

July 15, 2006

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources
Northern Region
Suite No. 210
1910 Northwest Blvd.
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814-2615

RE: Permit Approval Notice 96-9250

RECEIVED

JUL 31 2006

DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

RECEIVED

JUL 27 2006

IDWR/North

Enclosed is the "Proof of Beneficial Use" form, completed to the best of my ability because our "reforesting (tree seedling planting) project" will extend over years. The Super-stock seedlings from the University of Idaho's Forestry Research Laboratory are being planted in areas of our property after cleanup. The reforestation plan was written by the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) after a forester's field visit on August 17, 2004. The field notes and IDL plan were given to the USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). I entered into a co-operator contract with the NRCS under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

I enclosed a copy of IDL's 14-page Forest Stewardship Plan (sent to us on October 18, 2005). I have also enclosed a copy (4 pages) of my EQIP Conservation Program Application/Contract (March 2005). The signed contract is on file with the NRCS office in Sandpoint.

The fenced garden/orchard area is built. Lake water is being used on our fruit trees. The raised beds will be built next spring. Although the "Beneficial Use" form talks in terms of the activity being completed the reforesting activity (will extend beyond 2007) and will fill in the property gradually. I broke my wrist in May of this year so my progress on the garden's raised beds has stopped until recovery.

Currently, I plan on watering the seedlings with lake water for the first couple of years depending on drought. Lake water is furnished from a bib where 5-gallon buckets are filled and transported by truck. Other seedlings in closer proximity receive water from the hose to a central point and hand watering can transport to seedlings. This increases seedling survivability during the dry, summer months.

Sincerely yours,



Irv. P. Jenkins
P. O. Box 453
Sagle, ID. 83860-0453

Cc: "Proof of Beneficial Use" form
IDL's Forest Stewardship Plan [14-pages]

USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service Conservation Program
Application/Contract [4-pages]
Personal check

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

PEND OREILLE LAKE AREA OFFICE
PEND OREILLE FOREST PROTECTIVE DISTRICT
2550 Highway 2 West
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
Phone: (208) 263-5104
Fax: Area (208) 263-0724
District (208) 265-7263

WINSTON WIGGINS - DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
JUL 27 2006
IDWR/North

October 18, 2005

Irv and Carol Jenkins
P. O. Box 453
Sagle, Idaho 83860

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins:

I enjoyed visiting with you and walking over your property. Your Forest Stewardship Management Plan has been completed and is enclosed along with some resource management information I thought you might find interesting and useful.

Since you have already signed a pledge, you are now enrolled in the Stewardship Program. You should start receiving the monthly newsletter/calendar listing upcoming classes and events relevant to forest landowners. You will also receive a Forest Stewardship Certificate and a sign is available to post on your property. You may pick up the sign at the Idaho Department of Lands office at any time from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The sign should be posted in a visible location on your property such as at the entrance or on the outside of a building.

I wish you the best of success in the management of your resources.

Sincerely,



Don Lyon
Resource Manager

DL:slc

enclosures

IDAHO FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLEDGE

Recognizing that Idaho forestlands can provide many benefits, among them:

- protection of soil and water resources
- habitat for fish and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species
- archeological, cultural, and historical sites
- forested range and wetlands
- aesthetic values and recreational opportunities
- healthy forests for economic timber harvesting and other productive management



- I HEREBY PLEDGE to manage all my contiguous forestland in a manner consistent with forest stewardship principles.
- I have consulted with a professional resource manager to develop a Landowner Forest Stewardship Plan. This plan addresses my own objectives.
- I will strive to carry out all aspects of my Landowner Forest Stewardship Plan to successful completion in order to maintain or improve those attributes of my forestland which contribute to a healthy and productive environment.

Carol Jenkins Carol Jenkins 7-13-04
Landowner Signature Print Name Date

IRV P. Jenkins IRV P. Jenkins 7/13/2004
Landowner Signature Print Name Date

IDAHO FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

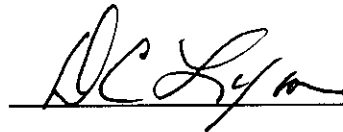
Name: Irv and Carol Jenkins
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 453, Sagle, Idaho 83860
Property Address: 1464 Glengary Bay Road, Sagle, Idaho 83860
Phone: (208) 265-9204

Legal Description: Township 56 North, Range 1 East, Section 17 -
RP56N01E171000A
Latitude: 48 12.544638 Longitude: 116 21.695512

County: Bonner
Acreage: 11.4
Residence: Family; Resident
Site visit: July 13, 2004

Resource: Donald Lyon, Idaho Department of Lands
Professional: Pend Oreille Lake Area, Sandpoint, ID 83864

Signature: _____



Elevation: 2,070 to 2,150 feet
Slope: Level to 7 percent
Aspect: All
Soil Type: No. 36, Pend Oreille-Hoodoo silt loam, 0 to 30 percent

This Forest Stewardship plan has been developed to provide Irv and Carol Jenkins with guidance in maintaining, protecting, and enhancing the valuable forest resources of their property. Once the State Stewardship Committee has approved the plan, they will become eligible to participate in the Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP).

