800 feet in the northern portion.

Conservation assistance is provided by four Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and two Resource Conservation and Development offices.

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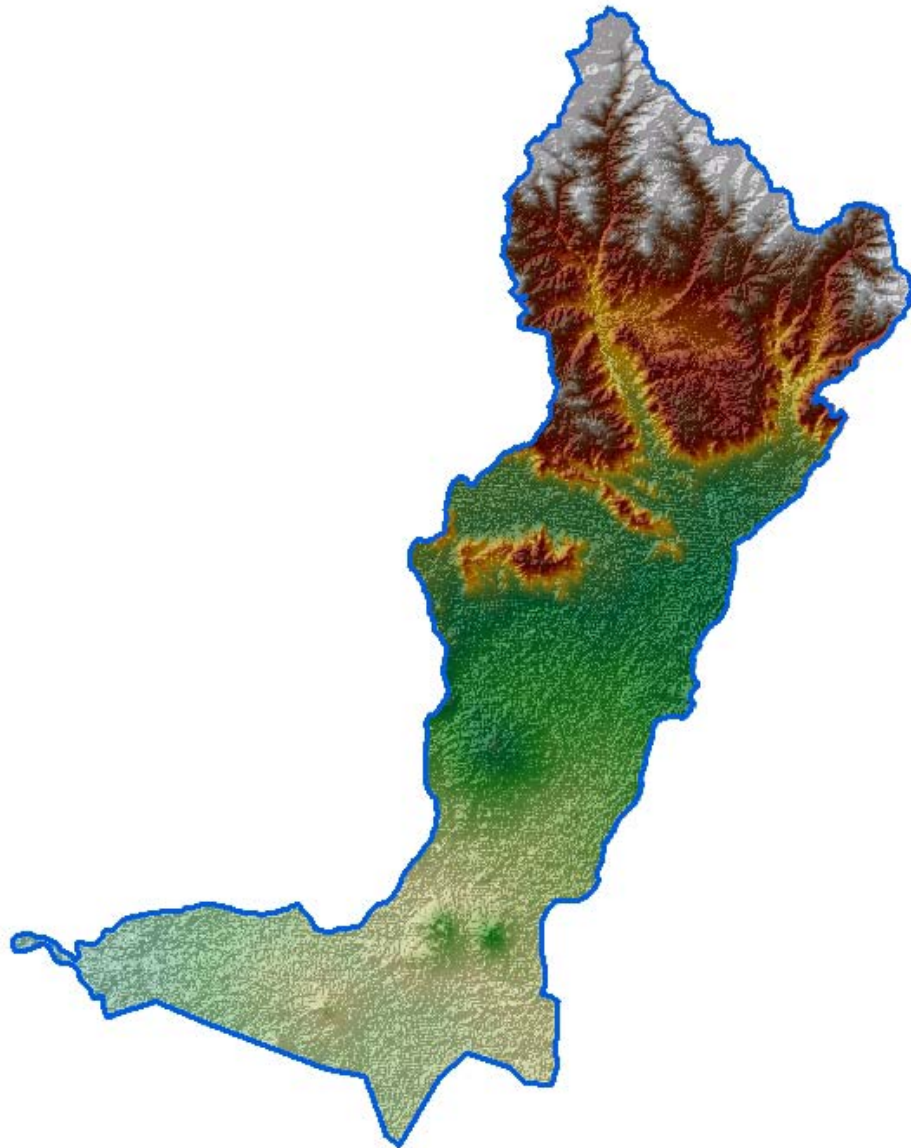
Resource Concerns

Census and Social Data

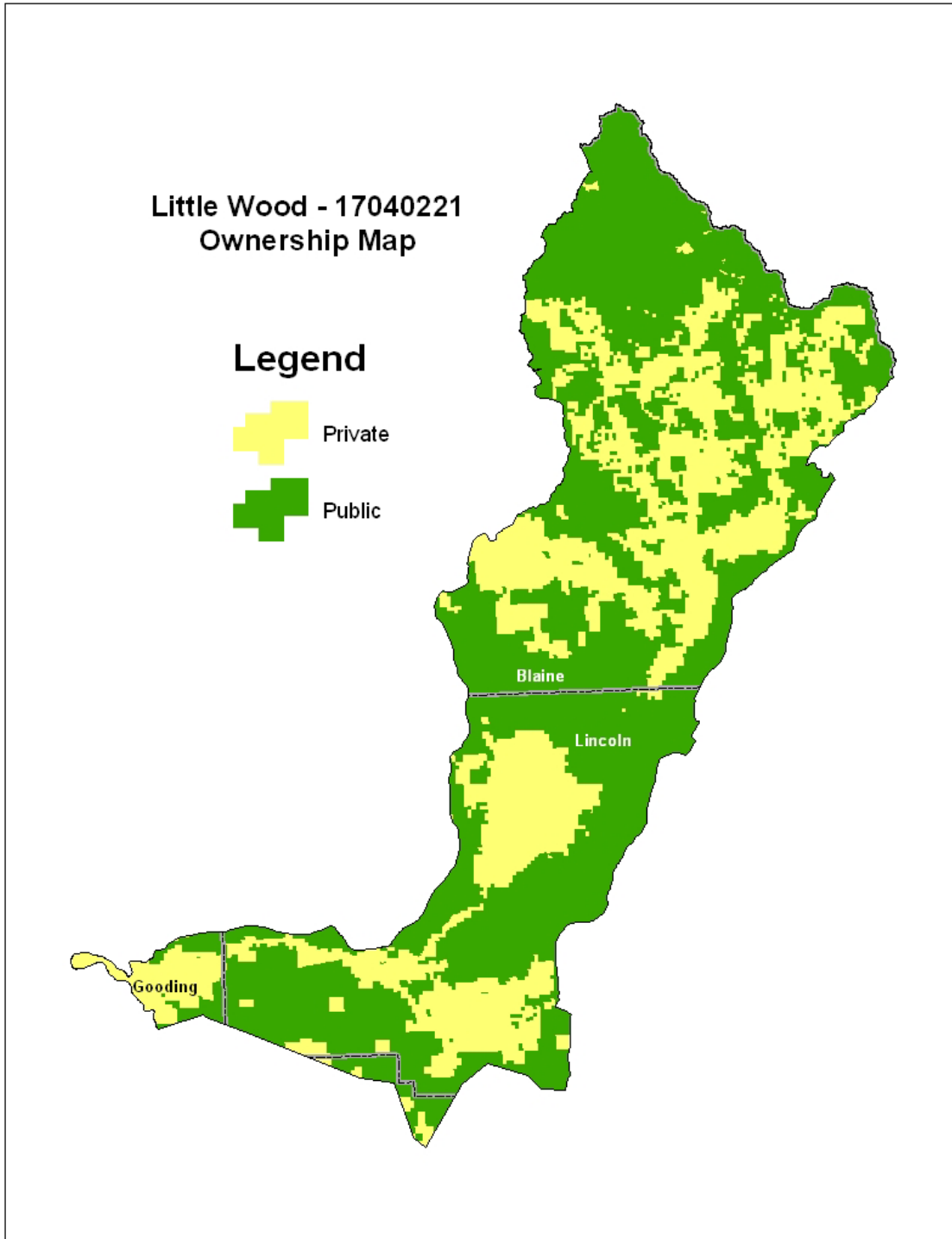
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### Relief Map



