

Lindsay Creek Watershed Review Implementation Plan for Agriculture

Hydrologic Unit Code 17060306

January 2020



By Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission and
Lindsay Creek Watershed Advisory Group

Original Plan: ISWCC (Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission). 2008. Lindsay Creek Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plan for Agriculture. Boise, ID: ISWC in cooperation with Nezperce Soil and Water Conservation District.

Table of Contents

List of Tables and Figures.....	2
Introduction	3
Background	3
Past Implementations	5
Resource Concerns.....	6
Escherichia coli.....	6
Nutrients (NO ₃ +NO ₂ -N)	7
Sediment.....	7
Treatment	9
Nutrients	9
Bacteria	10
Sediment.....	10
Funding	11
Maintenance, Monitoring, Evaluation	13
References Cited	15

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1: Lindsay Creek beneficial uses and associated pollutants with TMDLs (DEQ 2019)	3
Figure 1: Lindsay Creek Watershed (DEQ 2019)	4
Table 2: Status of activities recommended in the Lindsay Creek TMDL Implementation Plan for Agriculture (2008)	5
Table 3: Status of activities recommended in the Draft Lindsay Nitrate Priority Area Ground Water Quality Management Plan. The plan did not specify entities responsible for specific tasks. Responsible entities have been added here where appropriate.	6
Table 4: Lindsay Creek E. coli load allocations (DEQ 2019)	7
Table 5: Lindsay Creek subbasin NO ₃ +NO ₂ -N loads and allocations (DEQ 2019)	8
Table 6: Lindsay Creek TSS loads and allocations (DEQ 2019).....	9

Introduction

The purpose of this plan is to address the TMDL Five-Year Review for the Lindsay Creek Watershed with the goal to help restore designated beneficial uses. “Pursuant to section 39-3601et seq., Idaho Code, and IDAPA 58.01.02, Water Quality Standards, the Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Commission (SWC) is the designated agency for management of nonpoint source pollution on grazing and agricultural lands in Idaho and is therefore responsible to lead TMDL Implementation activities on grazing and agricultural lands in the State.” The objective of the plan is to outline a process of potential site-specific agricultural best management practices (BMPs) to help restore the designated beneficial uses by reducing pollutant loads in the Lindsay Creek watershed.

According to the 2019 Lindsay Creek TMDL Review the water quality pollutants in Lindsay Creek are static, meaning that there are not substantial changes from the 2007 TMDL findings. The beneficial uses and pollutants from the TMDL are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lindsay Creek beneficial uses and associated pollutants with TMDLs (DEQ 2019)

Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Unit	Beneficial Use	Pollutant	TMDL Target
Lindsay Creek—1st and 2nd order tributaries	ID17060306CL003_02	Cold water aquatic life	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators	0.072 mg N/L (NO ₂ +NO ₃ -N)
			Sedimentation/Siltation (total suspended solids [TSS])	80 mg/L max, 50 mg/L monthly mean
		Secondary contact recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	126 cfu/100 mL 30-day geometric mean
Lindsay Creek—3rd order	ID17060306CL003_03	Cold water aquatic life	Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators	0.072 mg N/L (NO ₂ +NO ₃ -N)
			Sedimentation/Siltation (total suspended solids [TSS])	80 mg/L max, 50 mg/L monthly mean
		Secondary contact recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	126 cfu/100 mL 30-day geometric mean

Notes: milligrams (mg); colony forming unit (cfu); milliliter (mL)

Background

Lindsay Creek is a third order tributary to the Clearwater River (hydrologic unit code 17060306). Lindsay Creek is a small watershed (approximately 14,200 acres) varying in elevations from 1,800 feet at the headwaters to about 750 feet at the confluence. The main

stem of Lindsay Creek originates from springs at the wetland just below Mann’s Reservoir and flows northwest to the confluence with the Clearwater River in Lewiston, Idaho (Figure 1).

