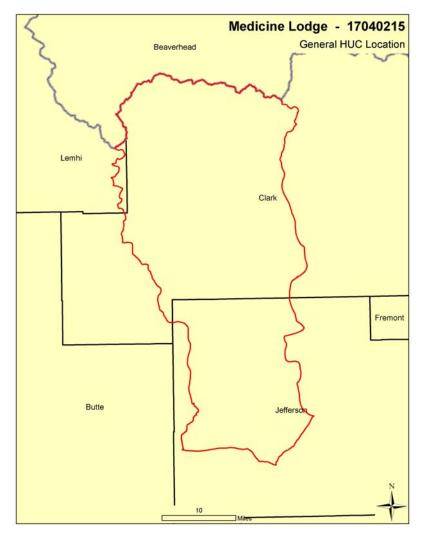


8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008



Introduction

The Medicine Lodge 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subbasin contains 615,240 acres. Sixty six percent of the subbasin is in Clark County, 33 percent in Jefferson County and the remaining one percent is in Lemhi County. Thirty four percent of the basin is privately owned and 66 percent is publicly owned.

Seventy percent of the basin is in shrubland, rangeland, grass, pasture, or hayland. Twenty one percent is cropland, and the remainder is forest, water, wetlands, developed or barren.

Elevations range from 10,423 feet in the northern portion of the HUC to 11,394 feet in the western portion, to 5,260 feet in the southern portion of the HUC.

Conservation assistance is provided by 1 Soil Conservation District, 3 Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and 1 Resource Conservation and Development office.

Profile Contents

Introduction

Physical Description

Landuse Map & Precipitation Map

Common Resource Area

Resource Settings

Progress/Status

Resource Concerns

Census and Social Data

Footnotes/Bibliography

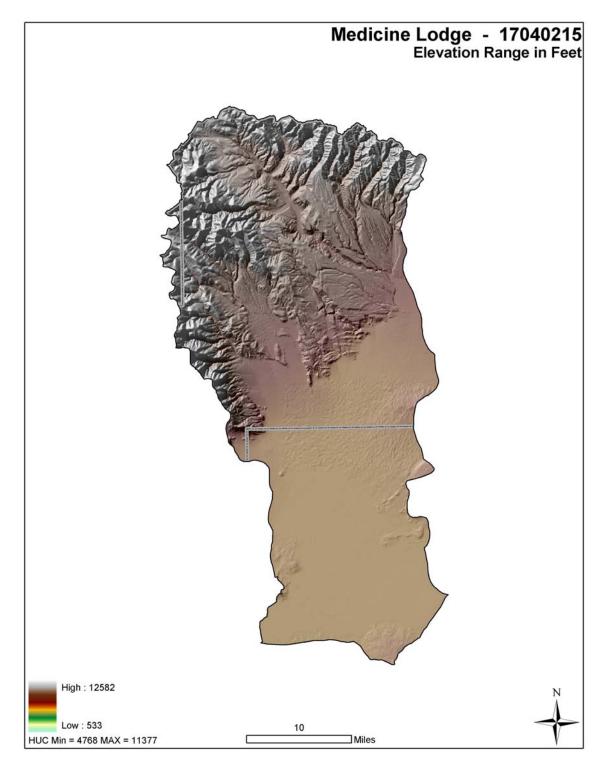
Future Conservation Needs

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

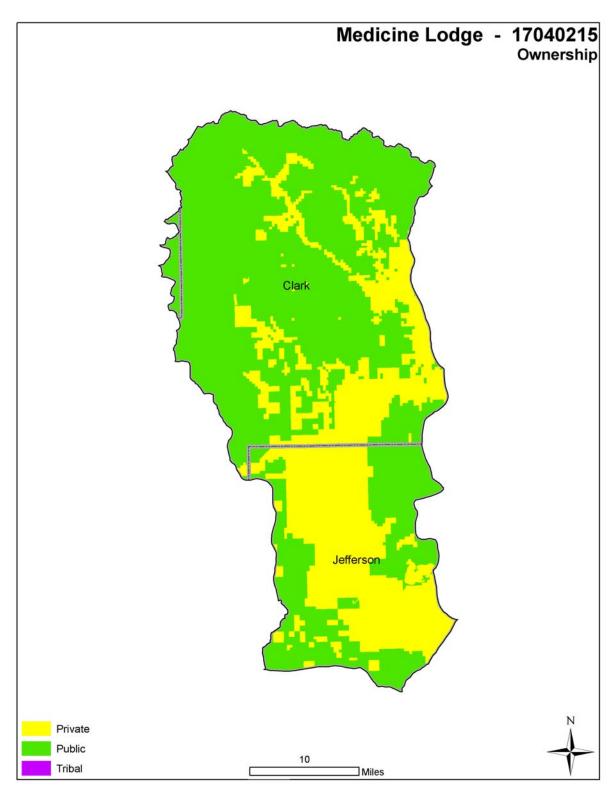
Relief Map



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

General Ownership¹





8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Physical Description

Land Cover/	Ownership - (2003 Draft BLM Surface Map Set 1)							
Land Use	Publi	С	Private		Tril	oal		
(NLCD ^{/2})	Acres	%	Acres	%		%	Totals	% of HUC
Forest	43,940	7%	560	<1%		-	44,500	7%
Grain Crops			46,750	8%			46,750	8%
Conservation Reserve /3 Program (CRP) Land			1,010	<1%			1,010	<1%
Grass/Pasture/Hay Lands	104,220	17%	61,870	10%			166,090	27%
Orchards/Vineyards/Berries								
Row Crops			54,460	9%			54,460	9%
Shrub/Rangelands	248,900	40%	44,170	7%			293,070	47%
Water/Wetlands/ Developed/Barren	5,960	1%	3,400	1%			9,360	2
Idaho HUC Totals	403,020	66%	212,220	34%			615,240	100%

	Type of Land	ACRES	% of Irrigated Lands	% of HUC
Irrigated Lands ^{/4}	Cultivated Cropland	101,400	74.1	16.5
	Non-Cultivated Cropland *	30,200	22.1	4.9
	Pastureland	5,300	3.9	0.9
	Total Irrigated Lands	136,900	100.0	22.2