### General Ownership





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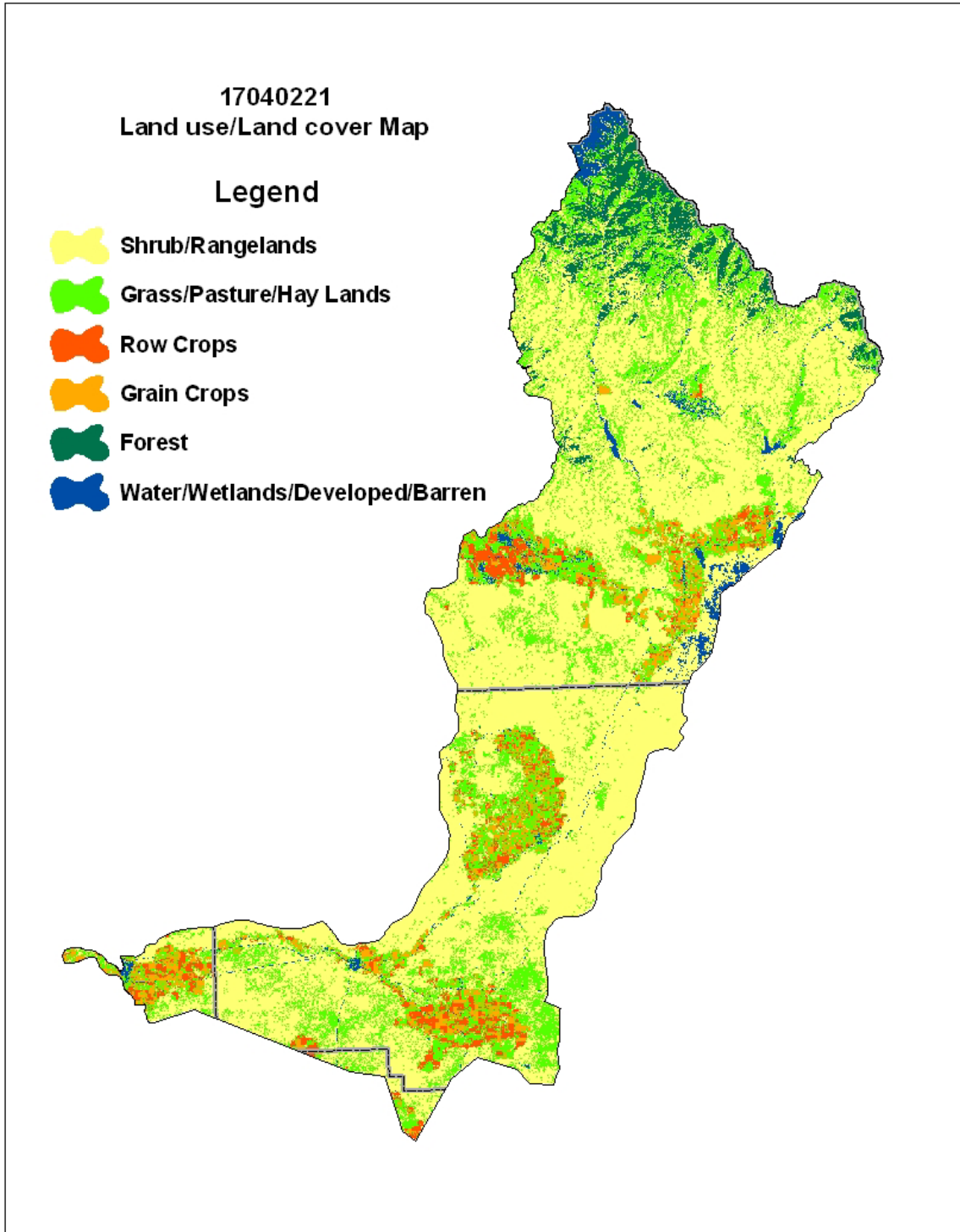
**Physical Description**

Land Cover/ Land Use (NLCD <sup>/2</sup> )	Ownership - (2003 Draft BLM Surface Map Set <sup>/1</sup> )						Totals	% of HUC
	Public		Private		Tribal			
	Acres	%	Acres	%		%		
Forest	32,380	4%	1,530	<1%		--	<b>33,910</b>	<b>4%</b>
Grain Crops		--	30,690	4%		--	<b>30,690</b>	<b>4%</b>
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Land		--	0			--	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>
Grass/Pasture/Hay Lands	81,990	11%	83,440	12%		--	<b>165,430</b>	<b>23%</b>
Orchards/Vineyards/Berries		--		--		--		<b>--</b>
Row Crops		--	28,850	4%		--	<b>28,580</b>	<b>4%</b>
Shrub/Rangelands	331,120	46%	115,190	16%		--	<b>446,310</b>	<b>62%</b>
Water/Wetlands/ Developed/Barren	12,160	2%	7,050	1%		--	<b>19,210</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Idaho HUC Totals</b>	<b>457,650</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>266,480</b>	<b>37%</b>		<b>--</b>	<b>724,130</b>	<b>100%</b>

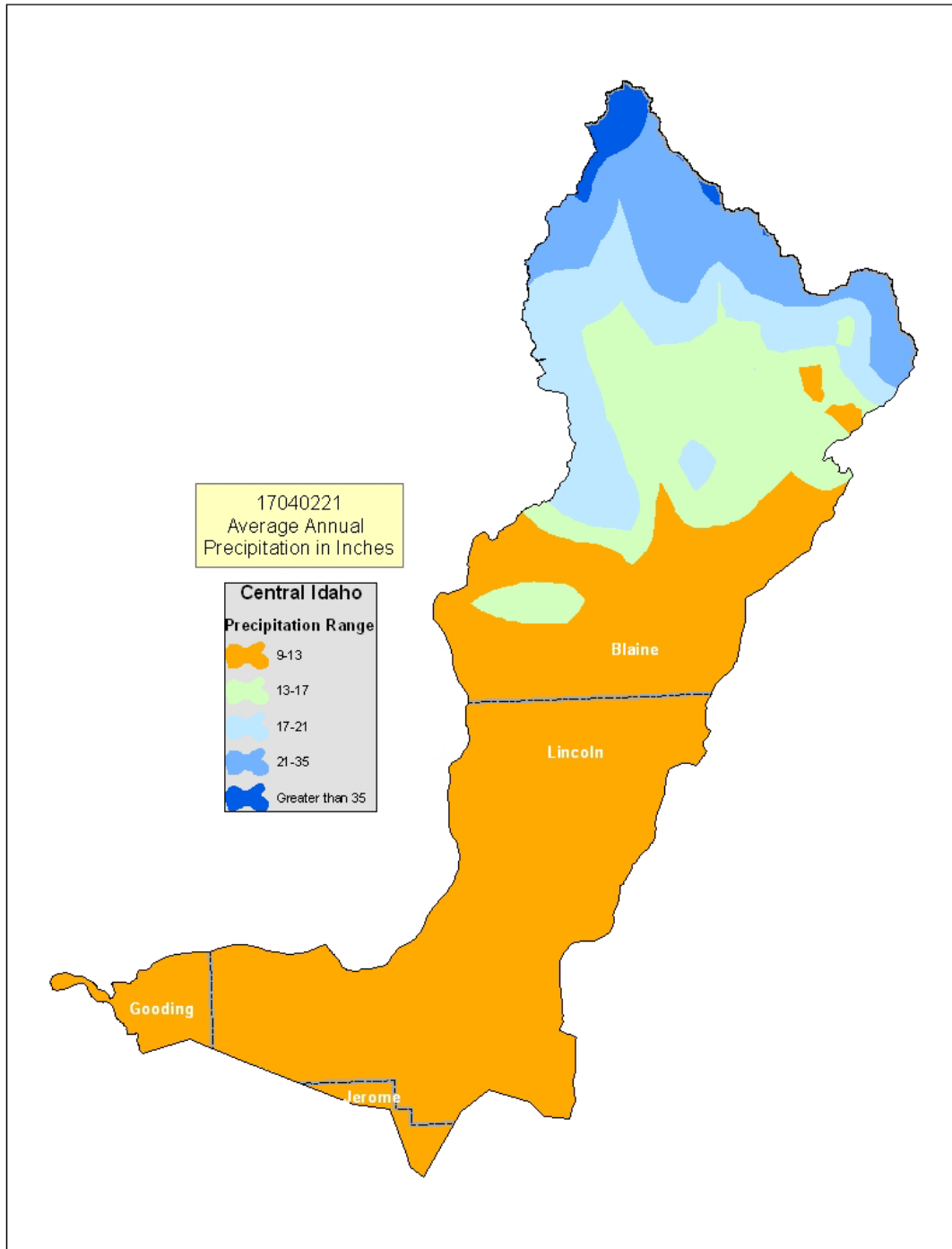
Irrigated Lands <sup>/3</sup>	Type of Land	ACRES	% of Irrigated Lands	% of HUC
	Cultivated Cropland	40,000	53%	6%
	Non-Cultivated Cropland	12,300	16%	2%
	Pastureland	23,600	31%	3%
	<b>Total Irrigated Lands</b>	<b>75,900</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11%</b>

(Continued on following pages)