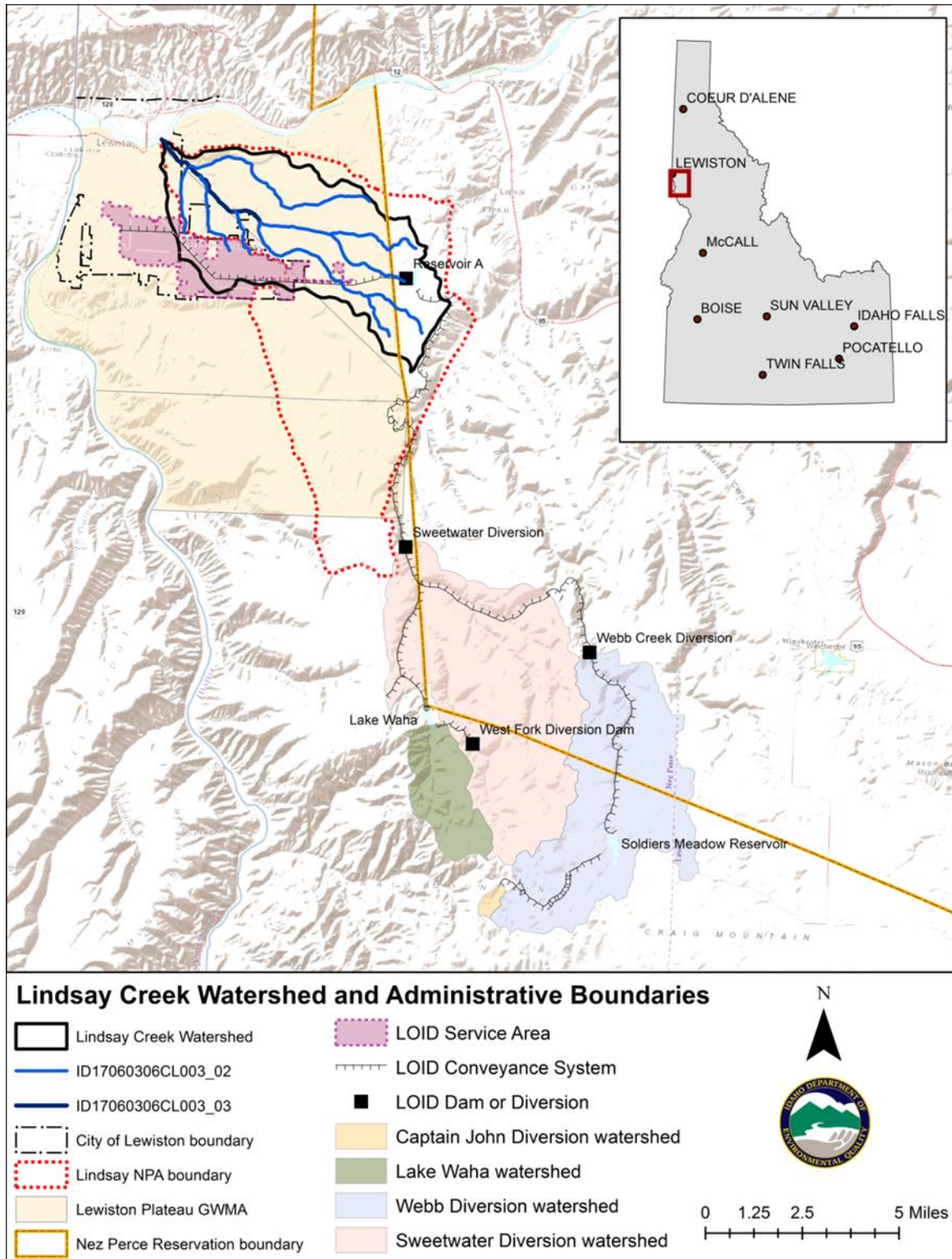


Figure 1: Lindsay Creek Watershed (DEQ 2019)

Past Implementations

The 2008 Lindsay Creek TMDL Implementation Plan for Agriculture had a list of recommended activities (Table 2). The Lindsay Creek Groundwater Management Plan (DEQ 2009) also recommended priorities for implementation. The status of those activities are listed in Table 3.