This Forest Stewardship plan recommends general projects Irv and Carol can implement to meet their objectives. Before a specific project is started, they should have a qualified resource management professional design a detailed project description, which will become part of this plan.

All management activities must adhere to the Idaho Forest Practices Act and Fire Hazard Reduction laws.

DIRECTIONS TO PROPERTY

Take Highway 95 south from Sandpoint to Sagle Road. Turn east on Sagle Road and proceed approximately 9.1 miles to Camp Bay Road. Turn right on Camp Bay Road and proceed approximately 2.0 miles to Elliot Bay Road. Turn left on Elliot Bay Road and proceed approximately 1.7 miles to Elliot Bay. The Jenkins's property lies to the left at the head of the bay.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

This level to gently sloped property lies adjacent to Elliot Bay and the property lines extend into Lake Pend Oreille. Other than the shoreline, there are no other water features on the property. Approximately 80 percent of the property supports forest stands of varying size classes and species. The remainder of the property is in a residential site, an open meadow and a gravel beach. There is good access to the property and also throughout the property. The Elliot Bay Road passes over the south end of the property. Use of this road is covered by a community road access agreement. Additional access is provided by native material roads along the west boundary and adjacent to the east boundaries.

The property was purchased in August 2000. A land survey was conducted at that time. The construction of the residence began in mid-2004 and will be completed in early 2005.

To date, the landowners have worked with several agencies to obtain advice on the proper management of their resources. To biologically control the knapweed, in June and August 2004, they released 520 adult lesser knapweed flower weevils and 480 adult broad-nosed seed head weevils. This effort appears to be successful as we found knapweed seed heads with live larvae. The Jenkinses are to be commended for this innovative approach to weed control. They also planted some of the open areas in May 2005. Conversations with the landowners indicate a sincere desire to be good stewards of their natural resources.

SOIL INTERPRETATION

This property is located on a soil type as identified in the "Soil Survey of Bonner County Area, Idaho" and delineated on the attached aerial photo and contour map.

Pend Oreille-Hoodoo silt loam, 0 to 30 percent slopes, are found on mountain foot slopes between elevation levels of 2,100 to 3,600 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 32 inches and the average frost-free period is about 90 days. This soil type is about 50 percent Pend Oreille silt loam and 20 percent Hoodoo silt loam with the remaining 30 percent being included soils. The Pend Oreille soils are found on the higher areas and the Hoodoo soils in the swales and depressional areas.

The Pend Oreille soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in glacial till derived dominantly from granitic and metamorphic rock and has a surface of volcanic ash and windblown material. Permeability is moderate and effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is moderate. Runoff is medium to rapid and the hazard of water erosion is high to very high.

The Hoodoo soil is very deep and poorly drained. It formed in alluvium derived dominantly from volcanic ash. Permeability is moderate to a depth of about 52 inches and moderately slow below that depth. Effective rooting depth is limited by a seasonal high water table that is at a depth of 12 to 24 inches from February to June. Available water capacity is high. Runoff is slow to very slow and the hazard of water erosion is none to slight. This soil is subject to very long periods of flooding late in winter and in the spring.

This soil type is used mainly for timber production, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation and homesite development.

On the Pend Oreille soils, the main limitations for harvesting timber are the hazard of water erosion and the susceptibility of the soil to compaction. Plant competition is also a concern as any openings made in the canopy is invaded by brush which delays natural tree regeneration.

The Hoodoo soil portion is not suited to timber production. Road construction and hauling are limited by seasonal wetness.

This soil type can produce forage for livestock and big game animals. Annual production of forage can be as high as 2,000 pounds of air-dry vegetation per acre in areas of no tree encroachment.

No soil problems were noted during the site visit.

The landowners are very interested in protecting the valuable soil resource where possible, they would like to improve the organic content of the soil.