### Land Use/Land Cover

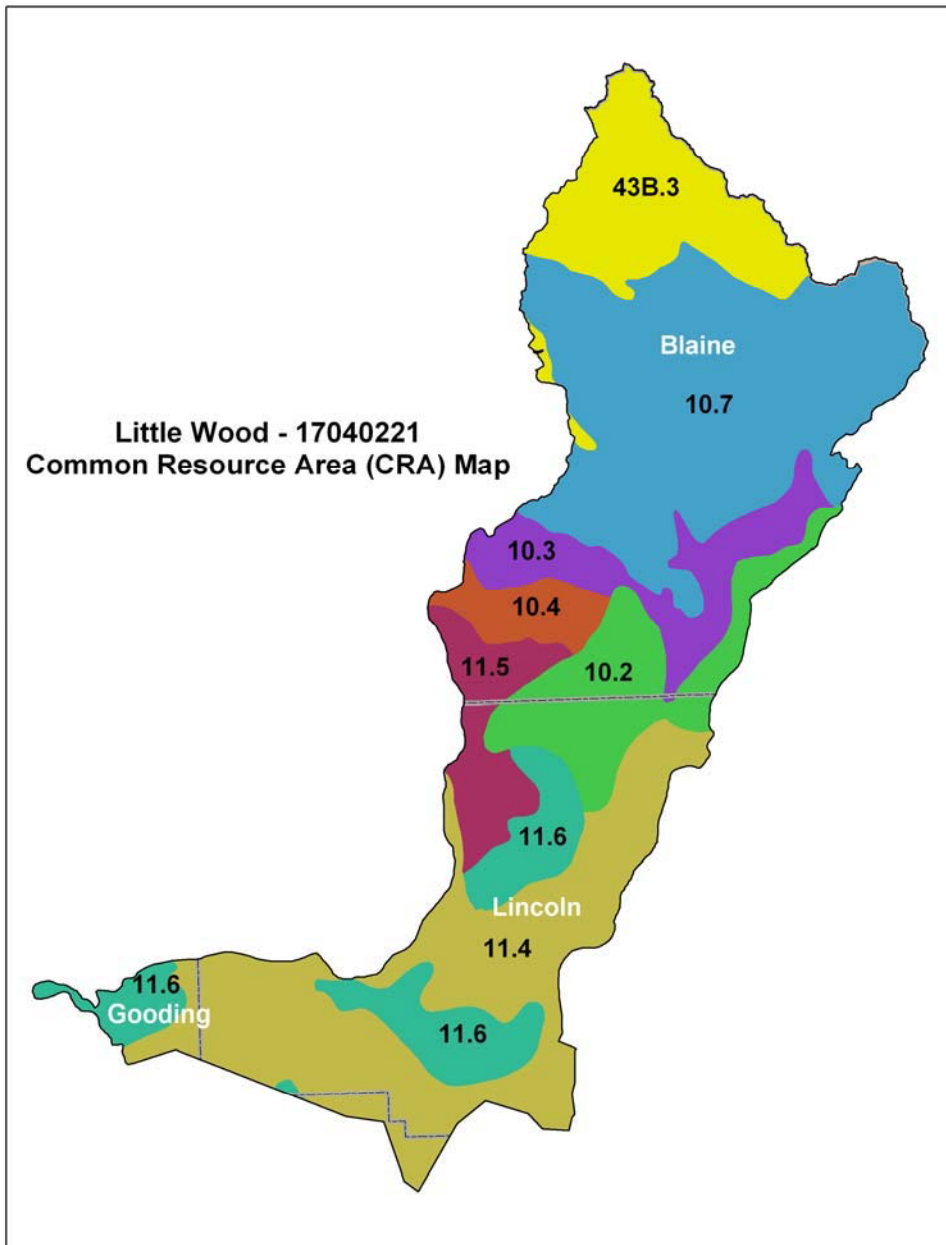


**Average Annual Precipitation**



## Common Resource Area Map

CRA Map - areas with a majority are listed below - for descriptions of every class within the HUC, go to: [http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/cra\\_map\\_w\\_cnty.jpg](http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/cra_map_w_cnty.jpg)







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**10.2 Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills – Lava Fields:** This unit contains basalt lava flows, cinder cones and spatter cones. Exposed basalt or very shallow loessial soils over volcanics are characteristic and are either barren or sparsely covered by shrubs and grasses. Soil temperature regime is dominantly frigid and the soil moisture regimes are xeric and aridic. Livestock carrying capacity is very low. Surface water availability is very limited. Lithology, depth to bedrock, livestock carrying capacity, and water availability are unlike neighboring units.

**10.3 Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Camas Prairie:** This unit is a cold, wet valley used for small grain and alfalfa farming, pasture, range and wildlife refuge. It is flanked by the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the north and the Bennett Hills to the south. These foothills trap mountain runoff. Resultant wet soils and flooding occur and are local and seasonal problems. Frigid mollisols are common and are colder than the soils of the lower Treasure Valley. Wet bottomlands support meadow grasses and sedges. Alluvial fans and terraces are covered by grasses and sagebrush.

**10.4 Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Semiarid Foothills:** The shrub- and grass-covered foothill unit is higher and more rugged than nearby CRA units. A few perennial streams flow across the unit but are absent on the lacustrine deposits of the Unwooded Alkaline Foothills CRA. Shallow, clayey soils are common and often support medusahead, wild rye, cheatgrass and scattered shrubs. Wildfire frequency is high. Landuse is primarily livestock grazing and is distinct from the irrigated agriculture of the Treasure Valley.

**10.7 Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - John Day - Clarno Moist Uplands:** This unit consists of grass- and shrub-covered foothills in the rain shadow of high mountains. Its hills and benches are dry, treeless, and covered by shrubs and grasses. The vegetation mosaic is unlike open forests. Landuse is mostly grazing.

**11.4 Snake River Plains – Eastern Snake River Basin Plains:** This unit is characterized by shallow, stony soils that are unsuitable for cultivation. Only small areas have soils deep enough to be farmed under sprinkler irrigation. Rangeland is widespread. Potential natural vegetation is mostly sagebrush and bunchgrass. It is cool enough to have some regeneration capacity and still contains native plants.

**11.5 Snake River Plains – Mountain Home Uplands:** This upland shrub- and grass-covered unit is sparsely populated. Local relief is between that of the flanking foothills and the Magic and Treasure Valleys. Soils are warmer than the frigid soils of the Owyhee Mountains. Today, cheatgrass, medusahead, wild rye and sagebrush occur, and livestock carrying capacity is low. Native grasses are rare and vegetative regeneration capacity is limited.

**11.6 Snake River Plains – Magic Valley:** This unit is underlain by alluvium, loess and basalt lava flows. Its aridic soils require irrigation to grow commercial crops. Many canals, reservoirs and diversions supply water to its pastureland and cropland, and residential, commercial and industrial developments. Small grains, alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes and beans are grown. Livestock and dairy farms are common. Dams, irrigation diversions,



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pollution and channel alteration have affected water quality. Over-irrigation has raised ground water levels and created artificial wetlands. Natural vegetation is mostly sagebrush and bunchgrass but low terraces have salt-tolerant plants. Population density is greater than in adjacent rangeland-dominated units.

**43B.3 Central Rocky Mountains - Dry, Partly Wooded Mountains:** The Dry, Partly Wooded Mountains Ecoregion is largely underlain by sedimentary and extrusive rocks; granitics are less common than in other parts of the Idaho Batholith. This region is in the rain shadow of high mountains. A mosaic of shrubland, open Douglas-fir forest and aspen occurs. Mining has affected water quality.

**Physical Description – continued**

		CFS	
<b>Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights<sup>/4)</sup></b>	Surface Water	3,169	
	Groundwater	642	
	<b>Total Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights</b>	<b>3,811</b>	
			ACRE-FEET
<b>Stream Flow Data</b>	USGS 13147900 Little Wood River above High Five Creek, 1959-2004	Annual Average	107,800
		March-July Average	83,300
		Percent of Annual	77%
		MILES	PERCENT
<b>Stream Data<sup>/5)</sup></b>	Named Stream Miles (100K Hydro GIS Layer )	543	--
	Total Stream Miles	2,134	--
	Impaired (all pollutant categories)	654	31
	Anadromous Fish Presence (Streamnet)	0	--
	Bull Trout Presence (Streamnet)	0	--
		ACRES	PERCENT
<b>Land Cover/Use<sup>/2)</sup></b> based on a 100 ft. stretch on both sides of all streams in the 100K Hydro Layer	Forest	1,036	3%
	Grain Crops	2,442	7%
	Grass/Pasture/Hay Lands	10,985	31%
	Row Crops	1,902	5%
	Shrub/Rangelands - Includes CRP Lands	16,977	49%
	Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	1,600	5%
	<b>Total Acres of 100 ft stream buffers</b>	<b>34,942</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Land Capability Class<sup>/3)</sup></b>	<b>I</b> – slight limitations	0	
	<b>II</b> – moderate limitations	13,500	16%
	<b>III</b> – severe limitations	56,800	65%
	<b>IV</b> – very severe limitations	12,800	15%
	<b>V</b> – no erosion hazard, but other limitations	1,100	1%
	<b>VI</b> – severe limitations, unsuited for cultivation, limited to pasture, range, forest	2,600	3%
	<b>VII</b> – very severe limitations, unsuited for cultivation, limited to grazing, forest, wildlife	0	
	<b>VIII</b> – misc areas have limitations, limited to recreation, wildlife, and water supply	0	
	<b>Total Crop &amp; Pasture Lands</b>	<b>86,800</b>	<b>100%</b>



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### Physical Description – continued

Confined Animal Feeding Operations – Dairies/Feedlots <sup>/13</sup>				
	Number	<300	1000-4999	
Dairy	47			
Feedlots	7	1	6	

### Resource Concerns:

**Dry Crop:** Dry cropland planted to winter wheat/fallow rotation. Precipitation is 10 to 14 inches per year. Growing season ranges from 90 to 120 days. Typical soils are silt loams with slopes from zero to eight percent. Conventional tillage results in five to 10 percent residue after planting. Tillage practices are typically fall disc, spring disc, chisel and rod weeding. Fertilizers and/or pesticides are applied. Wildlife includes deer, elk, moose, small game and nongame birds.