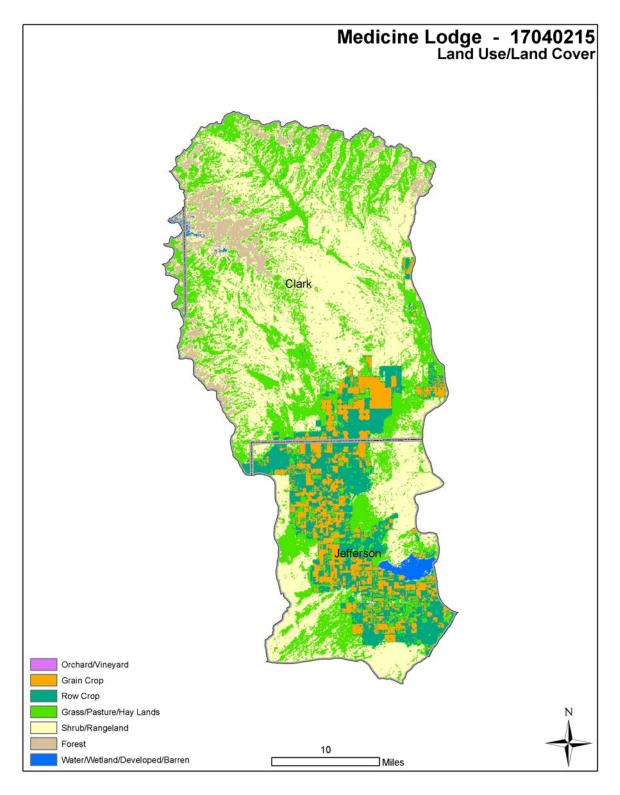
^{*} Includes permanent hayland and horticultural cropland.

^{*} Any differences between the acres in the above Table and the Future Conservation Needs Tables in the back of this document is due to the differences in Land Cover acres as compared to Land Use acres. However the Total Private acres balance between the Land Use and Land Cover acres.

8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

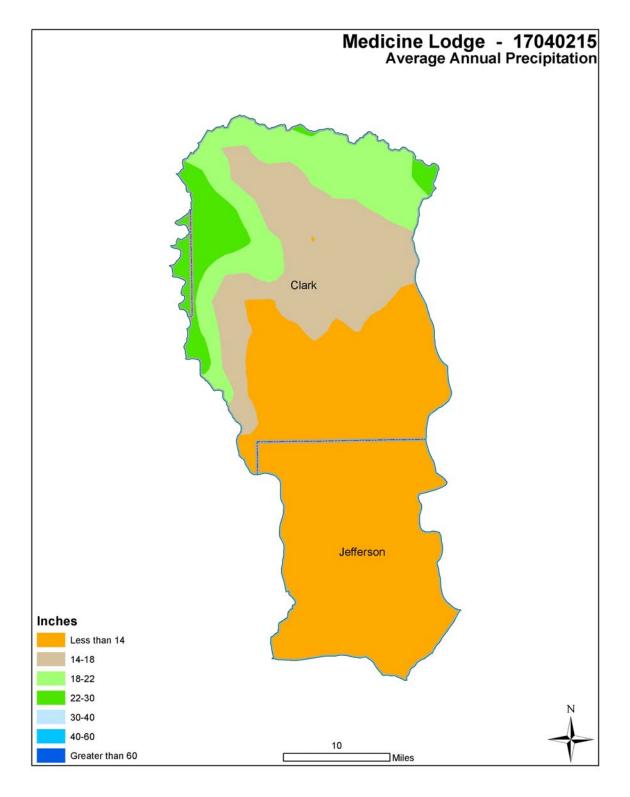
Land Use/Land Cover²



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Average Annual Precipitation⁵





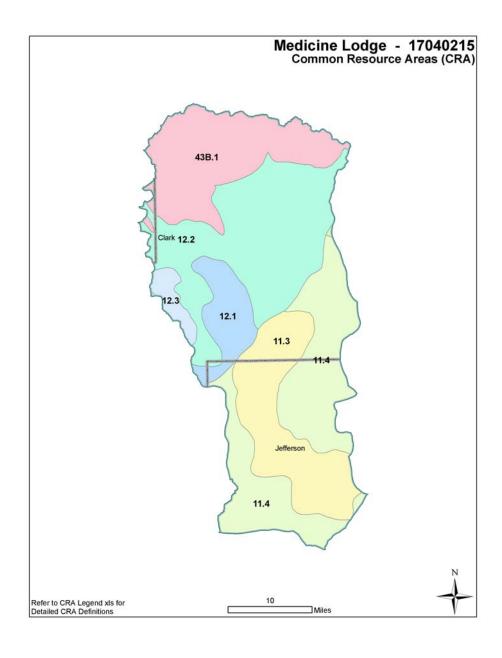
8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Common Resource Area Map

The Common Resource Areas (CRA) delineated below for the Medicine Lodge 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).





8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile January 2008

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.
- 11.3 Snake River Plains Upper Snake River Plain: The nearly level unit is characterized by cropland, pastureland, cities, suburbs, and industries. Extensive surface irrigated small grain, sugar beet, potato, and alfalfa farming occurs. Frost-free season is shorter and crop variety is less than downstream CRA units. Aquatic resources have been degraded by irrigation diversions, channelization, dams, sewage treatment, nonpoint pollution, food processing, and phosphate processing.
- <u>11.4 Snake River Plains Eastern Snake River Basalt Plain:</u> 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.
- 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. The Pahsimeroi and Lemhi Rivers were once important salmon and steelhead fisheries.
- 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.