Recommendations:

1. Consider having samples of the soil tested for organic and nutrient content to help determine productivity and limiting factors. Various soil tests are available from the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service at (208) 263-8511. Additional information and technical assistance is available from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service at (208) 263-5310.
2. Minimize soil erosion and compaction during logging by using the appropriate timber harvest methods. Wheeled and tracked equipment can be used in gently sloped areas and cable yarding systems should be used on steeper ground to reduce soil erosion. The use of wheeled or tracked equipment when the soil is moist will cause

rutting, compacts the soil and damages roots of trees. For this reason, it is recommended that harvesting be done when the soil is dry or frozen. Use existing skid trails whenever possible. Lay out new skid trails in advance and keep skidding vehicles on these trails.

3. Re-establish plant cover on roads, skid trails and other bare areas as soon as possible after the soil has been disturbed. Use a non-sod building, native, wildlife/erosion control seed mixture such as the "Forest Service" mix which is available locally. Also, seed and mulch road cuts and fills.
4. Lightly and frequently irrigate lawn grasses, garden and ornamental plants as needed in summer.
5. Do not change or dump vehicle/equipment oil or other chemicals in the woods or fields.

WATER RESOURCES

Over three hundred feet of the property lies adjacent to Lake Pend Oreille which is classified as a Class 1 water body by the Idaho Forest Practices Act. This classification restricts the types of uses allowed on the lands adjacent to these water bodies.

An interesting feature is a dike along the east/west boundary line portion of the eastern boundary. There is a wet draw draining south from the pond/meadow to the north. Any surface water goes underground at the dike and flows below the surface to the lake. This results in a high water table in the Jenkins's meadow and supports the soil classification as previously described. The Jenkinse mentioned a possible spring in the vicinity of the metal building. This is probably associated with this high water table.

The landowners plan to apply a salt additive to the surface of the road between the residence and the lake to retard dust from getting into the lake.

Recommendations:

1. Follow the recommendations for Best Management Practices for Water Quality which is enclosed with this plan.
2. Avoid the use of pesticides not labeled for aquatic use on or near streams or wetlands. Follow label directions for use of suitable pesticides very carefully.
3. Consult with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (208-769-1414) when planning projects which have the potential of affecting streams, lakes and wetlands.

RECREATION and AESTHETIC QUALITY

Carol and Irv appreciate the natural setting of their property, the lake and the excellent views of the Cabinet Mountains, the mouth of the Clark Fork River and the Green Monarchs.

They plan to take full advantage of the beach and lake and to hike, snowshoe and cross country ski on their property. Also, they find enjoyment in managing their forest resources.

Their objectives for improving the recreation opportunities and aesthetic qualities are:

- Install a boat dock.
- Develop some low impact trails to supplement the existing logging roads.
- Create a "park like" appearance in the more mature stand and the young Douglas-fir stand in the southeastern portion of the property.
- Plant trees in some of the open areas to create a forested condition.

Recommendations:

1. Implementing the other management recommendations in this plan should enhance the recreational and aesthetic opportunities on this property.
2. Walking trails can be developed fairly easily by simply clearing downfall and debris from the desired route. Maintaining vegetation or using wood chips will help prevent erosion and reduce dust.
3. Flag the location of new trails to visualize how the location will improve access or provide a visually appealing route. Short sight distances are usually more appealing. Old skid trails or other existing trails can be connected to create a looped trail system.
4. Help prevent noxious weed invasions by minimizing soil disturbance. Use biological control methods as much as possible or other long term solutions, such as reforestation. The Bonner County Weed Control Specialist (208-265-1497) can provide guidance. If herbicides are used to control weeds, always follow label instructions exactly and make sure that the herbicides will not enter surface or ground water.
5. A Sand County Almanac by Aldo Leopold is suggested reading to gain a better understanding and appreciation for the quality of life available here and for ideas on how to enhance it.
6. A natural visual/noise abatement barrier can be established by planting staggered rows of conifer trees. Spacing of trees within the row should be determined by a distance which will allow branches to just touch when the trees are 10 to 15 feet tall.

The same considerations would apply to the distance between the rows. The number of rows needed will be dependent upon the effect desired. White pine, grand fir and Douglas-fir are probably best suited for this use, because of their faster height growth balanced with the amount of limbs and needles produced.

TIMBER and FOREST HEALTH

This property has been logged several times over the years with the latest being a selective harvest of the stand north of the residence about 10 years ago. There is evidence of a fire about 50 years ago. There are three distinct timber stands on the property: the mature trees in the vicinity of the residence and in the lower northeast corner, the small young Douglas-fir stand just northeast of the residence and the major stand on the northern two-thirds of the property.