Table 2: Status of activities recommended in the Lindsay Creek TMDL Implementation Plan for Agriculture (2008)

Task	Status	Entity Responsible	Funding Source	Description
Stream Assessment	Completed	NPSWCD	319 grant	Streams were inventoried, evaluated for 14 health parameters, and categorized as 'excellent', 'good', 'fair' or 'poor' based on a standardized visual assessment protocol. A KMZ map of results was generated.
Road Inventory	Completed	NPSWCD	319 grant	Roads were inventoried and evaluated for potential sediment sources using the Nez Perce County Road Erosion Protocol. The project included a culvert sediment risk assessment, inventory of fish passage barriers, evaluation of road sediment runoff potential, inventory of road drainage obstructions, and development of treatment priorities and an implementation strategy.
Urban Fertilizer and Irrigation Survey	Not completed	NPSWCD	None	The implementation plan stated, "An urban fertilizer and irrigation survey will be completed in key areas that may be contributing nutrients to groundwater sources...The survey's goal is to identify current practices and select four sites to complete an intensive irrigation and fertilizer management plan". NPSWCD, Idaho North Central Public Health, and University of Idaho Extension began a collaborative effort that was not completed due to lack of funding.
Cropland Treatments to Reduce Sediment	Completed	NPSWCD	319 grant	Direct seeding treatments applied to 1,721 acres to reduce sheet/rill erosion, with an estimated average per acre soil loss reduction of 2 tons/acre.
Streambank Treatments to Reduce Sediment	Completed	NPSWCD	319 grant	1,200 ft of streambanks were protected through installation of bioengineering measures including post plantings and brush mattress. Over 18 acres of trees and shrubs were planted along 1.25 miles of stream.
Nutrient treatments	Completed	NPSWCD	319 grant	198 acres of cropland were converted to organic crop production and are no longer fertilized; the average per-acre fertilizer reduction is 120 lbs/acre.
Bacteria treatments	Incomplete	NPSWCD	None	NPSWCD proposed to replace 13 septic systems and use a livestock inventory to "prioritize livestock operations for BMP installations." Homeowners volunteered to participate, but septic systems were not replaced because a grant proposal was not funded. Some livestock BMP installations were completed.
Riparian Animal Management Project	Completed	PCEI	319 grant	A landowner agreed to exclude livestock from 300 ft of stream and planted the area with trees.
Walton Property Riparian restoration	Completed	PCEI	319 grant	Re-sloping and stabilization of approximately 8,258 sq ft, and re-vegetation of 21,292 sq ft of variable width buffer near the intersection of Lindsay Creek Rd and Gun Club Rd

Table 3: Status of activities recommended in the Draft Lindsay Nitrate Priority Area Ground Water Quality Management Plan. The plan did not specify entities responsible for specific tasks. Responsible entities have been added here where appropriate.

Task	Status	Entity Responsible	Funding Source	Description
Facilitate stakeholder meetings	Ongoing	DEQ	DEQ	DEQ formed the Hatwai/Lindsay Watershed Advisory Group in 2019 to facilitate stakeholder discussions.
Apply for §319 Grant	Completed	NPSWCD, PCEI	§319 Grant	NPSWCD and PCEI applied for §319 grants and received funding.
Educate private well owners about setbacks and other approaches to protecting wellheads	Unknown	not indicated in plan	Not identified	
Provide waste management education/training to private landowners who accept manure from animal feed lots for use as fertilizer	Unknown	not indicated in plan	Not identified	
Educate/train growers about how nutrient management, fertilizer application, and soil testing practices can be used to reduce nonpoint pollution	Ongoing	not indicated in plan	Not identified	University of Idaho Extension provides nutrient management education and training to growers.
Encourage private well owners to regularly test their well water.	Ongoing	DEQ	DEQ	DEQ samples private wells within the Lindsay Creek NPA annually, and provides nitrate test strips and education to well owners at public outreach events each year.
Reduce nitrate contributions from septic systems by promoting septic system maintenance.	Ongoing	PH-INCD	Not identified	Public Health – Idaho North Central Health District is responsible for conducting septic site evaluations, issuing septic permits, issuing septic tank pumper licenses, and conducting septic inspections according to Idaho Individual/Subsurface sewage disposal rules. DEQ provides technical guidance and assistance. Property owners are responsible for septic operation and maintenance.
Conduct ground water monitoring and present results to stakeholders and the public	Ongoing	DEQ	DEQ	DEQ has published multiple reports documenting surface water and ground water monitoring results. DEQ presented information at the Lewiston Plateau Ground Water Management Area Citizens advisory committee public meetings and Hatwai/Lindsay WAG public meetings.