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Common Resource Area Descriptions - Continued

43B.1 Central Rocky Mountains - High Mountains: This area is in western and southwestern Montana, eastern and northeastern Idaho, and northwestern Wyoming. Rugged mountains are the dominant feature of this area. Nearly all of this area is federally owned and administered. High mountains with steep slopes and sharp crests are cut by narrow valleys, most of which have steep gradients. Average annual precipitation is mainly 400 to 1525 mm, increasing with elevation. The average annual temperature ranges from 2 to 7 degrees C. Average frost free period is 30 to 60 days. Frost occurs every month of the year on high mountains. Most soils are skeletal and are medium to moderately coarse textured. This area supports coniferous forests. It also includes areas above treeline that have tundra and alpine grasslands. There are also lower mountain passes that are drier and have shrubs and grasses used for grazing.

Streamflow Summary¹

The Medicine Lodge Creek has a drainage area of about 870 square miles and is similar to other rivers in eastern Idaho in that it becomes subterranean after sinking into a depression of volcanic soils. Birch Creek, Little Lost River and Big Lost River are examples of other rivers in adjacent basins with this unique characteristic.

Hydrologic data is limited in the Medicine Lodge HUC. The only active USGS gaging station in the basin is Medicine Lodge Creek near Small, Idaho. The historic streamflow record is discontinuous, making it difficult to quantify streamflows in this region. The station was operated 1921-23, 1941-49 and 1985 to present. The station monitors drainage from an area of about 270 square miles and is located in the lower third of the basin. Streamflows are used for irrigation which also depletes the already minimal water supplies. There are many small diversions above the station for irrigation and water is also diverted during the winter by up stream ranches.

Based on historic streamflow data, it appears there is a delay in streamflow runoff from when the snow melts. Average annual streamflow is 43,000 acre-feet. The May-July period accounts for 38 percent of the annual runoff, 16,220 acre-feet. June provides the greatest volume 15 percent of the annual runoff, May accounts for 12 percent and July 11 percent.

Climatic Stations

Dubois Experimental Station is the only active valley National Weather Service station in Clark County. In rural Medicine Lodge watershed, there are two snow courses, Irving Creek and Webber Creek, that are measured monthly during the winter snow season to inventory the mountain snowpack for monitoring the water supply. Irving Creek Snow Course has an elevation of 7,280 feet and Webber Creek Snow Course sits at 6,700 feet. The average April 1 snow water content for both sites is about 6 inches while the average snow depth for both sites is 23 inches. The nearest automated NRCS SNOTEL site is Beagle Springs which is located over the divide in Montana.



Medicine Lodge - 17040215 8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

		CFS	
Irrigated Adjudicated	Surface Water	353	
Water Rights ()	Groundwater	2073	
	Total Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights	2426	
			ACRE-FEET
	USGS #13116500, Medicine Lodge Creek	Average Annual	43,000
Stream Flow Data 77	near Small, ID; intermittent record 1921-2006	May – July Average	16,220
	2006	Percent of Average Annual	38
		MILES	PERCENT
	Total Stream Miles ^{/8}	1,479	
Stream Data *Percent of Total Miles	Water quality impaired streams (19,10)	360	24%
of streams in HUC	Anadromous Fish Presence (Streamnet)/11		
	Bull Trout Presence (Streamnet)/11		
		ACRES	PERCENT
	Forest	3,284	5%
Land Cover/Use ^{/2}	Grain Crops	3,676	6%
based on a 100 ft.	Grass/Pasture/Hay Lands	21,130	34%
stretch on both sides of all streams	Row Crops	4,453	7%
in the 100K Hydro Layer	Shrub/Rangelands – Includes CRP Lands	28,630	46%
	Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	1,251	2%
	Total Acres of 100 ft stream buffers	62,424	100%
	I – slight limitations	0	0
	II – moderate limitations	0	0
	III – severe limitations	80,800	65%
	IV – very severe limitations	28,800	23%
	V - no erosion hazard, but other limitations	500	0
Land Capability Class ^{/4}	VI – severe limitations, unsuited for cultivation, limited to pasture, range, forest	10,700	9%
	VII – very severe limitations, unsuited for cultivation, limited to grazing, forest, wildlife	3,600	3%
	VIII – misc areas have limitations, limited to recreation, wildlife, and water supply	0	0
	Total Crop & Pasture Lands	124,400	100%



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Confined Animal Feeding Operations – Dairies/Feedlots/12,13, 26								
	Number	<200	200-500	500-750	750-1000	>1000		
Dairy	9	7	2	-	-	-		
	Number	<300	300-999	1,000-4,999	5,000-9,000	>10,000		
Feedlots	18	13	5	-	-	-		

Resource Settings

Pasture

Some improved dryland pasture with introduced forage species including wheatgrasses, fescues, bromes, and orchardgrass. The older established stands are of low vigor, with encroachment of noxious weeds. Continuous season-long grazing is typical, with below-optimum forage production. No commercial fertilizers are applied, and pest management practices are limited. Livestock water may be inadequate.

Irrigated pastureland includes both low elevation pastures and those in high elevation mountain valleys. Irrigated pastures are often surface irrigated on variable soils with slopes 1-5%. Irrigation water distributed via earthen ditches, with tailwater eventually returning to rivers or streams. Fields may have been leveled. Irrigation efficiency is 20-35%. Plants are introduced forage species and native perennials, conventionally tilled when rotating pasture (10 years) and grain (2 years). Fertilizers are sometimes applied, but without soil testing or nutrient management. Adjacent riparian areas are important for wildlife.

Surface Irrigated Cropland

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

Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland

Conventionally tilled cropland on soils ranging from sands to loams. Rotations containing less than 66% high residue crops can lead to wind erosion problems. Wind erosion is typically a problem from March to June, creating air quality and visibility hazards in some portions of the subbasin. Various combinations of small grains, alfalfa, beets, corn, potatoes, beans and barley are grown. Potato with one or two years of spring grain is a typical rotation on slopes ranging from 0-8%.

These rotations may have sheet and rill and ephemeral gully erosion problems in the spring following potatoes. Sprinkler-irrigation induced erosion may also be a concern, especially on steeper slopes. Nutrient and pest management may be less than desirable. Irrigation water management and maintenance of sprinkler systems may be less than desirable. Wildlife habitat is often inadequate with limited permanent cover.