The stands of older trees are mostly western redcedar, grand fir and Douglas-fir. They have diameters of 20 to 34 inches and heights of 110 to 130 feet. The diameter of one redcedar was estimated to be six feet. There are some small law log size trees interspersed with the larger trees, but very few seedling/sapling size trees. Also, mistletoe was noted in several of the Douglas-fir. These conditions may not present a problem, as the owners intend to develop a park-like appearance for these stands.

The larger trees would be retained and the mistletoe will not kill these trees for many years. The better intermediate trees should also be retained to create a two storied stand. The poorer intermediate trees and most of the understory trees should be removed to create an open, park-like appearance.

The major stand over most of the property is an uneven-aged stand of predominantly Douglas-fir, grand fir and western redcedar. There is a minor component of western larch, western white pine, ponderosa pine and birch. The previous harvest took most of the trees of commercial size, therefore, the current stand is small saw log size or seedling/sapling size. Tree density is much greater along the west side of this stand and currently would benefit from pre-commercial thinning. Favor white pine, western redcedar, western larch and Douglas-fir for retention. The east side of this stand tends to be drier and has much fewer stems per acre with very little natural regeneration. This area would benefit from inter-planting of ponderosa pine and western larch. Douglas-fir is not recommended for planting in this area because of the existing mistletoe infection.

The young, uneven-aged stand of Douglas-fir would benefit from a thinning in the near future. Spacing should be determined by the owners' objectives for this stand.

Based upon the site index for this soil, the grand fir and white pine should reach 70 to 75 feet in height in 50 years. The Douglas-fir should reach 115 feet in height in 100 years. This is about average for Bonner County. Borings of several trees showed good to excellent diameter growth.

Overall, these stands appear to be of average health. As previously noted, mistletoe is present in the Douglas-fir. The main impact of this disease is that it slows the growth of the tree. Also noted was bronze birch borer in the birch and fir engraver beetle in the grand fir. No blister rust was noted in the white pine.

Recommendations:

1. See above recommendations specific to your timber stands.
2. In general, the greater the diversity of species and structure in a forest, the healthier that forest will be. Maintain or increase forest diversity through thinning, harvesting and planting practices that maintain all age classes and species in the stand.
3. Conduct a sanitation harvest on a regular basis to remove dead/dying, poor quality, less commercially valuable trees and trees with insect and disease problems. This harvest also can produce a supply of firewood.
4. In the case where the overstory is vigorous and well spaced, as it would be following a selection harvest, yet there is a dense understory, consider a pre-commercial thinning. This would involve a thinning from below to remove suppressed trees in the lower crown classes. This type of thinning is highly beneficial for fire protection by removing ladder fuels that could quickly turn a light creeping ground fire into a crown fire.
5. When planting in areas where big game utilization is common, consider providing protection to the newly planted stock to discourage browsing of the recently planted trees. Protection can be provided by netting tubes or chemical spray repellants. Contact the Idaho Department of Lands for sources.
6. Adequate slash disposal is important for the reduction of fire hazard and site preparation for tree regeneration (natural seeding or hand planting). Smaller material (under 2 inches) can be lopped and scattered to aid in nutrient recycling. Larger material can be used for firewood, wood chips, fence posts, etc. or piled for burning within a few months. However, plan to leave at least six logs per acre, 6 inches diameter or larger, scattered around the site to benefit long term soil productivity and provide habitat for wildlife. The best species to leave are western redcedar, Douglas-fir, western larch, western white pine, and ponderosa pine.
7. Slash piles created by logging can be legally burned without a burn permit between October 21st and May 9th of each year. The Department of Lands offices in Sandpoint or Priest Lake issue permits during the closed burn season (May 10th to October 20th). It is recommended that large slash piles be burned in the fall as spring burning can sometimes result in "holdover" fires which might escape during the dry summer months.