Resource Concerns

Escherichia coli

DEQ developed an E. coli TMDL to protect secondary contact recreation use in Lindsay Creek. Idaho water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.110–160) designate secondary contact recreation as a beneficial use that must be protected in Lindsay Creek. Secondary contact recreation activities are those where water immersion and ingestion are unlikely (wading, fishing, etc.). (DEQ 2019).

DEQ attributed the entire E. coli load to nonpoint sources and did not develop load allocations for specific tributaries or source types (e.g., livestock, wildlife, human sources). The load allocation represents the total combined load allowable from all nonpoint sources. Load allocations are often calculated by subtracting a margin of safety from the load capacity. The Lindsay Creek TMDL did not use

a margin of safety for E. coli because of several conservative assumptions incorporated into the TMDL (Section 2.1.5). Table 4 shows the load allocations and reductions needed.

Table 4: Lindsay Creek E. coli load allocations (DEQ 2019)

Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Unit Number	Sample Site (Figure 2)	Current Load	Load Capacity	Load Allocation ^a	Load Reduction Required ^b
Lindsay Creek—1st and 2nd order tributaries	ID17060306CL003_02	LC3	456.6	126	126	330.6 (72%)
Lindsay Creek—3rd order	ID17060306CL003_03	LC1	657.9	126	126	531.9 (81%)

a. Load allocation (mpn/100 mL) = load capacity

b. Load reduction required (mpn/100 mL) = current load – load allocation; load reduction required (%) = 1-(load allocation/current load) * 100

Note: Units of most probable number (mpn)/100 mL are considered equivalent to cfu/100 mL.

Nutrients (NO₃+NO₂-N)

DEQ developed a nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen (NO₃+NO₂-N) TMDL to protect cold water aquatic life use, to prevent or reduce algal growths in Lindsay Creek, and to help address nitrate contamination in ground water (DEQ 2007). Idaho’s water quality standards designate cold water aquatic life as a use that must be protected in Lindsay Creek (IDAPA 58.01.02.110–160). Elevated nutrient concentrations can cause reduced dissolved oxygen concentrations and other conditions that negatively affect aquatic life.

For purposes of the TMDL review, DEQ used 2018 flow and NO₃+NO₂-N data from the control point to calculate 2018 existing loads, load capacities, and load allocations to be consistent with the TMDL (Table 5).

Sediment

DEQ developed a sediment TMDL to protect cold water aquatic life use in Lindsay Creek. Idaho’s water quality standards designate cold water aquatic life as a beneficial use that must be protected in Lindsay Creek (IDAPA 58.01.02.110–160). The load allocations are in table 6.