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile January 2008

Resource Settings - continued

Hayland

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

Rangeland

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

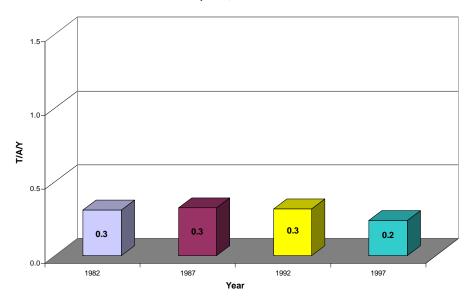


8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

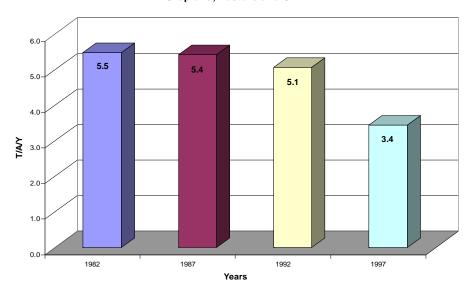
Resource Concerns

Soil Loss by Water Erosion For Cropland, Pasture & CRP



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

Soil Loss by Wind Erosion Cropland, Pasture and CRP



Wind erosion on the sub basin's croplands, pasturelands and CRP has steadily reduced since 1982. Erosion rates decreased from about 5.5 tons per acre per year in 1982 to about 3.4 tons per acre per year in 1997. Wind erosion on the eastern side of the HUC is a moderate to severe problem after low residue crops. The I values of the soils range from 86 to 134-220.



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Resource Concerns - Continued

Impacted Water Bodies (ID17040215)	Stream Miles	Sediment, Siltation or TSS	Nutrients	Bacteria	Temperature	Dissolved Oxygen	Flow Alteration ¹	Other or Unknown
					2			
Crooked Creek (SK021_02)	53.1				x ²			Х
Crooked Creek (SK021_03)	3.7				x ²			
Deep Creek (SK018_02)	77.1			2				Х
Divide Creek (SK014_02)	13.9	2		x ³	2			
Dry Creek (SK009_02)	5.2	x ³			x ²			
Dry Creek (SK009_03)	10.5				x ²			4
Edie Creek (SK010_02)	10.2	Х			x ²			x ¹
Fritz Creek (SK016_02)	15.3				Х			
Horse Creek (SK015_02)	8.4	x ³			x ²			Х
Indian Creek (SK003_03)	6.0				x ²			Х
Indian Creek (SK003_02)	10.5				x ²			
Irving Creek (SK012_03)	2.6	Х			x ²			x ¹
Irving Creek (SK012_02)	13.7	Х		x ³	x ²			
Medicine Lodge Creek (SK006_04)	14.7	Х			Х		x ¹	
Middle Creek (SK007_03)	5.6			x ³	x ²			Х
Middle Creek (SK008_02)	12.1	x ³			x ²			
Middle Creek (SK007_02)	27.4				x ²			
Warm Creek (SK013_02,03)	17.3				x ²			
Webber Creek (SK017_02)	28.3				x ²			
WF Indian Creek (SK005_02)	24.5			x ³				Х
TOTAL STREAM MILES:	360.1							

¹ Flow alteration and habitat alteration is not considered a pollutant by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, and is not addressed by the TMDL.

Shading indicates TMDL in place.

Medicine Lodge Creek's designated beneficial uses include salmonid spawning, coldwater biota, primary contact recreation, and domestic water supply. It is also a state-designated Special Resource Water. The primary surface water quality concerns within the watershed are sediment and temperature. Subsurface fine sediments impact the abundance and quality of fish habitat. The primary source of sediment appears to be streambank erosion. Pollutant sources include land disturbance from grazing (uncontrolled animal access), roads/road crossings that are not maintained, crop production, recreation, and irrigation diversions. Many areas of the Medicine Lodge watershed are in the process of re-establishing a flood plain following a large flooding event in 1995. Streambank condition is used as a surrogate for streambank erosion estimates.

² TMDL recommends listing on the next Integrated Report

³ Not addressed in the Subbasin Assessment



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Resource Concerns - Continued

The subsurface fine sediment target for Medicine Lodge is less than or equal to 28%, in potential or known salmonid spawning habitat. Some water bodies in the watershed have been impacted by flow or habitat alteration, but these impacts are not addressed in the TMDL. The Mud Lake nitrate priority area is located in the southern portion of the watershed, and ranks 21st of 25 nitrate-impacted areas in the state. The median nitrate level in sampled wells was 2.5 mg/L in 2001, and appears to be trending upwards. A few pesticides have been detected, but all were low-level detections. Irrigated agriculture, livestock, and human activities/development (e.g., septic systems, lawn care) all contribute to aquifer impact.

Conservation practices that can be used to address these water quality issues include erosion control, grazing management, irrigation water management, nutrient and pest management, streambank enhancement/restoration, and riparian buffers.

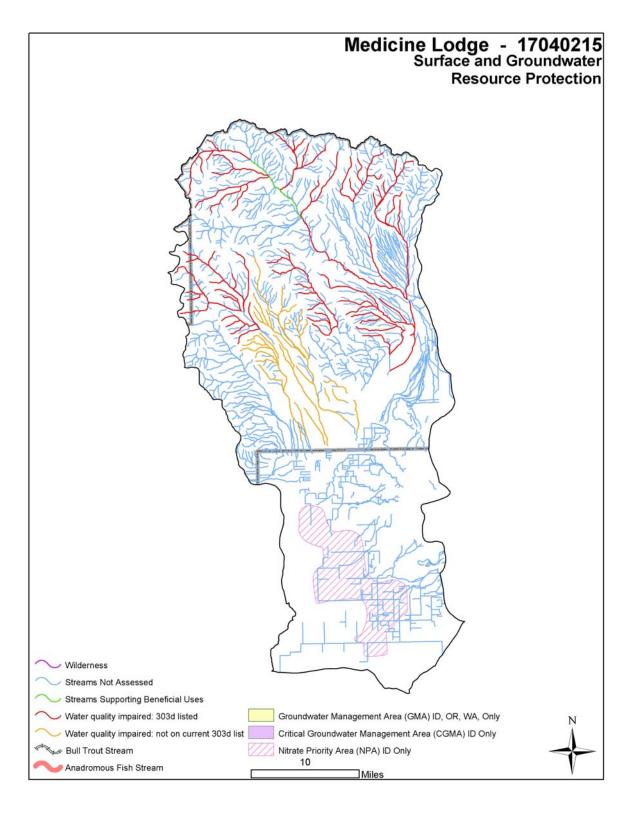
Watershed Projects, Plans, Studies, and Assessments*				
Federal:	State:			
NRCS Watershed Plans/Studies/Assessments/14,15	IDEQ TMDLs ^{/16}			
None	Medicine Lodge Subbasin Assessment and TMDL (2003)			
	IDEQ 319 Projects/ ^{1/}			
	Medicine Lodge Creek TMDL Implementation Project (ongoing)			
NWPCC Subbasin Plans and Assessments ^{/18}	SCC Plans/Projects ^{/19}			
Upper Snake Province Assessment (2004)	Medicine Lodge TMDL Agric Implementation Plan (2003)			
	ISDA Regional Water Quality Projects ⁽²⁰⁾			
	Mud Lake Regional Water Monitoring Project (2002)			
	Medicine Lodge Subbasin Quality Monitoring Report (IASCD-2005)			
	IDWR Comprehensive Basin Plans ^{/21}			
	None			

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

8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Surface and Groundwater Resource Protection /22,23,24





8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Resource Concerns - Continued

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
	Sheet and rill					X		
	Ephemeral or classic gully					X		
Soil Erosion	Irrigation-induced				х			
	Wind				х	X		
	Streambank	X	Х		X	X	X	
Water Quantity	Inefficient use on irrigated lands				X	X		
Water Quality, Surface	Suspended sediment	X	Х		X	X	X	
Water Quality, Guriace	Nutrients and organics	X	Х		X	X		
Water Quality, Ground	Nutrients and organics		X		X	X		
Water Quality, Ground	Pesticides		X		X	X		
Soil Condition	Organic matter depletion					X		
Con Condition	Compaction	X				X		
	Productivity, health and vigor	X	Х				X	
Plant Condition	Noxious and invasive plants	X	X		X	Х	X	
	Wildfire hazard		X				X	
Domestic Animals	Inadequate feed or water	Х					X	
Fish and Wildlife	Inadequate water	X	X				X	
Tion and whallo	Inadequate cover/shelter	X	X		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	Plants - None				
Birds - None					
Fish - None					
Invertebrates - None	PROPOSED SPECIES - None				
Plants - None					
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT - None	CRITICAL FISH HABITAT - None				



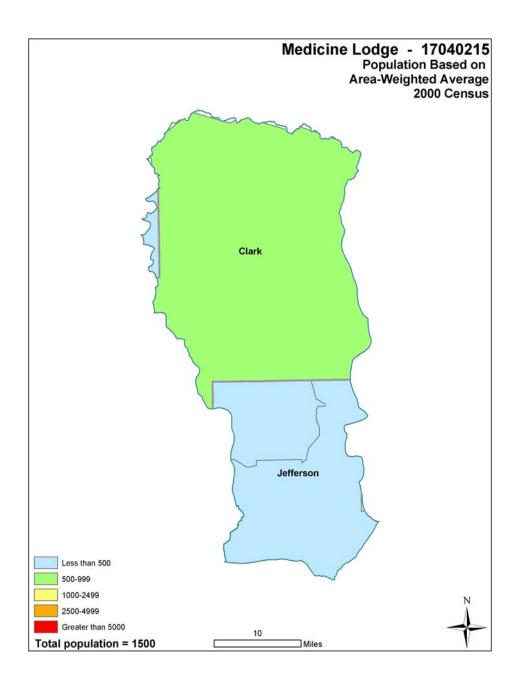
8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Census and Social Data²⁶

Population: 1,500

Number of Farms: 250





8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Census and Social Data - continued

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 6.4 percent of the total. Ninety-eight 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 850 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, farm size is up 13.3 percent. The market value of production is nearly unchanged, rising 0.1 percent. Government payments to farmers have increased 17.7 percent. 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.

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.

	Number of	Average size	Market Value of	Government
	farms	farm	Production (Average	Payments
			Farm)	(Average Farm)
1997	283	750	\$260,800	\$14,700
2002	250	850	\$261,100	\$17,300
Change	- 11.6%	13.3%	0.1%	17.7%

Economic Profile:

	Watershed	Idaho	United States
Population	1,500	1,466,000	299,398,000
Per Capita Personal Income (2005)	\$20,500	\$28,500	\$34,500
Median Home Value (2000)	\$79,700	\$106,600	\$119,600
Percent Unemployment (2006)	6.9%	5.8%	5.4%
Percent Below Poverty Level (2004)	12.6%	11.5%	12.7%



Medicine Lodge - 17040215 8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Progress/Status