8. Pre-commercial thinning and reforestation projects may be eligible for cost share assistance on a first come/first served basis through the Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP).
9. The grand fir engraver beetle, *Scolytus*, is very common in young grand fir in this area. An attack by these beetles in young trees usually results in girdling of the cambium layer just under the bark and mortality results in a short period.
10. The bronze birch borer is a recently introduced pest that is killing many of the birches in this area. It is possible to save individual ornamental trees, but it is generally not economically feasible to treat infested trees in a forest situation.
11. Historically, western white pine in this area has been infected by blister rust and it has resulted in the mortality of huge stands. The disease is transmitted to the white pine from ribes which is an alternate host. Be aware that an infected white pine cannot infect another white pine. It must be transmitted through the alternate host. Remove badly infected white pine, especially trees with cankers on the tree bole. In many cases, the infected tree branches can be pruned to save the tree. Also, the chances for blister rust infection can be greatly reduced by pruning the lower branches of healthy white pine. Remove the lower branches up to 6 to 8 feet but never prune more than one third of the live crown on smaller trees. This results in less surface area for the ribes spores to land on and begin infection.
12. Dwarf mistletoe is a parasitic plant that has evolved along with its host trees. There are five species of dwarf mistletoe in Idaho. Each species of dwarf mistletoe is host specific, so the mistletoe that infects the Douglas-fir will not infect larch and vice versa. Control of dwarf mistletoe mainly involves removing heavily infected trees and planting seedlings of the susceptible species farther than 30 feet from infected trees. Pruning may be an option for ornamental trees, but is probably not possible or practical for an entire stand.
13. Trees killed by bark beetles should be removed (chipped, burned or otherwise destroyed) before the beetles are able to complete their life cycle (usually over winter).

WILDLIFE

This property provides adequate habitat for the wildlife species which are currently in the area. There is sufficient hiding and thermal cover. Browse plants are available but in limited amounts. Following is a listing of the wildlife which have been observed on the property.

Frequently Seen

whitetail deer
pine squirrel

Occasionally Seen

coyote
raccoon

Seldom Seen

elk scat (not seen)

Frequently Seen

ground squirrel
ruff grouse
California quail
forest birds
hummingbirds

Occasionally Seen

Pileated woodpecker
boa snake

Seldom Seen

Fish are present in Lake Pend Oreille adjacent to this property.

The landowners would like to provide more browse species and nests for cavity nesters.

Recommendations:

1. See enclosed literature on bird houses and managing for cavity nesters.
2. Timber harvest and thinning is likely to improve cover and forage for grazing and browsing animals because undergrowth vegetation will grow taller, denser and more varied as the forest floor receives more sunlight. During and after timber harvest, maintain clumps of tall brush, conifer seedlings and saplings as hiding cover for deer and other animals.
3. Woodpeckers can help prevent insect epidemics. Protect *at least* three snags per acre greater than 12 inches in diameter and 20 feet tall as nest sites for cavity users. Western larch and hardwoods are best but Douglas-fir and western redcedar are also acceptable. Designate at least three live trees as future snag replacements.
4. Scattered large woody debris, three inches diameter or larger, provides habitat for a number of small wildlife species and benefits long-term soil productivity. Try to leave at least six logs per acre (the larger the better).
5. Plant native forage and shrubs to attract big game. Recommended species are: red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), redstem ceanothus (*Ceanothus sanguineus*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), Douglas hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*), mountain ash (*Sorbus Scopulina*), elderberry (*Sambucus*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), juniper (*Juniperus*), clover, orchard grass, fescue, and wheatgrasses.
6. When reseeding trails, roads or other bare areas, plant native forbs and grasses attractive to grazing animals.
7. Landscape the yard with shrubs, flowers and trees (preferably native species) that are attractive to birds. Some examples of commercially available native plants are serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.), Douglas hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*),

mountain ash (*Sorbus Scopulina*), elderberry (*Sambucus spp.*), orchard grass, and wheatgrasses.

8. Construct and install bat and birdhouses (see enclosed information for plans). Bluebirds are cavity nesters. Meadows and hayfields can provide excellent habitat for bluebirds if bluebird houses or appropriate snags are available. Goose nest platforms and wood duck boxes are available from the Idaho Fish and Game Department (208-769-1414).
9. Property boundaries should be posted to reflect landowner hunting preference. (Contact Idaho Fish and Game Department (208) 769-1414.)
10. Keep pets under control at all times. Even the most gentle dogs and cats will instinctively chase and harm deer and other wildlife. Deer and other big game depend on fat reserves rather than forage for survival in winter, so being chased can be fatal to these animals. Cats who spend time outdoors should wear bell collars to help warn birds of their approach.

THREATENED and ENDANGERED SPECIES

Species which may be found in Bonner County and are currently listed as threatened or endangered are: grizzly bear, woodland caribou, peregrine falcon, eagles, and Dolly Varden trout. The Canadian lynx has been nominated for classification but has not been listed.

No known threatened or endangered species are known to use the property. The landowners' objective is not to encourage, but also not harm or destroy any threatened or endangered species or habitat found on the property.

Bald eagles are very likely to be seen in the area because of the proximity of Lake Pend Oreille and because waterfowl and fish (prey species) are available. No nests or roost trees have been observed on the property to date.