**Hayland:** Non-irrigated upland hay consists of introduced perennial grasses and legumes. One cutting is common. Renovations occur every six to 10 years. Soils vary from loam to silt loams with slopes ranging from three to 30 percent. Precipitation is 16 inches or greater.

Irrigated hayland is conventionally tilled with surface irrigation. 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 15 to 20 inches per year with a growing season ranging from 80 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 is less than desirable.

**Pasture:** Surface irrigated pastureland. Annual precipitation eight to 18 inches, and the growing season is 100 to 160 days. Soils vary from silt loams to gravelly sands, with slopes from one to five percent. Irrigation water is distributed by earthen ditches. Tailwater from fields may be reused and eventually returns to a perennial stream or river. Some fields may have been leveled, smoothed or shaped to allow for irrigation. Estimated irrigation efficiency is 25 to 35 percent. Plants are introduced 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, but soil testing is rarely done.

**Rangeland:** 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. Streams are primarily low gradient and depend on vegetation for stability. 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.

## Resource Concerns: – continued

Upland rangeland vegetation consists of sagebrush and perennial grass. Precipitation is six to 16 inches per year, most of which falls in winter and early spring outside the growing season. Topography varies from nearly level flats up to benches and rolling hills. Soils are loamy to gravelly, usually shallow with some rock outcrops. Fencing is generally an existing practice. Frequent fires have eliminated vast areas of sagebrush. Cheatgrass and other invaders are dominant. Regeneration of native perennial vegetation is limited. Carrying capacities are limited by available water. Land is utilized by antelope and livestock during the winter and early spring.

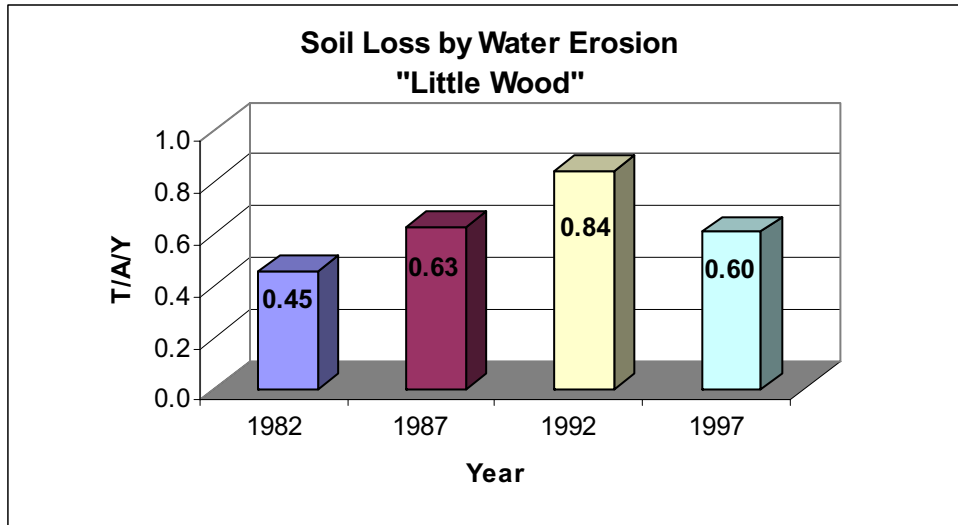
**Surface Irrigated Crops:** Conventionally tilled, surface irrigated cropland planted predominantly to row crops. Crops grown include: onions, sugar beets, silage corn, grain corn and winter wheat. Alfalfa may be included in the rotation and is typically maintained for three to four years. Fertilizers and pesticides are applied. Nutrient, pest and/or irrigation water management in some cases is less than desirable. Precipitation is 12 inches or less and the growing season is approximately 120-160 days. Typical soils are sandy loam or finer, approximately 15 inches in depth with slopes from zero to seven percent.

Irrigation induced erosion can range from 2.2 tones per acres per year on the flatter slopes, up to 10 tons per acre per year on the steeper slopes. The sediment generated from surface irrigation on cropland is the major source of sediment in the streams within the watershed.

**Sprinkler Irrigated Crops:** Cropland is conventionally tilled and planted predominantly to row crops. Typical crops grown include potatoes, sugar beets, silage corn, grain corn, small grains and alfalfa. Crop rotations generally contain less than 50 percent high residue crops. Wind erosion typically occurs in the spring following potatoes and causes visibility concerns. Typical tillage includes plow, heavy offset disc or deep ripping with seasonal residue management. Fertilizers and pesticides are applied. Typical soils are loamy fine sand to course sand with slopes from zero to four percent. Growing season is approximately 100-160 days. Precipitation is eight to 12 inches per year. The irrigation water source is groundwater and from irrigation districts. Hand-lines and wheel-lines are commonly used to irrigate crops. Fertilizers and pesticides and manure are commonly applied. Nutrient, pest and/or irrigation water management is less than desirable. Wildlife includes antelope, small game, upland game birds and small mammals.

Sheet and rill erosion by water on the subbasin croplands, pasturelands and CRP have been essentially static since 1982. Sheet and rill erosion is not a major issue on cropland in this subbasin. Susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion is low in this subbasin because the natural precipitation is low and the cropland is relatively flat.

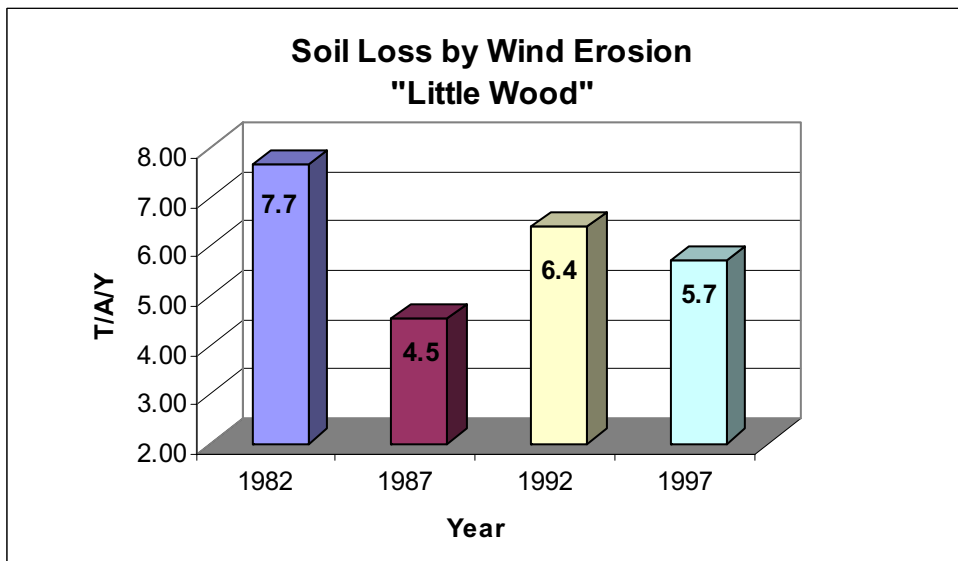
**Resource Concerns: - continued**



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Wind erosion on the subbasin croplands and pasturelands has been reduced from about 7½ T/A/Y in 1982 to about 5½ T/A/Y in 1997.

Through NRCS programs many farmers and ranchers have applied conservation practices to reduce the effects of erosion by wind. As a result, wind erosion rates on cropland and pasture fell 26 percent between the years 1982 and 1997.



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Controlling erosion not only sustains the long-term productivity of the land, but also affects the amount of soil, pesticides, fertilizer and other substances that move into the nation's waters.



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**Resource Concerns: – continued**

Impacted Water Bodies	Stream Miles	Sediment	Nutrients	Bacteria	Temperature	Dissolved Oxygen	Flow Alteration	Other or Unknown
Fish Creek Reservoir	---	x*	x*	x*		x*	x	
Little Wood River Reservoir	---	x*	x*	x*		x*	x	
Cold Spring Creek	16.8							x
Dry Creek	51.3	x	x*	x*		x*	x	
Fish Creek (above reservoir)	70.8	x	x	x	x	x*	x*	
Fish Creek (below reservoir)	19.3	x	x	x*	x	x <sup>2</sup>	x	
Little Wood River (above reservoir)	136.7				x			
Little Wood River (SK010_05)	4.3	x*	x*	x*		x*	x	
Little Wood River (SK003_05)	14.5	x*	x*	x*		x*	x	
Little Wood River (SK002_05, SK001_05)	54.7	x	x		x			
Loving Creek	71.4				x			
Muldoon Creek	114.6				x			x*
Silver Creek (entire)	96.7							x
WF Fish Creek (SK009_03)	3.3	x	x	x		x	x	
<b>TOTAL STREAM MILES:</b>	654.4							

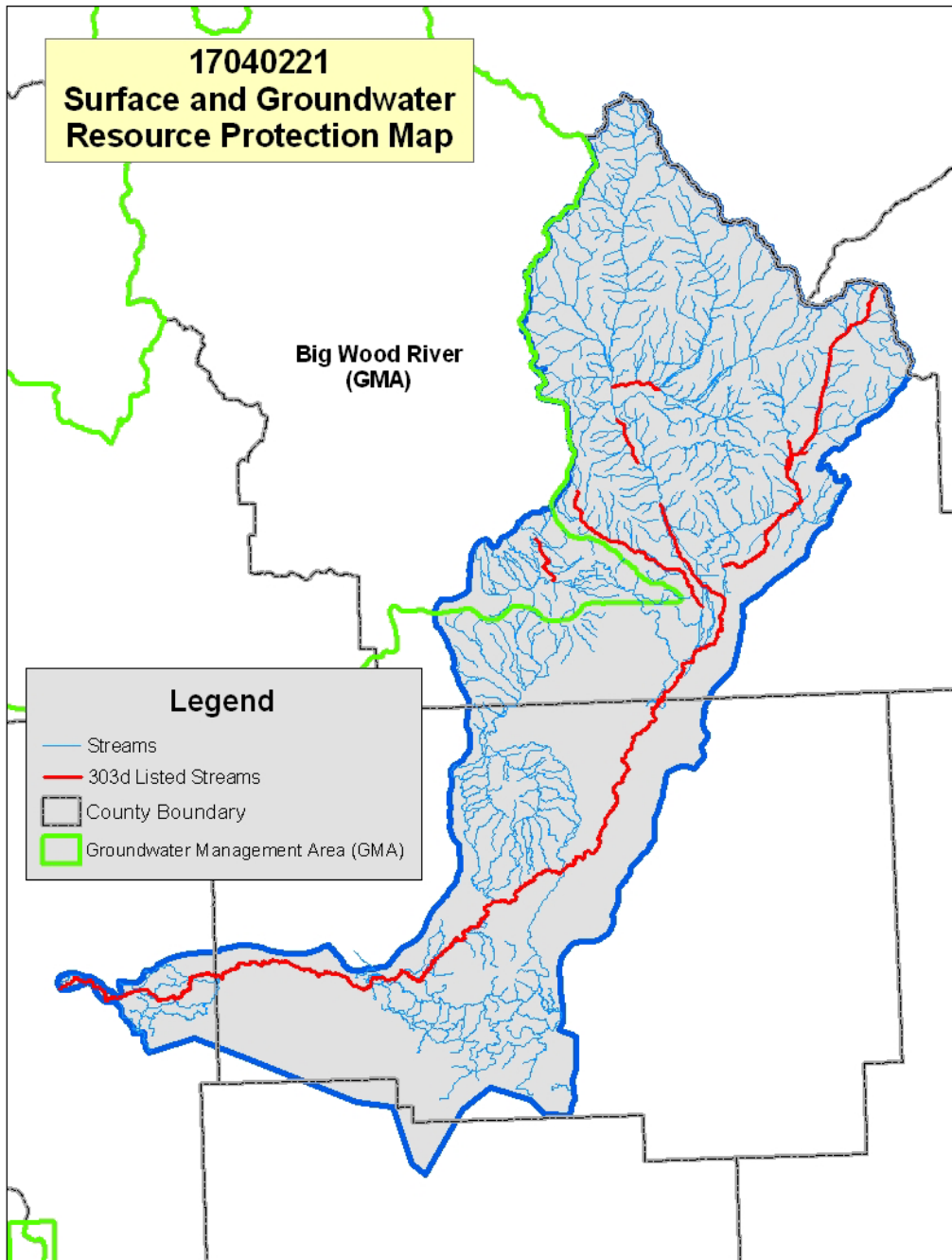
\* Subbasin assessment recommends delisting from Integrated Report.

[20, 21](#)

Nutrients, sediment, temperature and bacteria contribute to non-support of beneficial uses in the watershed. A TMDL for the Little Wood River subbasin addressing temperature, sediment, nutrients and bacteria for five impacted water bodies was approved September 2005 (indicated with blue shading in above table). Stream road crossings, mines, septic systems and the activities associated with irrigated crop, rangeland and forest land uses are sources of pollutants within the watershed.

Conservation practices that can be used to address these water quality issues include erosion control, grazing management, irrigation water management, residue management and riparian buffers.

## Surface and Groundwater Resource Protection







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**Resource Concerns: – continued**

Watershed Projects, Plans, Studies, and Assessments	
Federal/Other Plans and Studies	State Plans and Studies
<b>NWPCC Subbasin Plans and Assessments<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>IDEQ TMDLs<sup>8</sup></b>
Middle Snake Subbasins Assessment (2004)	Little Wood River (in progress - 2005)
Preliminary Investigation Report; Silver Creek – Blaine County (1996)	<b>SCC TMDL Agricultural Implementation Plans<sup>9</sup></b>
Little Wood River Irrigation District Final EIS (2004)	Little Wood River (in progress)
Middle Little Wood River PL-566 Preauthorization Report (1994)	Middle Little Wood River SAWQP (1993)

Resource Concerns/ Issues by Land Use								
SWAPA	Specific Resource Concerns/Issues	Pasture	Hayland	Dry Crops	Surface Irrigated Crops	Sprinkler Irrigated Crops	Rangeland	Grazed and Ungrazed Forest
Soil Erosion	Sheet and rill			x				
	Ephemeral or classic gully							
	Wind				x	x		
	Streambank						x	
	Irrigation Induced				x			
Water Quantity	Inefficient use on irrigated lands	x	x		x	x		
Water Quality, Surface	Suspended sediment		x	x	x		x	
	Nutrients and organics	x	x		x		x	
Water Quality, Ground	Nutrients and organics		x		x	x		
	Pesticides		x		x	x		
Soil Condition	Organic matter depletion			x	x	x		
	Compaction	x						
Plant Condition	Productivity, health and vigor	x	x	x			x	
	Noxious and invasive plants	x					x	
	Wildfire hazard						x	
Domestic Animals	Inadequate feed or water	x					x	
Fish and Wildlife	Inadequate water						x	
	Inadequate cover/shelter	x			x	x	x	

**Human considerations:** Implementation of conservation practices and enhancements 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.

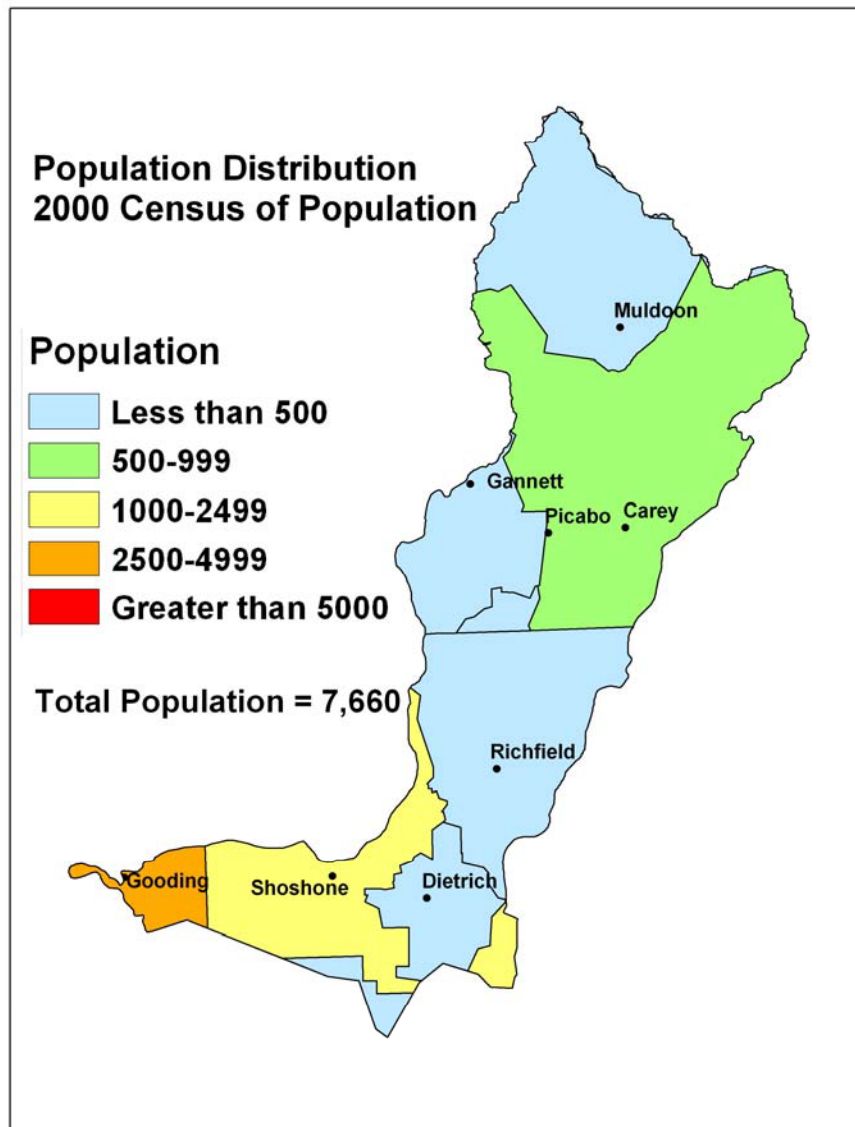
<b>FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES<sup>12</sup></b>	
<b>Threatened Species</b>	<b>Candidate Species</b>
<b>Mammals</b> – Lynx <b>Birds</b> – Bald Eagle <b>Fish</b> – None <b>Invertebrates</b> – None <b>Plants</b> – None	<b>Fish</b> - None <b>Birds</b> – None
	<b>PROPOSED SPECIES</b> None
<b>ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT</b> – None	

## Census and Social Data

**Population: 7,660**

**Number of Farms: 255**

	0-49 acres	50-999 acres	1000+ acres
<b>Number of Farms</b>	108	119	28



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**Census and Social Data - continued**

Fifty-six 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 13 percent of the total. Ninety-three percent of all operators are white. Non-white operators are of Hispanic, American Indian and Asian background.

Farm size ranges from less than 10 acres to more than 1,000 acres with an average of 730 acres. Agricultural land in the watershed is a mix of cropland, range, pasture and hayland. Landusers in the watershed utilize EQIP, CRP, Continuous CRP and other programs to implement conservation plans.

Farm size and market value of production to farmers are up over the past several years. Government payments to farmers are up substantially for the same period. Farm sales range from less than \$1,000 to more than \$500,000 per year. Seventy-one percent of farms reported sales of less than \$50,000 per year.

	Average size farm	Market Value of Production (Average Farm)	Government Payments (Average Farm)
1997	700	\$124,800	\$7,700
2002	730	\$139,200	\$11,200
Change	4.0%	12.0%	45.0%

Economic Profile:

	Watershed	Idaho	United States
Population	7,660		
Per Capita Personal Income	\$32,000	\$24,500	\$30,400
Median Home Value	\$185,300	\$106,600	\$119,600
Percent Unemployment	4.8%	5.4%	5.8%
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.8%	11.7%	12.1%

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**Progress/Status**

PRMS Data	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Avg /Year	Total
Total Conservation Systems Planned Acres	5936	773	2275	2718	768	3200	11,234	3843	26,904
Total Conservation Systems Applied Acres	616	708	782	470	3407	6000	2976	2137	14,959
<b>Conservation Treatment</b>									
Waste Management (number)	3	7	4	0	0	0	0	2.0	14
Riparian Forest Buffers (acres)	0	350	0	13	0	0	0	51.9	363
Erosion Control (acres)	537	120	762	594	104			423.4	2117
Irrigation Water Management (acres)	524	2116	882	1883	6719	747	0	1838.7	12871
Nutrient Management (acres)	0	0	1919	0	0	589	0	358.3	2508
Pest Management (acres)	0	0	0	0	0	2060	0	294.3	2060
Prescribed Grazing (acres)	2650	2450	0	6	0	5352	0	1494.0	10458
Trees & Shrubs (acres)	60	0	5	10	0	0	0	10.7	75
Residue Management` (acres)	0	0	65	0	132	611	92	128.6	900
Wildlife Habitat (acres)	18	2	0	10	0	1259	0	184.1	1289
Wetlands (acres)	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	5

\*Progress in the last seven years has been focused on:

- ~ irrigation water management
- ~ prescribed grazing
- ~ nutrient management
- ~ erosion control

\*Resource concerns that require ongoing attention:

- ~ erosion control
- ~ nutrient management
- ~ irrigation water management
- ~ prescribed grazing
- ~ riparian area improvement
- ~ water quality & water quantity

**Additional Resource Concern**

For CSP Tier II, the third resource concern will be wildlife.



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**Lands Removed from Production through Farm Bill Programs**

- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): 624 Acres
- Wetland Restoration Program (WRP): **None**

## 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. 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/>
4. Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights – Idaho Department of Water Resources  
<http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/water/srba/mainpage/>
5. 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/>
6. Natural Resource Conservation Service, Watershed Projects Planned and Authorized,  
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed>
7. Natural Resource Conservation Service, Watershed Plans, Studies and Assessments completed,  
[http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/Surveys\\_Pln.html#Watershed%20Surveys%20and%20Plan](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/Surveys_Pln.html#Watershed%20Surveys%20and%20Plan)
8. 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/tmdl/sba\\_tmdl\\_master\\_list.cfm](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdl/sba_tmdl_master_list.cfm)
9. Idaho Soil Conservation Commission (SCC), TMDL watershed implementation plans: agricultural com  
[http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data\\_reports/surface\\_water/nps/reports.cfm](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data_reports/surface_water/nps/reports.cfm)  
<http://www.scc.state.id.us/PDF/Ag%20Component%20Status%20Report%20-%202004.pdf>

10. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Watershed protection: Nonpoint source management (319 grant), Reports and program resources. [http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data\\_reports/surface\\_water.nps/reports/cfm](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data_reports/surface_water.nps/reports/cfm)
11. Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA). Groundwater water quality regional projects. <http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/Environment/water/gwReports.php>
12. 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/>
- 13a. (Dairy) Idaho Department of Water Resources: [http://www.idwr.state.id.us/gisdata/gis\\_data.htm](http://www.idwr.state.id.us/gisdata/gis_data.htm)
- 13b. (Feedlot) Idaho State Department of Agriculture: <http://www.agri.state.id.us/> FOIA request.
14. 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
15. Conservation participation was estimated using NRCS Social Sciences Technical Note 1801, Guide for Estimating Participation in Conservation, 2004. Four categories of indicators were evaluated: Personal characteristics, Farm structural characteristics, Perceptions of conservation, and Community context. Estimates are based on information received from local conservationists in the watershed
16. Social capital is an indicator of the community's ability and willingness to work together to solve problems. A high degree of social capital helps a community to be physically healthy, socially progressive, and economically vigorous. Low amounts of social capital typically result in community conflict, lack of trust and respect, and unsuccessful attempts to solve problems. The evaluation used NRCS Technical Report Release 4.1, March, 2002: Adding Up Social Capital: An Investment in Communities. Local conservationists provided information to measure social capital. Scores range from 0 to 76.
17. Surface and Groundwater Resource Protection Map
  - a. 303d Listed Streams designated by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (1998) and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, Section 303d Clean Water Act
  - b. Groundwater Management Areas and Critical Groundwater Management Areas designated by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. <http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/hydrologic/projects/gwma/>
  - c. 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](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/prog_issues/ground_water/nitrate.cfm#ranking)
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/Default.htm>
19. Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). State Comprehensive Water Plans. [http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/waterboard/planning/Comp\\_Basin\\_Plans.htm](http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/waterboard/planning/Comp_Basin_Plans.htm)
20. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. 2002 Integrated Report . [http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data\\_reports/surface\\_water/monitoring/integrated\\_report.cfm](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/integrated_report.cfm).
21. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. 2005. Little Wood River Subbasin Assessment and TMDL. [http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data\\_reports/surface\\_water/tmdls/little\\_wood\\_river/little\\_wood\\_river.cfm](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/tmdls/little_wood_river/little_wood_river.cfm)



**Little Wood HUC-17040221 Conservation Activities for Irrigated Pasture:**

	Total Acres	Riparian/ Wetland Potential
<b>Current Conditions</b>		
Total Surface Irrigated Pasture	15,800	2,077
Total Sprinkler Irrigated Pasture	7,800	1,023
Total Irrigated Pasture	23,600	3,100
Typical Management Unit/Ownership	730	40
Current Farm Bill participation	15%	

**Current Level of Treatment for Irrigated Pasture:**

Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects					Implementation		
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Fish Habitat	WQ	FOP	WHIP	CRFP	Other
Surface Irrigation	Ac.	15,800			-3	-/+	-2	-3				
Irrigation System Surface (443)	Ac.	1,200	\$0	\$ 5,400					X			
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430EE)	Ft.	2,500	\$0	\$ 50					X			
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	1,811	\$0	\$ 13,600					X			
Nutrient Management	Ac.	504	\$0	\$ 2,500					X			
Pasture and Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	60	\$0	\$ 60					X			
Structure for Water Control (587)	No.	7	\$0	\$ 70					X			
Sprinkler Irrigation	Ac.	7,800			+2	+1	+1	+1				
Irrigation System Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	600	\$0	\$ 6,600					X			
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	1,500	\$0	\$ 60					X			
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	894	\$0	\$ 6,700					X			
Nutrient Management	Ac.	248	\$0	\$ 1,200					X			
Pasture and Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	20	\$0	\$ 20					X			
Structure for Water Control (587)	No.	3	\$0	\$ 30					X			

Future Conditions		Total Acres
Total Surface Irrigated Pasture		5,310
Total Sprinkler Irrigated Pasture		15,930
Total Conversion to Riparian Pasture RMS		2,360
Total Acres		23,600

Project Future Level of Treatment for Irrigated Pasture:													
Practices	Unit	Quantity	Costs		Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Effects				Implementation			
			Additional Investment Cost	Quantity		Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	FOIP	WHIP	CRFP	Other
Surface Irrigation	Ac.	5,310				+/-	+/-	+/-		+1	X	X	X
Irrigation System Surface (443)	Ac.	5,310	\$616,500		\$18,500						X	X	X
Structure for Water Control (587)-Fish Screen	No.	22	\$264,000		\$2,600						X	X	X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430HH)	Ft.	116,700	\$476,100		\$4,800						X	X	X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430EE)	Ft.	1,166,700	\$4,621,900		\$23,100						X	X	X
Irrigation Water Management (499)	Ac.	5,310	\$78,700		\$26,200						X	X	X
Irrigation Tailwater Recovery(447)	No.	30	\$453,000		\$14,000						X	X	X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	1,750	\$169,000		\$1,700						X	X	X
Heavy Use Area (561)	Ac.	10	\$150,000		\$22,500						X	X	X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	5,310	\$159,300		\$53,100						X	X	X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	5,310	\$72,100		\$26,600						X	X	X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	5,310	\$79,700		\$26,600						X	X	X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	22	\$22,000		\$200						X	X	X
Fence (382)	Ft.	277,170	\$485,000		\$9,700						X	X	X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	802	\$12,000		\$4,000						X	X	X
Sprinkler Irrigated	Ac.	15,930				+3	+3	+2	+3				
Structure for Water Control (587)-Fish Screen	No.	17	\$204,000		\$2,000						X	X	X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	178,500	\$1,313,300		\$6,600						X	X	X
Irrigation System Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	15,930	\$10,731,000		\$214,600						X	X	X
Irrigation Water Management (499)	Ac.	15,930	\$338,300		\$112,800						X	X	X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	5,250	\$523,000		\$5,200						X	X	X
Heavy Use Area (561)	Ac.	15	\$225,000		\$33,800						X	X	X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	15,930	\$477,900		\$159,300						X	X	X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	15,930	\$235,200		\$79,700						X	X	X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	15,930	\$239,000		\$79,700						X	X	X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	17	\$17,000		\$200						X	X	X
Fence (382)	Ft.	212,000	\$371,000		\$7,400						X	X	X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	2,390	\$35,900		\$12,000						X	X	X

Riparian Pastures	Ac.	2,360		+1	+1	+3	+3			
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	115	\$4,000					X	X	X
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)	Ac.	950	\$47,500					X	X	X
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)	Ac.	3	\$9,000					X		
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	930	\$93,000					X		
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	2,360	\$70,800					X		
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	2,360	\$35,400					X		
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	2,360	\$35,400					X		
Watering Facility (614)	No.	15	\$15,000					X	X	X
Fence (382)	Ft.	190,000	\$332,500					X	X	X
Streambank & Shoreline Prot (580)	Ft.	58,000	\$1,392,000					X		
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	350	\$5,300					X		
Wetland Wildlife Management (644)	Ac.	115	\$1,700					X		
<b>Total RMS Costs</b>			<b>\$ 24,411,500</b>							

**RMS Cost Summary for Irrigated Pasture:**

Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs
Non Farm Bill Programs (5 percent of total)	\$ 1,220,600	\$ 57,200
Potential Farm Bill Programs 95 percent of total	\$ 23,190,900	\$1,087,000
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 1,144,200
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 1,786,700	
Operator Investment (25% Cost Share)	\$ 5,351,100	
Federal Costs (75% Cost Share)	\$ 16,053,100	
<b>Total RMS Farm Bill Costs</b>	<b>\$ 23,190,900</b>	
Estimated Level of Participation	75%	
Total Acres in RMS System	17,700	
Total Acre Feet of Water Saved Annually	26,870	
Total Annual Forage Production Benefits (animal unit months)	87,000	
Improves riparian habitat for ESA endangered & threatened species		

**Little Wood HUC-17040221 Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland:**

Current Conditions	Total acres
Total Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	88,663
Typical Management Unit/Ownership	780
Total Surface Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	39,899
Total Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	48,764
Current Farm Bill participation	15%

Current Level of Treatment for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland:												
Practices	Quantity		Costs			Effects				Implementation		
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Fish Habitat	WQ	EQ	WHIP	CREP	Other
Surface Irrigation	Ac.	39,899			-3	-/+	-2	-3	X			
Irrigation System, Surface (443)	Ac.	2,322	\$0	\$ 10,449					X			
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430EE)	Ft.	19,046	\$0	\$ 400					X			
Pest Management	Ac.	927	\$0	\$ 9,300					X			
Nutrient Management	Ac.	790	\$0	\$ 4,000					X			
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	4,574	\$0	\$ 34,300					X			
Structure for Water Control (587)	No.	20	\$0	\$ 200					X			
Sprinkler Irrigation	Ac.	48,764	\$0	\$ 200	+1	-/+	+1	+3	X			
Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	6,400	\$0	\$ 70,400					X			
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	57,588	\$0	\$ 2,100					X			
Pest Management	Ac.	1,133	\$0	\$ 11,300					X			
Nutrient Management	Ac.	966	\$0	\$ 4,800					X			
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	5,591	\$0	\$ 41,900					X			
Structure for Water Control (587)	No.	18	\$0	\$ 200					X			

Future Conditions	Total Acres
Total Surface Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	22,013
Total Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	66,650
Total Acres	88,663

**Project Future Level of Treatment for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland:**

Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation			
	Unit	Quantity	Additional Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQ	WHIP	CREP	Other
<b>Surface Irrigation</b>	Ac.	22,013			+2	+1	+2	+2				
Irrigation System, Surface (443)	Ac.	22,013	\$ 2,953,700	\$ 88,600					X			X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430 EE)	Ft.	726,000	\$ 2,806,600	\$ 14,000					X	X		X
Land Leveling/Smoothing (466 & 464)	Ac.	5,500	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 33,000					X			X
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	22,013	\$ 392,400	\$ 87,200					X			X
Irrig. Tailwater Recovery (447)	No.	135	\$ 2,038,500	\$ 61,000					X			X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	5,510	\$ 551,000	\$ 5,500					X		X	X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	22,013	\$ 632,600	\$ 210,900					X			X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	22,013	\$ 318,300	\$ 106,100					X			X
Residue Mngt, Mulch Till (329B)	Ac.	5,500	\$ 247,500	\$ 82,500					X			X
Polyacrylamide, (PAM) (450)	Ac.	5,500	\$ 247,500	\$ 82,500					X			X
Structure for Water Control (587) -Fish Screen	No.	105	\$ 126,000	\$ 1,300						X		X
<b>Sprinkler Irrigated</b>	Ac.	66,650			+3	+2	+2	+3				
Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	66,650	\$ 126,525,000	\$ 2,530,500					X			X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	2,196,480	\$ 15,870,600	\$ 79,400					X			X
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	66,650	\$ 1,373,800	\$ 457,900					X			X
Residue Mngt, Mulch Till (329B)	Ac.	16,700	\$ 751,500	\$ 250,500					X			X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	16,700	\$ 1,670,000	\$ 16,700					X		X	X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	66,650	\$ 655,200	\$ 655,200					X			X
Structure for Water Control (587) -Fish Screen	No.	318	\$ 381,600	\$ 3,800								
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	66,650	\$ 985,300	\$ 328,400					X			X
<b>Total RMS Costs</b>			<b>\$ 159,627,100</b>	<b>\$ 5,095,000</b>								

<b>Potential RMS Effects Summary for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland:</b>		
<b>Cost Items and Programs</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>O&amp;M Costs</b>
Non Farm Bill Programs (5 percent of total)	\$ 7,981,400	\$ 254,800
Potential Farm Bill Programs 95 percent of total	\$ 151,645,700	\$ 4,840,200
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 5,095,000
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 5,323,900	
Operator Investment (25% Cost Share)	\$ 36,580,500	
Federal Costs (75% Cost Share)	\$ 109,741,300	
<b>Total RMS Costs</b>	<b>\$ 151,645,700</b>	
Estimated Level of Participation		75%
Total Acres in RMS System		88,863
Total Acre Feet of Water Saved Annually		58,150
Increases infiltration and storage of water in soil profile		
Participating landowners will be in compliance with TMDLs		
Improves habitat for ESA endangered & threatened species		

**Little Wood HUC-17040221 Conservation Activities for Rangeland:**

<b>Current Conditions</b>	Grazed	Ungrazed	Riparian/Wetland/Potential	Total Acres
Total Private Rangeland	86,390	17,280	11,520	115,190
Typical Range Management Unit	4,000			
Current Farm Bill participation	15%			

<b>Current Level of Treatment for Rangeland:</b>													
Practices	Quantity		Costs		Effects					Implementation			
	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	FQIP	WHIP	WRP	CRFP	Other
Rangeland (without prescribed grazing)	Ac.	76,032			+/-	-1	-3	-3					
Spring Development (574)	No.	40	\$0	\$ 500					X				
Watering Facility (614)	No.	40	\$0	\$ 400					X				
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	10,300	\$0	\$ 600					X				
Fence (382)	Ft.	2,000	\$0	\$ 100					X				
Rangeland (with prescribed grazing)	Ac.	10,358	\$0		+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-					
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	10,358	\$0	\$ 51,800					X				
Spring Development (574)	No.	60	\$0	\$ 700					X				
Watering Facility (614)	No.	60	\$0	\$ 600					X				
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	15,000	\$0	\$ 800					X				
Fence (382)	Ft.	25,000	\$0	\$ 900					X				

Future Conditions		Rangeland	Riparian	Total Acres
		103,670	11,520	115,190

Project Future Level of Treatment for Rangeland:													
Practices	Quantity		Costs			Effects				Implementation			
	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	FQIP	WHIP	WRP	CRFP	Other
Rangeland	Ac.	103,670			+3	+2	+3	+3	X				X
Prescribed Grazing (528A)	Ac.	103,670	\$ 1,399,700	\$ 466,600					X				X
Fence (382)	Ft.	5,411,570	\$ 9,423,000	\$ 188,500					X				X
Brush Management (314)	Ac.	25,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 5,000					X				X
Firebreak (394)	Ft.	427,700	\$ 21,400	\$ 4,300					X				X
Range Planting (550)	Ac.	25,700	\$ 2,313,000	\$ 23,100					X				X
Spring Development (574)	No.	243	\$ 336,100	\$ 1,700					X	X			X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	122	\$ 51,700	\$ 1,000					X				X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	322,100	\$ 801,400	\$ 16,000					X				X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	103,670	\$ 3,110,100	\$ 1,036,700					X				X
Pond (378)	No.	31	\$ 155,000	\$ 1,600					X				X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	15,550	\$ 233,300	\$ 77,800					X	X			X
Rangeland Riparian	Ac.	11,520			+3	+1	+3	+3					
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	580	\$ 60,900	\$ 1,800					X	X	X		X
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)	Ac.	4,320	\$ 216,000	\$ 2,200					X	X	X		X
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)	Ac.	12	\$ 36,000	\$ 400					X				X
Range Planting (550)	Ac.	3,460	\$ 311,400	\$ 3,100					X				X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	2,900	\$ 87,000	\$ 29,000					X				X
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	11,520	\$ 172,800	\$ 57,600					X				X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	55	\$ 55,000	\$ 600					X		X		X
Fence (382)	Ft.	71,280	\$ 124,700	\$ 2,500					X	X	X		X
Streambank & Shoreline Prot (580)	Ft.	239,500	\$ 5,748,000	\$ 57,500					X	X			X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	1,300	\$ 19,500	\$ 6,500					X	X			X
Wetland Wildlife Management (644)	Ac.	430	\$ 6,500	\$ 2,200					X		X		X
<b>Total RMS Costs</b>			<b>\$ 25,182,500</b>	<b>\$ 1,985,700</b>									



## RMS Cost Summary for Rangeland:

Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs
Non Farm Bill Programs (5 percent of total)	\$ 1,259,100	\$ 99,300
Potential Farm Bill Programs 95 percent of total	\$ 23,923,400	\$ 1,886,400
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 1,985,700
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 4,835,300	
Operator Investment (25% Cost Share)	\$ 4,772,000	
Federal Costs (75% Cost Share)	\$ 14,316,100	
<b>Total RMS Rarm Bill Costs</b>	<b>\$ 23,923,400</b>	
Estimated Level of Participation		75%
Total Acres in RMS System		103,670
Total Annual Forage Production Benefits (acre unit months)		15,700
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		

**Little Wood HUC-17040221 Conservation Activities for Forestlands:**

<b>Current Conditions</b>	Grazed	Ungrazed	Total Acres
Total Private Forestlands	1,225	305	1,530
Typical Forest Management Unit			
Current Farm Bill participation	5%		

<b>Current Level of Treatment for Forestland:</b>																
Practices	Unit	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation						
		Ac.	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	F O P	WHP	WRP	CRFP	Other		
Forestland	Ac.	1,225				+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	X						
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	100		\$0	\$ 500											
Forest Stand Improvement (666)	Ac.	50		\$0	\$ 100					X						
<b>Future Conditions</b>																
				Total Acres												
				1,530												
<b>Project Future Level of Treatment for Forestlands:</b>																
Practices	Unit	Quantity		Costs		Effects				Implementation						
		Ac.	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	F O P	WHP	WRP	CRFP	Other		
Forestland	Ac.	1,530				+2	+2	+3	+3	X						
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	1,530		\$ 21,500	\$ 7,200											X
Fence (382)	Ft.	79,900		\$ 139,800	\$ 2,800					X						X
Spring Development (574)	No	4		\$ 9,400	\$ 50					X	X					X
Forest Stand Improvement (666)	Ac.	150		\$ 67,500	\$ 300					X						X
Firebreak (394)	Ft.	6,310		\$ 12,200	\$ 2,400					X						X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	10		\$ 10,000	\$ 100					X						X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	66,000		\$ 178,200	\$ 3,600					X						X
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	25		\$ 2,600	\$ 100					X	X					X
Animal Trails and Walkways (575)	Ft.	9,500		\$ 47,500	\$ 2,400					X						X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	1,530		\$ 68,900	\$ 23,000					X						X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	230		\$ 3,500	\$ 1,200					X	X					X
<b>Total RMS Costs</b>					<b>\$ 561,100</b>		<b>\$ 43,150</b>									

### RMS Cost Summary for Forestlands:

Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs
Non Farm Bill Programs (5 percent of total)	\$ 28,100	\$ 2,200
Potential Farm Bill Programs 95 percent of total	\$ 533,000	\$ 40,950
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 43,150
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 96,500	
Operator Investment (25% Cost Share)	\$ 109,100	
Federal Costs (75% Cost Share)	\$ 327,400	
<b>Total RMS Farm Bill Costs</b>	<b>\$ 533,000</b>	
Estimated Level of Participation	75%	
Total Acres in RMS System	1,530	
Total Annual Forage Production Benefits	800	
Improves infiltration and storage of water in soil profile		
Improves upland wildlife habitat for elk, deer, antelope and other species		
Improves water quality by reducing erosion and sediment delivery to streams		