Table 5: Lindsay Creek subbasin NO3+NO2-N loads and allocations (DEQ 2019)

Sample Date	Flow (cfs)	NO ₃ +NO ₂ -N (mg/L)	Current Load	Load Capacity	Load Allocation ^a	Load Reduction Required ^b
			(lbs/day)			(%)
3-14-18	6.36	9.47	325	68.6	65.2	79.9
3-28-18	5.87	9.48	300	63.3	60.1	80
4-11-18	6.40	9.76	337	69.0	65.6	80.5
4-24-18	6.23	9.92	333	67.2	63.8	80.8
5-9-18	6.79	8.31	304	73.2	69.5	77.1
5-22-18	6.51	8.99	315	70.2	66.7	78.8
6-5-18	5.46	8.80	259	58.9	56.0	78.4
6-8-18	5.75	8.48	263	62.0	58.9	77.6
6-19-18	5.39	9.08	264	58.1	55.2	79.1
7-3-18	4.51	9.17	223	48.6	46.2	79.3
7-17-18	4.10	8.62	190	44.2	42.0	77.9
7-31-18	4.08	8.75	192	44.0	41.8	78.2
8-14-18	4.13	8.77	195	44.5	42.3	78.3
8-29-18	4.85	8.48	222	52.3	49.7	77.6
9-10-18	4.53	8.24	201	48.8	46.4	76.9

^a. Load allocation (lbs/day) = load capacity – (load capacity * 5% margin of safety)

^b. Load reduction required (lbs/day) = current load – load allocation; load reduction required (%) = 1-(load allocation/current load) * 100

Note: pounds (lbs)

Table 6: Lindsay Creek TSS loads and allocations (DEQ 2019)

Sample Date	Flow (cfs)	TSS (mg/L)	Current Load	Load Capacity	MOS	Load Capacity Available to Allocate	WLA	LA	Load Reduction Required ^b
						(lbs/day)			(%)
3-28-18	5.87	36.2	1150	2530	253	2095	62.8	2032	0
4-11-18	6.40	58.9	2030	2760	276	2285	68.5	2216	0
4-24-18	6.23	35.6	1200	2690	269	2227	68.8	2160	0
5-9-18	6.79	79.0	2890	2930	293	2426	72.8	2353	16
5-22-18	6.51	82.3	2890	2810	281	2327	69.8	2257	19
6-5-18	5.46	71.3	2100	2350	235	1946	58.4	1187	7
6-19-18	5.39	43.4	1260	2320	232	1921	57.6	1863	0
7-3-18	4.51	38.1	926	1940	194	1606	48.2	1558	0
7-17-18	4.10	44.9	992	1770	177	1466	44.0	1422	0
7-31-18	4.08	38.8	853	1760	176	1457	43.7	1413	0
8-14-18	4.13	28.5	634	1780	178	1474	44.2	1430	0
8-29-18	4.85	29.5	771	2090	209	1731	52.0	1679	0
9-10-18	4.53	27.5	671	1950	195	1614	48	1566	0

Current load = flow x TSS * 5.39; Load capacity = flow x 80 mg/L; MOS (lbs/day) = load capacity x 0.1; Available load = (Load capacity – MOS) – ((Load capacity – MOS) * reserve for growth), where reserve = 0.08; Waste Load Allocation (WLA) = available load * 0.03, Load Allocation (LA) = Available load – WLA.

Treatment

The Lindsay Creek WAG prioritized treatments by pollutant, with nutrients being the highest priority; bacteria and Sediment (respectively) as the next priorities. In addition to the significant interest by the State of Idaho there is strong interest among residents to actively address water quality issues in Lindsay Creek. The Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation district (NPSWCD) has been working in the watershed since 2001 with landowners. The actions that are not completed from Table 2 and 3, remain to be treatment actions that would benefit the Lindsay Creek watershed.

Nutrients

The WAG identified several specific Best Management Practices that would address Agricultural and Livestock Nutrient contributions to the pollutant load. These are as follows:

- o Buffer along drainage/filter systems (NRCS has a buffer protocol)
- o Decrease fertilizer application and increase nitrogen use efficiency with stabilizers and informed placement versus broadcast application
- o Encourage crop rotation
- o Maintain, protect, enhance wetlands (if possible to not actually be an addition of N)
- o Encourage/take adequate fertility samples (3 or more feet for cores)
- o Entities such as NPSWCD have tools (drone) to assist with precision ag
- o Waste management systems including storm water controls
- o Off-stream watering

- o Fencing
- o Overwintering management
- o Disseminate recommendations for acreage needed per animal for hobbyists
- o Encourage/educate public on general grazing/management practices

Priorities

- Lacking information, need to get an idea of if we stop certain activities what impact will it have and when will we see returns (how much nitrogen is waiting to be flushed from the system)
- Work with NRCS, others recommended by TWG to complete N input inventory/budget
- Scoping study to assess what information is needed to move forward with a model etc
- Data collection is needed to refine priorities, especially for voluntary action (potential to use 319 or the State Ag. Grant for data collection to inform management)

Bacteria

The WAG identified several specific Best Management Practices that would address Livestock Bacteria contributions to the pollutant load. These are as follows:

- o Contact landowners with livestock within a certain distance of the creek and those who have livestock obtaining water from the creek and promote manure management and off-stream watering

Sediment

The WAG identified several specific Best Management Practices that would address Agricultural and Livestock Sediment contributions to the pollutant load. These are as follows:

Gun Club Creek: spring fed, potential stormwater runoff issues, sediment washes down from upper reaches & drops out when gradient lessens.

- o Ephemeral gullies need buffer/gully vegetation, potential terracing of upland cropland, gully plugs, fallow management during summer
- o Slow water and create sinuosity
- o AG BMPs: tillage practices, vegetate drainage way, leave stubble into summer, structures to break up slope and structures to dissipate energy at urban interfaces

North Fork Lindsay Creek

- o Channel erosion, inadequate riparian buffer width
- o Some areas have livestock in the channel, smaller hobby farms so livestock are not being moved out offering no relief/regrowth of riparian
- o Steep, unstable channels/ephemeral gully issues with sediment runoff during high flows

- Specific BMPs to address gradient control and work with Ag. Producers to buffer streams in livestock areas, create grazing plans, and leave stubble over summer in upland agricultural fields
- Priority would be the lower segment of this section and a Cougar Ridge bare lot/road evaluation to better see inputs from that area

Other Tributaries in the watershed

- Same issues with ephemeral gullies, summer fallow management (leave stubble/maintain vegetation as long as possible/delay tillage)
- ID drainage ways over 8% slope for treatment priority, highly erodible land for NRCS programs
- For priority look at steep slopes/HEL and soil types and bank stability inventory

Priorities

1. Gun Club Road improvements because of the potential for improvement and high visibility.
2. Managing future construction and advocating for permanent erosion controls
3. Road treatments near creeks and bare banks
4. Ephemeral gully control (NRCS programs?)

Funding

Financial and technical assistance for installation of BMPs may be needed to ensure success of this implementation plan. The Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation Districts can assist interested landowners in actively pursuing potential funding sources to implement water quality improvements on private agricultural and grazing lands. The SWC and NRCS can provide technical assistance when needed. Many of these programs can be used in combination with each other to implement BMPs. These sources include (but are not limited to):

CWA 319 –These are Environmental Protection Agency funds allocated to Tribal entities and the State of Idaho. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) administers the Clean Water Act §319 Non-point Source Management Program for areas outside the Tribal Reservations. Funds focus on projects to improve water quality and are usually related to the TMDL process.

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/prog_issues/surface_water/nonpoint.cfm#management

Resource Conservation and Rangeland Development Program (RCRDP) –The RCRDP is a loan program administered by the ISWCC for implementation of agricultural and rangeland best management practices or loans to purchase equipment to increase conservation.