- Contact the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (208-769-1414) for additional information about improving habitat for bald eagles.
- Preserve potential bald eagle roost and nest trees.
- Try to keep disturbances to a minimum during times when eagles are present.

RANGE

The meadow would provide grazing opportunities for livestock. The landowners currently do not intend to use the resource for this purpose.

ARCHEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, and HISTORIC SITES

No sites with archeological, cultural or historic significance are known to occur on this property. However, if a site is located during project implementation, protect the site

from further disturbance until a trained archeologist can determine if the site is significant and warrants further protection. Contact the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (208-334-3847).

PLANTS FOUND ON THE PROPERTY

Trees	Shrubs	Forbs	Noxious Weeds	Grasses/Sedges
birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	black raspberry (<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>)	bracken fern (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>)	Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	orchard grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)
Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	buffaloberry (<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>)	clover (<i>Trifolium sp.</i>)	St. John's wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	pinegrass (<i>Calamagrotis rubescens</i>)
grand fir (<i>Abies grandis</i>)	mountain maple (<i>Acer glabrum</i>)	horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>)		timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>)
Juniper (<i>Juniperus sp.</i>)	oceanspray (<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>)			wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron sp.</i>)
lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	Oregon grape (<i>Berberis repens</i>)			
ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	rose (<i>Rosa</i>)			
quaking aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)	snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>)			
western larch (<i>Larix occidentalis</i>)				
western redcedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)				
western white pine (<i>Pinus monticola</i>)				



Jenkins Property T56N R1E S17

RECEIVED
JUL 27 2006



- Soils
- Streams
 - Class 1
 - Class 2
- Domestic Water Use

500 0 500 Feet





Jenkins Property T56N R1E S17

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IDWR/North



- Soils
- Streams
- Class 1
- Class 2
- Domestic Water Use

500 0 500 Feet



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JUL 27 2006

IDWR/North

OMB No. 0578-0013

CCC-1200 3/2005	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION		1. State & County Code	16017
CONSERVATION PROGRAM APPLICATION/CONTRACT			2a. Farm Number	461
			b. Tract Number(s)	479
			3. Contract Number:	7402115A826
			4a. Primary Fund Code:	EQIP General FA
			b. Additional Fund Code(s):	
			5. HUA Number:	17010214
			6. Total Treated Acres:	9.5
THIS is an APPLICATION to participate in the:				
7. PROGRAM (Check One)	a. Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA)		b. Conservation Security Program (CSP)	c. Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) ☒
On the farm identified above the Applicant agrees to participate in the identified program if the offer is accepted by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The undersigned person shall hereafter be referred to as "the Applicant." The Applicant understands that starting a practice prior to CCC approval causes the practice to be ineligible for program financial assistance and the applicant will obtain the landowners signature on the contract to install structural practices. By signing this application, the applicant acknowledges; receipt of the following forms: CCC-1200, the ccc-1200 appendix and any addenda thereto, which are incorporated by reference herein and made a part of the contract.				
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (signature of individual or authorized representative of entity or joint operation)			DATE	
7a. Limited Resource Producer and Beginning Farmer Certification				
I _____ certify that I am a: ☐ LIMITED RESOURCE PRODUCER (EQIP); ☐ BEGINNING FARMER/RANCHER (EQIP, CSP), as per the following guidelines:				
Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher: A Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher has the following characteristics: (a) A person with direct or indirect gross farm sales not more than \$100,000 in each of the previous two years (to be increased starting in FY 2004 to adjust for inflation using Prices Paid By Farmers Index as compiled by NASS), and (b) Has a total household income at or below the national poverty level for a family of four, or less than 50 percent of county median household income (to be determined annually using Commerce Department Data), in each of the previous two years. An entity or joint operation can be a Limited Resource Producer if all individual members qualify as a Limited Resource Producer.		Beginning Farmer or Rancher: (a) Has not operated a farm or ranch, or who has operated a farm or ranch for not more than 10 consecutive years. This requirement applies to all members of an entity, and (b) Will materially and substantially participate in the operation of the farm or ranch. (i) In the case of a contract with an individual, individually or with the immediate family, material and substantial participation requires that the individual provide substantial day-to-day labor and management of the farm or ranch, consistent with the practices in the county or State where the farm is located. (ii) In the case of a contract made with an entity, all members must materially and substantially participate in the operation of the farm or ranch. Material and substantial participation requires that the members provide some amount of the management, or labor and management necessary for day-to-day activities, such that if the members did not provide these inputs, operation of the farm or ranch would be seriously impaired.		
NOTE: All applicants that certify eligibility as a Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher or Beginner Farmer or Rancher will provide all records necessary to justify their claim as requested by a CCC representative. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide accurate data. False certifications are subject to criminal and civil fraud statutes.				
Signature			Date	