PRS Data						
Conservation Treatment Acres	FY04	EVOE	FY06	FY07	Avg/ Year	Tatal
CNMP (100) (no.)	0	FY05	0	1	0.5	Total 2
Conservation Crop Rotation (328) (acres)	300	928	571	578	594.3	2377
Dam (402) (ac-ft)	0		1	0		2311
Fence (382) (ft)		7404	•		0.3	47000
	7363	7134	27352	6033	11970.5	47882
Forage Harvest Management (511) (acres)	776	989	0	154	479.8	1919
Grade Stabilization Structure (410 (no.)	0	0	6	0	1.5	6
Heavy Use Area Protection (561) (acres)	1	0	0	0	0.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Irrigation Field Ditch (388) (ft.)	0	0	10011	0	2502.8	10011
Irrigation System, Microirrigation (441) (acres)	0	5	12	0	4	17
Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442) (acres)	2736	1648	1664	1215	1815.8	7263
Irrigation System, Surface (443) (acres)	24	14	7	0	11.3	45
Irrigation Conveyance High Pressure Pipeline (430DD) (ft)	8450	10477	17648	23714	15072.3	60289
Irrigation Water Management (449) (acres)	1783	1476	1417	434	1277.5	5110
Nutrient Management (590)(acres)	454	529	3839	2798	1905.0	7620
Open Channel (582) (ft)	0	0	10250	0	2562.5	10250
Pasture and Hay Planting (512) (acres)	180	1622	416	0	554.5	2218
Pest Management (595) (acres)	776	989	870	595	807.5	3230
Pipeline (516) (ft)	10700	1786	0	20680	8291.5	33166
Prescribed Grazing (528A&528) (acres)	0	1816	389	301	626.5	2506
Pumping Plant (533) (no.)	0	4	3	7	3.5	14
Residue Management Mulch Till (328B&345) (acres)	0	776	152	0	232.0	928
Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580) (ft)	6436	885	500	614	2108.8	8435
Structure for Water Control (587) (no.)	11	3	4	1	4.8	19
Upland Wildlife Habitat (645) (acres)	1465	1183	866	156	917.5	3670
Waste Storage Facility (313) (no.)	0	1	2	0	0.8	3
Water Well (642) (no.)	0	1	0	0	0.3	1
Watering Facility (614) (no.)	0	4	3	1	2.0	8
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Est. (380) (ft)	0	5760	10441	6568	5692.3	22769



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Progress/Status - continued

Progress in the last four years has been focused on:

- ~ livestock water availability
- ~ wildlife habitat management
- ~ grazing management
- ~ irrigation water management
- ~ nutrient management
- ~ pest management
- ~ erosion control

Resource concerns that require ongoing attention:

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

Lands Removed from Production through Farm Bill Programs

- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): 1,010 acres
- Wetland Reserve Program (WRP): <u>0 acres</u>



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

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.

- 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. Medicine Lodge Subbasin Assessment and TMDL. http://www.deg.idaho.gov/water/data-reports/surface-water/tmdls/medicine-lodge/medicine-lodge.cfm



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

- 11. StreamNet is a cooperative venture of the Pacific Northwest's fish and wildlife agencies and tribes and is administered by the <u>Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission</u>. 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%2 OPlan
- 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/WQPA%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.deg.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



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

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.



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland

	Total
Current Conditions	acres
Total Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	132,500
Typical Management Unit/Ownership	1,150
Surface Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	48,230
Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	84,270
Current Farm Bill participation	15%

Future Conditions		Total Acres
Sprinkler Irrigated Cropland/Hayland		132,500
Total Riparian	100	
Total Irrigated Cropland/Hayland Acres		132,500



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland* - Continued

Project Additional Treatment Needs fo	r Irrigate	ed Cropland	/Hayland:									
Irrigated Cropland/Hayland	Qı	uantity	Cos	sts		Effects			Imp	leme	ntatio	า
Practices	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Sprinkler Irrigation	Ac.	132,500			+3	+2	+2	+3				
Cover Crop (340)	Ac.	33,130	\$ 1,656,500	\$ 16,600					X			X
Conservation Crop Rotation (328)	Ac.	130,120	-	-					X			X
Constructed Wetland (656)	No.	13	236,600	2,400					X			X
Forage Harvest Management (511)	Ac.	130,580	-	-					X			X
Irrigation System, Microirrigation (441)	Ac.	3,860	5,249,600	262,500					X			X
Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	44,370	24,403,500	488,100					X			X
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	794,640	5,483,000	27,400					X			X
Irrigation Water Management (449) - Low level	Ac.	88,030	1,320,500	440,200					Х			Χ
Irrigation Water Management (449) - Meters and Moisture Sensors	Ac.	39,750	1,788,800	596,300					Х			Х
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	125,445	3,763,400	1,254,500					X			X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	129,905	3,117,700	1,039,200					X			X
Pumping Plant (533)	No.	300	5,130,000	102,600					X			X
Residue Mngt, Mulch Till (345)	Ac.	131,570	5,920,700	1,973,600					X			X
Residue Management Seasonal (344)	Ac.	132,500	2,981,300	993,800					X			X
Residue Mngt, No Till/Strip Till (329)	Ac.	13,250	1,192,500	397,500					X			X



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland* - Continued

Project Additional Treatment Needs for	Irrigate	d Cropland/l	Hayland Contin	nued:								
	Q	uantity	Cos	sts		Effects			Imp	lemer	ntation	า
Practices	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Sediment Basin (350)	No.	160	304,000	9,100					Χ			Χ
Structure for Water Control (587) - Fish Screen	No.	410	1,365,300	13,700					X			Х
Surface Roughening (609)	Ac.	132,500	2,981,300	993,800					Х			Х
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645)	Ac.	16,590	497,700	165,900					Χ			Х
Well Decommissioning (355)	No.	105	89,300	-					Χ			X
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380)	Ft.	1,070,191	1,616,000	16,200					Х			х
Riparian	Ac.	100			+1	+1	+3	+3				
Channel Bank Vegetation (322)	Ac.	100	\$ 200	\$ -					Χ			Х
Channel Stabilization (584)	Ft.	42,000	1,050,000	52,500					Χ			X
Fence (382)	Ft.	84,020	194,100	3,900					Χ	X	X	X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	50	8,000	100					X			X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	100	2,400	800					Х			X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	30,000	87,900	400					X			Χ
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	75	1,100	400					X			Χ
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)	Ac.	100	150,000	1,500					X			Х
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)	Ac.	100	30,000	300					Χ	X	X	X
Streambank & Shoreline Prot (580)	Ft.	21,000	997,500	49,900					Χ			X
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)	Ac.	100	46,500	500					Χ			X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	15	500	200					Χ			X
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	25	900	-					Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Watering Facility (614)	No.	10	8,700	100					Χ		X	Χ
Wetland Wildlife Management (644)	Ac.	10	300	100					Χ			Χ
Total RMS Costs			\$ 1,675,800	\$8,904,100								



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Irrigated Cropland* - Continued

Potential RMS Effects Summary for Irrigated Cropland/Hayland						
Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs				
Non Farm Bill Programs	\$ 3,583,800	\$ 445,200				
Potential Farm Bill Programs	\$68,092,000	\$8,458,900				
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$8,904,100				
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$23,568,200					
Operator Investment	\$25,845,700					
Federal Cost Share	\$22,261,900					
Total RMS Costs	\$71,675,800	\$8,904,100				
Estimated Level of Participation	75%					
Total Acres in RMS System		99,400				
Anticipated Cost at Estimated Level of Participation	\$	53,756,900				
Total Acre Feet of Water Saved Annually		95,755				
Increases infiltration and storage of water in soil profile						
Participating landowners will be in compliance with TMDLs						
Improves habitat for ESA endangered & threatened species						



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Irrigated Pasture

Current Conditions	Total Acres	Riparian/ Wetland Potential
Surface Irrigated Pasture	4,770	
Sprinkler Irrigated Pasture	530	
Total Irrigated Pasture	5,300	640
Typical Management Unit/Ownership	1,150	
Current Farm Bill participation	15%	

Future Conditions	Total Acres
Surface Irrigated Pasture	470
Sprinkler Irrigated Pasture	4,190
Total Conversion to Riparian Pasture RMS	640
Total Acres	5,300



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Project Treatment Needs for Irrigate	ed Pastu	ıre:										
	(Quantity	Cost	s	Effects				Im	pleme	entatio	on
Practices	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Surface Irrigation	Ac.	470			+1	+1	+1	+1				
Fence (382)	Ft.	7,660	\$ 16,600	\$ 300					X			Χ
Irrigation System Surface (443)	Ac.	5	800	-					X	X	Χ	X
Irrigation Tailwater Recovery (447)	No.	1	15,100	500					X			Χ
Above Ground, Multi-Outlet Pipeline (431)	Ft.	15,840	71,300	700					Х			Х
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430EE)	Ft.	31,680	170,400	900					Х			Х
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	470	7,100	2,400					X			Х
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	470	7,100	2,400					X			X
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	190	30,400	300					X			X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	470	11,300	3,800					X			Х
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	470	7,100	2,400					X			X
Structure for Water Control (587) - Fish Screen	No.	6	20,000	200					X	Χ		Х
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	70	2,100	700					X			Χ
Watering Facility (614)	No.	6	5,200	100					Х			Χ
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establish (380)	Ft.	7,920	12,000	100					X			Х



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Project Treatment Needs for Irrigate	ed Pastu	re Continued:										
	(Quantity	Cost	S		Effects			lm	pleme	entatio	on
Practices	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Sprinkler Irrigation	Ac.	4,190			+3	+3	+2	+3				
Fence (382)	Ft.	84,410	\$ 183,200	\$ 3,700					Х			Χ
Irrigation Water Conveyance (430DD)	Ft.	79,200	546,500	2,700					х			Х
Irrigation System Sprinkler (442)	Ac.	4,090	2,249,500	45,000					Х			Χ
Irrigation Water Management (449)	Ac.	3,800	57,000	19,000					X			X
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	3,800	57,000	19,000					Х			Χ
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	1,680	268,800	2,700					Х			X
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	3,695	88,700	29,600					Х			Х
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	79,200	232,100	1,200					X			Х
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	3,630	54,500	18,200					X			Х
Structure for Water Control (587) -												
Fish Screen	No.	45	149,900	1,500					X	X		X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	630	18,900	6,300					X			X
Watering Facility (614)	No.	60	52,200	500					X			X
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establish (380)	Ft.	79,200	119,600	1,200					х			X
Riparian Pastures	Ac.	640			+1	+1	+3	+3				
Animal Trails and Walkways (575)	Ft.	60	\$ 300	\$ -					X			X
Channel Bank Vegetation (322)	Ac.	56,600	116,000	2,300					X			X
Channel Stabilization (584)	Ft.	1,940	48,500	,400					X			X
Fence (382)	Ft.	39,020	84,700	1,700					X	Х	X	Х
Nutrient Management (590)	Ac.	640	9,600	3,200					X			
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	260	41,600	400					X			Χ
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	640	15,400	5,100					X			X
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	21,120	61,900	300					X			Χ



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Project Treatment Needs for Irrigate	Project Treatment Needs for Irrigated Pasture Continued:											
	C	Quantity	Cost	ts		Effects			Im	plem	entati	on
Practices	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	CREP	Other
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	640	9,600	3,200					X			X
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)	Ac.	45	67,500	700					X			X
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)	Ac.	45	13,500	100					X			X
Streambank & Shoreline Prot (580)	Ft.	4,595	218,300	10,900					Х	Х	Χ	Х
Stream Crossing (578)	No.	30	105,000	5,300					X			X
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)	Ac.	25	11,800	100					X			X
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	100	3,000	1,000					Х			Х
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	30	1,000	-					X	Χ	Χ	Х
Watering Facility (614)	No.	16	13,900	100					Х		Χ	Х
Wetland Wildlife Management (644)	Ac.	65	2,000	700					Х			Х
Total RMS Costs			\$ 5,278,000	\$ 202,900								



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

RMS Cost Summary for Irrigated Pasture:									
Cost Items and Programs		Costs	0	&M Costs					
Non Farm Bill Programs	\$	263,900	\$	10,100					
Potential Farm Bill Programs	\$	5,014,100	\$	192,800					
Operator O&M and Management Cost			\$	202,900					
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$	350,400							
Operator Investment	\$	2,595,800							
Federal Costshare	\$	2,331,800							
Total RMS Farm Bill Costs	\$	5,278,000							
Estimated Level of Participation				60%					
Total Acres in RMS System				3,200					
Anticipated Cost at Estimated Level of Participation	\$			3,166,800					
Total Acre Feet of Water Saved Annually				5,780					
Total Annual Forage Production Benefits (animal unit months) 13,700									
Improves ground water and surface water quality by minimizing off-site transport									
Improves riparian habitat for ESA endangered & threatened species	5								



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Grazed Rangeland, Dry Pasture and Forestland

Current Conditions	Grazed	Ungrazed	Riparian/Wetland/Potential	Total Acres
Private Rangeland and Dry Pasture	71,020		8,520	71,020
Typical Management Unit/Ownership	1,150			
Current Farm Bill participation	15%			

Future Conditions	Rangeland / Pasture	Riparian	Total Acres
	62,500	8,520	71,020

Project Treatment Needs for Grazed Rangeland, Dry Pasture and Forestland:														
	Qu	antity	Cos	sts	Effects				Implementation					
Practices	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	WRP	CREP	Other	
Grazed Range, Dry Pasture & Forestland	Ac.	62,500			+3	+2	+3	+3						
Animal Trails and Walkways (575)	Ft.	517,440	\$ 2,587,200	\$ 25,900					X				X	
Brush Management (314)	Ac.	20,630	1,031,500	10,300					X				X	
Fence (382)	Ft.	988,554	2,145,200	42,900					X				X	
Firebreak (394)	Ft.	258,720	517,400	10,300					X				X	
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	2,920	467,200	4,700					X				X	
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	62,500	1,500,000	500,000					X				X	
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	258,720	758,000	3,800					X				X	
Pond (378)	No.	25	170,000	1,700					X				X	
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	61,806	370,800	123,600					X				X	
Range Planting (550)	Ac.	20,630	2,063,000	20,600					X				X	
Spring Development (574)	No.	100	240,000	1,200					X	Х			X	
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	12,500	375,000	125,000					Χ	Х			X	
Watering Facility (614)	No.	100	87,000	900	-				X				X	
Well (642)	No.	50	337,500	3,400					X				X	



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Grazed Rangeland, Dry Pasture and Forestland – Continued

Project Treatment Needs for Grazed Rangeland, Dry Pasture and Forestland Continued:															
	C	uantity	Costs			Effects				Implementation					
Practices	Unit	Quantity	Investment Cost	Annual O&M and Mngt. Cost	Water Conservation	Water Storage	Habitat	WQ	EQIP	WHIP	WRP	CREP	Other		
Range & Dry Pasture Riparian	Ac.	8,520			+3	+2	+3	+3							
Channel Bank Vegetation (322)	Ft.	11,000	22,600	500					X				X		
Channel Stabilization (584)	Ft.	21,970	549,300	27,500					X				X		
Fence (382)	Ft.	21,970	47,700	1,000					X	X	X		X		
Pasture & Hayland Planting (512)	Ac.	430	68,800	700					X				X		
Pest Management (595)	Ac.	8,520	204,500	68,200					X				X		
Pipeline (516)	Ft.	17,160	50,300	300					X				X		
Prescribed Grazing (528)	Ac.	8,520	51,100	17,000					X				X		
Pumping Plant (533)	No.	10	28,800	300					X				X		
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)	Ac.	250	375,000	3,800					X				X		
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)	Ac.	250	75,000	800					X	X	X		X		
Stream Crossing (578)	No.	210	735,000	36,800					X	X	X		X		
Streambank & Shoreline Prot (580)	Ft.	53,096	2,522,100	1,261,100					X	X			X		
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)	Ac.	130	61,100	600					X				X		
Upland Wildlife Management (645)	Ac.	1,700	51,000	17,000					X	X			X		
Use Exclusion (472)	Ac.	250	8,500	300					X	Х	Χ		X		
Watering Facility (614)	No.	48	41,800	400	_				X		X		X		
Wetland Wildlife Management (644)	Ac.	850	25,500	8,500					Х		Χ		X		
Total RMS Costs			\$17,567,900	\$2,319,100											



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Grazed Rangeland, Dry Pasture and Forestland – Continued

RMS Cost Summary for Grazed Rangeland, Pasture and Forestland:									
Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs							
Non Farm Bill Programs	\$ 878,400	\$ 116,000							
Potential Farm Bill Programs	\$16,689,500	\$2,203,100							
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$2,319,100							
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 2,577,900								
Operator Investment	\$ 6,523,000								
Federal Costshare	\$ 8,467,000								
Total RMS Farm Bill Costs	\$ 17,567,900								
Estimated Level of Participation	35%								
Total Acres in RMS System		21,900							
Anticipated Cost at Estimated Level of Participation	\$ 6,148,800								
Total Annual Forage Production Benefits (acre unit months) 3,700									
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									



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

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 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), Pump Plant (533), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Separator, Structure for Water Control (587), Underground Outlet (620), 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		27
Current Farm Bill participation	15%	
Total CAFOs and AFOs		27

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



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Headquarters – Continued

Projected Additional Treatment Needs for Headquarters:													
	Qu	uantity Costs			Effects				Implementation				
Practices	Unit	Quantity	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) CAFO	No.	-	-	-					Х				Х
Waste Storage Facility (313) AFO	No.	7	315,000	6,300					X				X
Feed Lot	No.				+3	+1	+3	+3					
Structural/Management Practices													
Waste Storage Facility (313) CAFO	No.	-	-	-					Х				X
Waste Storage Facility (313) AFO	No.	15	675,000	13,500				·	Х				X
Total RMS Costs			\$ 990,000	\$ 19,800									



8 Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

January 2008

Conservation Activities for Headquarters – Continued

RMS Cost Summary for Headquarters									
Cost Items and Programs	Costs	O&M Costs							
Non Farm Bill Programs	\$ 49,500	\$ 1,000							
Potential Farm Bill Programs	\$ 940,500	\$ 18,800							
Operator O&M and Management Cost		\$ 19,800							
Annual Management Incentives (3 yrs - Incentive Payments)	\$ 99,000								
Operator Investment	\$ 470,300								
Federal Costshare	\$ 420,700								
Total RMS Costs	\$ 990,000								
Estimated Level of Participation		35%							
Total CAFO/AFO in RMS System		8							
Anticipated Cost at Estimated Level of Participation	\$	346,500							
Reduces impact to ground and surface water quality									
90% participation reflects Local, State and Federal regulations									