<http://www.scc.state.id.us/programs.htm>

Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF): PCSRF is a cost-share program administered through Office of Species Conservation (OSC). The program targets the restoration of anadromous fish habitat.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP): EQIP provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers in order to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, reduced soil erosion and sedimentation or improved or created wildlife habitat.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip/>

Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) - RCPP promotes coordination between NRCS and its partners to deliver conservation assistance to producers and landowners. NRCS provides assistance to producers through partnership agreements and through program contracts or easement agreements.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/farmland/rcpp/>

The Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) – ACEP provides financial and technical assistance to help conserve agricultural lands and wetlands and their related benefits.. Under the Agricultural Land Easements component, NRCS helps Indian tribes, state and local governments and non-governmental organizations protect working agricultural lands and limit non-agricultural uses of the land. Under the Wetlands Reserve Easements component, NRCS helps to restore, protect and enhance enrolled wetlands.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/easements/acep/>

Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) –The CTA provides free technical assistance to help farmers and ranchers identify and solve natural resource problems on their farms and ranches. This might come as advice and counsel, through the design and implementation of a practice or treatment, or as part of an active conservation plan. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cta/>

National Grazing Lands Coalition (NatGLC) –The National Grazing Lands Coalition’ promotes ecologically and economically sound management of grazing lands. Grants are available that facilitate the following: (1) demonstration of how improved soil health affects grazing lands sustainability (2) establishment of conservation partnerships, leadership and outreach, (3) education of grazing land managers, professionals, youth and the public (4) enhancement of technical capabilities, and (5) improvement in the understanding of the values and multiple services that grazing lands provide. <http://www.glci.org/>

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) –The CRP is a land retirement program for blocks of land or strips of land that protect the soil and water resources, such as buffers and grassed waterways <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index>

Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) –CIG is a voluntary program to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies for agricultural production.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/cig/>

State Revolving Loan Funds (SRF) –These funds are administered through the IDEQ.

<https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/grants-loans/water-system-construction-loans.aspx>

Conservation Security Program (CSP) –CSP is a voluntary program that rewards the Nation’s premier farm and ranch land conservationists who meet the highest standards of conservation environmental management.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/alphabetical/csp/>

HIP – This is an Idaho Department of Fish and Game program to provide technical and financial assistance to private landowners and public land managers who want to enhance upland game bird and waterfowl habitat. Funds are available for cost sharing on habitat projects in partnership with private landowners, non-profit organizations, and state and federal agencies.

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/wildlife/hip/default.cfm>

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program in Idaho – This is a U.S. Fish and Wildlife program providing funds for the restoration of degraded riparian areas along streams, and shallow wetland restoration. <http://www.fws.gov/partners/pdfs/ID-needs.pdf>

Idaho Transportation Department – Idaho transportation department has partially funded projects in the basins as part of their wetland mitigation program. <http://itd.idaho.gov/funding/>

Ecotrust – Ecotrust has provided matching funds on projects in the past that focus on restoration. <https://ecotrust.org/our-programs/water/>

Idaho Department of Lands – Forestry & Fire Grants – Includes the Landscape Scale Restoration Grants and the Western Fire Managers & Hazard Fuels Reduction Grants.

<https://www.idl.idaho.gov/grants/index.html>

Maintenance, Monitoring, Evaluation

DEQ will continue to monitor the watersheds as per Idaho Code 39-3611, using BURP protocol. The designated management agencies or the agency that funded the BMP installation will perform additional monitoring of BMP’s and the maintenance of installed BMP’s. The Clearwater and Idaho Soil and Water Conservation District’s monitor BMP installations to ensure proper maintenance of the practices. Typically, when a volunteer approaches the district for BMP assistance the district evaluates the current site-specific resource concerns.

Individual conservation planning with willing landowners will determine the most appropriate BMPs to install on a case-by-case basis.

References Cited

- DEQ (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality). 2019. *Lindsay Creek Subbasin TMDL Five-Year Review*. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Boise, ID: DEQ.
- DEQ (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality). 2009. *Lindsay Creek Nitrate Priority Area: Ground Water Quality Management Plan (Draft)*. Lewiston, ID: Lewiston Regional Office.
- DEQ (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality). 2007. *Lindsay Creek Watershed Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load*. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Boise, ID: DEQ.
- ISWCC (Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission). 2008. *Lindsay Creek Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plan for Agriculture*. Boise, ID: ISWC in cooperation with Nezperce Soil and Water Conservation District.