8. Contract Language

THIS CONTRACT is entered into between the Commodity Credit Corporation (referred to as "CCC") and the undersigned owners, operators, or tenants (referred to as "Owner", "Operator", & "Tenant"; respectively) on the farm identified above. The undersigned person or persons shall hereafter be referred to as "the Participant". The Participant agrees to participate in the program designated in Section 7 from the date the Contract is executed by CCC to the contract expiration date in Section 9. The Participant also agrees to implement the plan of operations developed and approved by the Participant and CCC. Additionally, the Participant and CCC agree to comply with the terms and conditions contained in this Contract, including the appendix to this Contract, entitled "Appendix to Form CCC-1200" for the applicable program (referred to as "Appendix"), and any other addenda thereto. The Participant also agrees to pay such applicable liquidated damages in an amount specified in the Appendix for the applicable program if the Participant cancels the agreement before the contract expires or the CCC terminates the contract.

CCC-1200 3/2005	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION	1. State & County Code 16017
CONSERVATION PROGRAM APPLICATION/CONTRACT		2a. Farm Number 461
		b. Tract Number(s) 479
		3. Contract Number: 7402115A826
		4a. Primary Fund Code: EQIP General FA
		b. Additional Fund Code(s):
		5. HUA Number: 17010214
		6. Total Treated Acres: 9.5

9a. PERFORMANCE/PAYMENT SCHEDULED FOR CONTRACT

Applicant: IRV JENKINS				County: BONNER				State: Idaho				
ITEM NO.	FIELD	TECHNICAL PRACTICE		Service Life	PLANNED AMOUNT (units)	Cost/Unit Incentive Payment	COST SHARE (%)	YEAR SCHEDULED				
		Code	Description					2005	2006	2007		
1	Fields: 2	382	Fence	20	1,800.0 ft	\$2.08 /ft	50%	\$1,875				
2	Fields: 2	612	Tree and Shrub Establishment	15	1.0 ac	\$1,100.00 /ac	50%	\$550				
3	Fields: 2	595	Pest Management	1	3.0 ac	\$40.00 /ac	50%		\$60			
4	Fields: 2	612	Tree and Shrub Establishment	15	1.0 ac	\$1,100.00 /ac	50%		\$550			
5	Fields: 2	612	Tree and Shrub Establishment	15	1.0 ac	\$1,100.00 /ac	50%		\$550			

CCC-1200 3/2005	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION	1. State & County Code	16017
CONSERVATION PROGRAM APPLICATION/CONTRACT		2a. Farm Number	461
		b. Tract Number(s)	479
		3. Contract Number:	7402115A826
		4a. Primary Fund Code:	EQIP General FA
		b. Additional Fund Code(s):	
		5. HUA Number:	17010214
		6. Total Treated Acres:	9.5

2b. FARM & TRACT NUMBER(S), (Continued):

4b. ADDITIONAL FUND CODE(S), (Continued):

9b. AGREEMENT PERIOD

Contract Start Date:

Contract Expiration Date:

NOTE: Contract can expire no earlier than one year after the last scheduled practice is certified completed to standards and specifications.

	TOTAL	2005	2006	2007							
Total FA:	\$3,585	\$2,425	\$610	\$550							
Total TA:											
Total Contract Obligations:	\$3,585	\$2,425	\$610	\$550							

10. CONTRACT PARTICIPANTS

NAME, ADDRESS, and PHONE NUMBER	OW	OP	PAYMENT SHARES (%)	ID NUMBER: 1/ 565605505
IRV JENKINS PO BOX 453 SAGLE, ID 83860		✓	100.00	SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

11. CCC USE ONLY - Payments according to the shares approved.

SIGNATURE OF CCC REPRESENTATIVE
Contract commitment by Jeffrey F Stewart
USDA electronic signature; manual signature not required.
Date: 6/30/2005

1/ Joint operation ID, if applicable.

CCC-1200 3/2005	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION	1. State & County Code	16017
CONSERVATION PROGRAM APPLICATION/CONTRACT		2a. Farm Number	461
		b. Tract Number(s)	479
		3. Contract Number:	7402115A826
		4a. Primary Fund Code: b. Additional Fund Code(s):	EQIP General FA
		5. HUA Number:	17010214
		6. Total Treated Acres:	9.5

CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS (+/-)

AMOUNT.	NRCS INITIAL	DATE	COMMENTS
A.			
B.			
C.			
D.			
E.			
F.			
G.			
H.			
I.			
J.			
K.			
L.			
M.			
N.			
O.			
P.			
Q.			
R.			
S.			
T.			
U.			
V.			

PUBLIC BURDEN STATEMENT

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0578-0013. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 45/0.75 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

PRIVACY ACT

NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, (5 U.S.C. 552a). The authority for requesting the following information is 7 CFR 1466 (EQIP), 7 CFR 1469 (FPP), 7 CFR 636 (WHIP), and Public Law 106-224, Section 133(b), AMA, and Section 211(b), SWCA. The information will be used to allow a farmer, rancher, or landowner to apply for conservation benefits under the terms and conditions of the contract. Furnishing the required information is necessary to determine properly the eligible land for the applicable program benefits. Failure to furnish the requested information will result in the applicant being unable to apply for or receive benefits under the applicable programs. This information may be provided to other agencies, IRS, Department of Justice, or other State or Federal Law Enforcement agencies, and in response to a court magistrate or administrative tribunal. The provisions of criminal and civil fraud statutes, including 18 U.S.C. 286, 287, 371, 641, 651, 1001; 15 U.S.C. 714m; and 31 U.S.C. 3729 may also be applicable to the information provided.

USDA NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

"The U.S. 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, audiotope, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer."

Conservation Plan Map

Date: 6/14/2005

Customer(s): IRV JENKINS

District: BOUNDARY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT *BOULDER*

Approximate Acres: 11

Legal Description: SW1/4 SEC17 T56N R1E

Field Office: SANDPOINT SERVICE CENTER

Agency: NRCS

Assisted By: Michael B Duval

RECEIVED
JUL 27 2006
DWH/North



Legend

 Consplan

 twp100k_a_id017

 plss_a_id017

Image: naip_1-1_1n_s_id017_2004_1.sid



190 0 190 380 570 760 Feet



Soils

Date: 6/14/2005

Customer(s): IRV JENKINS *BONDER*
District: BOUNDARY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Approximate Acres: 11
Legal Description: SW1/4 SEC17 T56N R1E

Field Office: SANDPOINT SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS

Assisted By: Michael B Duval

RECEIVED
JUL 27 2006
IDWB/North



Legend



-  Consplan
-  soil_a_16604

Image: naip_1-1_1n_s_id017_2004_1.sid

120 0 120 240 360 480
Feet



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Water Permit Report 96-9250

WATER RIGHT NUMBER: 96-9250

Owner Type Name and Address

Current Owner IRV P JENKINS
 PO BOX 453
 SAGLE, ID 83860
 (208)265-9204

Priority Date: 07/11/2005

Basis:

Status: Active

Source Tributary

PEND OREILLE LAKE

PEND OREILLE RIVER

Beneficial Use From To Diversion Rate Annual Volume

IRRIGATION 04/01 to 10/31 0.120 CFS
 Total Diversion: 0.120 CFS

Location of Point(s) of Diversion

PEND OREILLE LAKE L2 (SW1/4NE1/4) Sec. 17, Twp 56N, Rge 01E, B.M. BONNER County

Place of Use

IRRIGATION

Twp	Rge	Sec	NE				NW				SW				SE				Totals
			NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	
56N	01E	17		7.6	2.7		.2												10.5
				L 1	L 2														

Total Acres: 10.5

Conditions of Approval:

1. 004 This right does not grant any right-of-way or easement across the land of another.
2. R62 This right when combined with all other rights shall provide no more than 0.02 cfs per acre nor more than 3.0 afa per acre at the field headgate for irrigation of the lands above.

Remarks:Comments:

1. kwalker 9/13/2005 POD
Comment: Updated shape
2. kwalker 9/13/2005 POU
Comment: Updated Shape

Dates and Other Information:

Permit Proof Due Date: 9/1/2006
 Permit Proof Made Date:
 Permit Approved Date: 9/14/2005
 Permit Moratorium Expiration Date:
 Enlargement Use Priority Date:
 Enlargement Statute Priority Date:
 Field Exam Date:
 Date Sent to State Office:
 Date Received at State Office:
 State or Federal:
 Owner Name Connector:
 Water District Number:
 Generic Max Rate Per Acre: 0.02
 Generic Max Volume Per Acre: 3
 Swan Falls Trust or Nontrust:
 Swan Falls Dismissed:
 DLE Act Number:
 Carey Act Number:
 Mitigation Plan: False

Combined Use Limits:Water Supply Bank: