

# White River RC&D Area Plan of Work: 2009—2013



*Serving as a catalyst to nurture, promote and develop volunteer efforts in providing local solutions for local concerns; thereby enhancing the quality of life within the White River RC&D Area.*

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## **SECTION 1: ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW**

### **1.1 – Vision Statement**

The Vision of the White River RC&D is to encourage awareness, education and wise land use which will promote the conservation of local resources, and improve the quality of life within the area.

### **1.2. – Mission Statement**

The Mission of the White River RC&D is to serve as a catalyst to nurture, promote and develop volunteer efforts in providing local solutions for local concerns; thereby enhancing the quality of life within the White River RC&D Area.

### **1.3 – Council Structure**

The White River RC&D Council is the governing body of the organization. As such, it is an independent, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization formed to advance the conservation, development, and proper use of natural and human resources within the region. It is organized exclusively for charitable, educational, and scientific purposes, including such purposes as the distribution to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or tax code of the State of Indiana or corresponding section 9 of any future federal tax code.

The purpose of the organization is to provide the local leadership required for developing and carrying out a regional plan for the orderly conservation, improvement, development and wise use of the natural and human resources in the White River RC&D to enhance the quality of life of people in the area. The members of the Council shall consist of the appointed members of the paying sponsors.

The objectives of the White River RC&D Council are to:

1. develop and carry out an RC&D Regional Plan in an effort to improve economic, cultural, social, educational and environmental conditions;
2. cooperate with other local and regional organizations and agencies with the same purposes;
3. create a general awareness by all citizens of the urgency and the need for an orderly development, conservation and utilization of the resources of the area;
4. provide technical, financial, educational, and other services required to develop and maintain an active RC&D Regional Plan; and
5. provide guidance and leadership to local communities, groups and agencies in carrying out the White River RC&D Regional Plan.

The duties of the Council include:

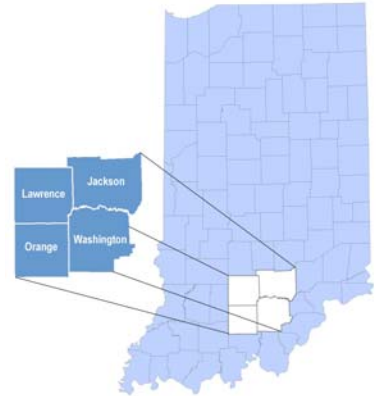
- A. Conduct and direct the activities of the organization.
- B. Evaluate, adopt or reject, and assign priorities to RC&D activities submitted to them by sponsors and others.

- C. Invite representatives of agencies and organizations to explain how RC&D activities might be accomplished.
- D. Organize needed committees and give charges and instructions to the same.
- E. Cooperate with other organizations for information and assistance to prepare and update the RC&D regional plan and carry out activities.
- F. Cooperate with other organizations, corporations, agencies, etc., in planning and carrying out endeavors to improve the social and economic welfare of the people.
- G. Designate one or more members to represent the organization at meetings, hearings, etc, considered desirable.
- H. Cooperate with local/regional community development councils to coordinate RC&D activities with their objectives.
- I. Establish special committee or representatives to help assemble information, prepare RC&D activities and follow up with evaluations.

## SECTION 2: OVERVIEW OF THE AREA

The White River Resource Conservation and Development was officially incorporated in 2001 to help address natural resource needs in south central Indiana. The White River RC&D brings people together to identify needs and foster opportunities in the economic, environmental, and social areas of south central Indiana.

The White River RC&D consists of four south central counties including Jackson, Lawrence, Orange and Washington and encompasses nearly 1,198,133 acres. The counties are fairly similar in size with Orange being the smallest at 255,693 acres, and Washington being the largest at 329,226 acres. Existing RC&Ds adjoining the White River RC&D are Historic Hoosier Hills to the east, Hoosier Heartland to the north, Sycamore Trails and Four Rivers to the west and Lincoln Hills to the South.



The heart of the area is approximately 1 hour north of Louisville, Kentucky and 1<sup>1/2</sup> hours south of Indianapolis, Indiana. In 2000, the total population for the area was 133,786. The estimated population in 2006 increased to approximately 136,538. Washington County is currently the fastest growing county in the area, and it was estimated to grow about 3.1 percent from 2000-2006. Lawrence County is the slowest growing county in the area with an estimated 1.1 percent from 2000-2006. The area is generally rural in nature, with no major metropolitan areas. Average population density ranges from a low of 48.3 persons per square mile in Orange County to a high of 102.3 in Lawrence County. Over half the population of the region (52 percent) is rural. Seymour, population 18,101, is the largest town in the area. Because of rapid and largely uncontrolled residential development, mainly in the south eastern part of the county, the rural population in Washington County is growing, with only 32.4 percent of the population in towns. The rapid urbanization of the county results in a significant burden on the county infrastructure, a decrease in farm and timberland, and resource degradation.

### 2.1 – Demographics

#### 2.1.1 - Cities

The county seats of Jackson, Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties are Brownstown (2,978), Bedford (13,768), Paoli (3,844) and Salem (6,172). While there are no major metropolitan areas in the White River RC&D, major towns in the region include Seymour, the largest town in the RC&D with a population of 18,101, Crothersville (1,570), Mitchell (4,567), Orleans (2,273) and French Lick (1,941). None of the counties are densely populated and the average population density ranges from a low of 48.3 persons per square mile in Orange County to a high of 102.3 persons per square mile in Lawrence County.

#### 2.1.2 – Population

According to the 2000 census, the total population in the region was 133,786. In 2006, the population was estimated to increase to 136,538. County populations range from a low of 19,659 in Orange County to a high of 46,413 in Lawrence County. Washington County is currently experiencing the highest population growth – 3.1 percent for the 2000-2006 period. While Lawrence County currently has the greatest

population, it has the lowest growth rate at 1.1 percent for the same period. The state average growth is 3.8 percent.

Population diversity - by race - is low, with Washington County the least diverse at 97.8 percent white, and Jackson County the most diverse at 93.2 percent white. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin make up the largest category reported as non-white in Jackson County, falling just short of the state average of 4.8 percent.

**Table 1: Population Diversity in White River RC&D Region by Percentage**

	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Natives	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Two or more races
Jackson	93.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	4.5	0.7
Lawrence	97.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	*	1.1	0.7
Orange	97.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7
Washington	97.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	0.9	0.6
State	83.9	8.9	0.3	1.3	*	4.8	1.1

\* Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

## 2.2 – Natural Resources

### 2.2.1 – Forestry

Identified in the 2007-2008 Indiana Agricultural Statistics Bulletin, woodlands make up approximately 122,540 acres, or 10.2% of the White River RC&D region. Forestland has dropped by nearly 20,000 acres since the White River RC&Ds inception in 2001. However, while acreage has decreased in the past 8 years, each of the four White River RC&D counties are ranked in the top ten for the State for woodland acres, with Washington County ranked number one and Lawrence County ranked number two.

The existing woodlands are characterized by a rich variety of high quality hardwoods. Commercial species include white oak, red oak, black oak, sugar maple, black walnut, white ash, black cherry, yellow poplar, and hickory. Some of the best quality white oak is grown in the area and is exported worldwide. There are several primary and secondary wood-using industries in the region that contributes to the local economies.

#### 2.2.1.a – Hoosier National Forest

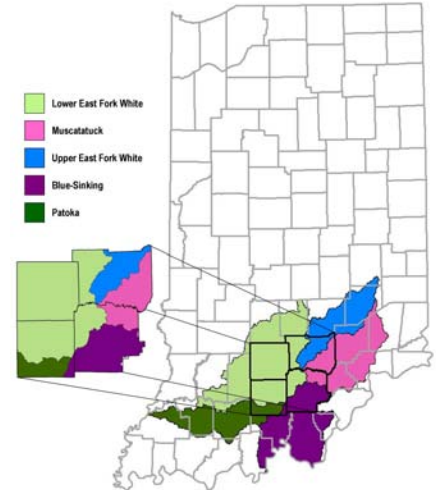
The Hoosier National Forest, in the hills of south central Indiana, is a property managed by the United States Forest Service. It has a total area of 201,047 acres. It is headquartered in Bedford (Lawrence County).

Much of Hoosier National Forest is over karst, responsible for the many caves in south-central Indiana. Included in Hoosier National Forest is the Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area, the only recognized wilderness area left in Indiana. This means that no motorized vehicles are allowed in the area, and instead mules and horses must be used to maintain hiking trails.

Hoosier National Forest lies in parts of nine counties in southern Indiana. In descending order of forestland area they are Perry, Orange, Crawford, Jackson, Monroe, Brown, Lawrence, Martin, and Dubois counties.

**2.2.2.b – Watersheds**

The major watersheds located in the White River RC&D are the Lower East Fork White River, the Upper East Fork White River, Muscatatuck River, the Blue-Sinking River and Patoka River. This is an area characterized by flat to rolling cropland and rolling to steep hills of pasture and woodlands. The majority of the area is in an un-glaciated region on the state with soils developed from sandstone, limestone, and shale bedrock. Geologically, south-central Indiana is located in the Mitchell Karst Plain. The limestone bedrock has cracked and dissolved solution channels over time. These channels (sinkholes, caverns, and underground voids) provide complex problems in groundwater protection and other environmental challenges, including: groundwater pollution; protection of endangered karst species and environments; development of plans to control urban runoff and septic effluent; and animal waste management. Several of the streams throughout the White River RC&D are listed on IDEM's 303d impaired waterbodies list.



**2.3 – Agriculture**

According to the 2008-2008 Indiana Agricultural Statistics Bulletin, the White River RC&D area has approximately 640,899 acres of farmland, accounting for approximately 53.5% of the land use within the region. While this area is considered to be a heavily agricultural area by locals, when comparing it to other counties around Indiana, it is ranked low in cropland, with Jackson County being ranked the highest of all four counties in both corn and soybeans at 58 (ranking is out of the 92 Indiana Counties).

**Table 2: Corn and Soybean Statistics in White River RC&D Region**

	Planted Acres	Harvested Acres	Yield	Production	State Ranking
<b>Jackson County</b>					
Corn	77,000	74,500	114	8,512,000	58
Soybean	56,100	55,700	31	1,737,800	58
<b>Lawrence County</b>					
Corn	19,500	18,600	133	2,472,400	82
Soybean	18,100	17,800	30	536,100	80
<b>Orange County</b>					
Corn	25,100	24,800	146	3,625,800	76
Soybean	16,800	16,500	31	509,100	81
<b>Washington County</b>					
Corn	47,700	45,000	129	5,796,600	68
Soybean	34,800	34,300	26	894,400	75

While the area may not be high in cropland comparative to other Indiana counties, it is, however, an area that is flourishing with livestock operations. According to the January 2008 Indiana Agricultural Statistics, the White River RC&D region has two of the top ten counties for cattle numbers – Lawrence (ranked at number 6) and Washington (ranked at 5).

**Table 3: Cattle in White River RC&D Region**

	All	Beef	Milk	State Ranking
Jackson	16,100	4,300	2,300	13
Lawrence	22,000	10,600	500	6
Orange	12,200	4,900	*	25
Washington	26,500	9,800	1,400	5

\* Not reported

## 2.4 – Socio-Economic Information

### 2.4.1 - Education

With a state percentage of high school graduates at 82.1, each county falls short of the mark. The percentage of high school graduates is 79.8 in Jackson County, 77.4 in Lawrence County 75.2 in Washington County and 73.8 in Orange County. Likewise, each county falls short of the 19.4 percent of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher with Jackson County at 11.5 percent, Lawrence County at 10.7 percent, and Washington and Orange Counties at 10.2 percent.

**Table 4: Education in White River RC&D Region by Percentage**

	High School Grads	Bachelor Degree or Higher	Person Below Poverty
Jackson	79.8	11.5	9.4
Lawrence	77.4	10.7	10.9
Orange	73.8	10.2	13.3
Washington	75.2	10.2	11.4
State	82.1	19.4	11.1

### 2.4.2 - Employment

According to the 2000 Census data, unemployment in the RC&D area ranged from a high of 6.2 percent in Orange County to a low of 2.7 percent in Jackson County. In April of 2001, the unemployment in Orange County had increased to 7.2 percent, the highest in the state. It is speculated that most of the employment opportunities in the area do not require highly skilled labor, as reflected in the median household incomes which range from a low of \$33,684 in Orange County to a high of \$43,134 in Jackson County. All counties are below the state average of \$43,217. Additionally, both Orange County (13.3%) and Washington County (11.4%) are above the state average of 11.1 percent for the number of people below the poverty rate. Lawrence and Jackson Counties are both slightly below at 10.9 percent and 9.4 percent.

### **SECTION 3: RESOURCE NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

#### **3.1 – Public Participation Activities in the Development of the Plan**

The White River RC&D Council began their planning stages to collect community input in the summer of 2008. The Council developed a one-page survey that was distributed to the citizens of the four-county RC&D area. These surveys were distributed to community residents through sponsoring agencies including the local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, County Commissioners, and Council Members. Each agency mailed these surveys to local residents and had them available for the public at their offices

Because the first survey only resulted in 32 responses, the Council distributed additional surveys at committee meetings, SWCD Annual Meetings, and through newspaper articles.

After tabulation and evaluation of the surveys, the council summarized and prioritized the results. A total of 67 surveys were returned with the following outcome. The program elements are listed in order of importance with high priority being number one.

#### **3.2 – Summary of Findings by RC&D Program Elements**

##### **3.2.1 – Land Management**

1. Protection of Land from Soil Erosion
2. Management of urban Sprawl
3. Soil Quality
4. Vegetation Management
5. Air Quality
6. Sedimentation

There has been a substantial reduction in the amount of soil loss in the area from erosion because of the wide spread adoption of no-till farming. However, erosion control on the rolling terrain in the area is still a concern. Some of the causes are tillage on steep slopes, livestock encroachment on streams and streambanks, development and construction activities, and poor logging practices.

Likewise, management of urban sprawl was noted as a problem in the entire area with emphasis placed in Lawrence and Jackson Counties. People are drawn to the White River Area by the scenic beauty of the diverse agricultural atmosphere. School systems are generally considered good, neighbors are friendly, community pride is strong, and its relatively short distance to Indianapolis, Louisville, and Bloomington make it a desirable place to live. However, the amenities that draw the people to the area are being threatened by the sometimes overwhelming influx of new residents.

The need for some type of long range planning of development has ranked at or near the top of public input gathering session in the area for many years. The White River RC&D Council plans on tackling this issue under Goal B - manage all land uses within the White River RC&D region in a productive and proactive manner that promotes good stewardship of farmland, open space and forestland and encourages "smart growth" on urban land.

### **3.2.2 – Water Management**

1. Water Quality Improvement
2. Water Conservation
3. Stormwater Management
4. Groundwater/Karst Area Protection
5. Use of Water Supply
6. Watershed (Landscape) Planning
7. Wetland Management
8. Non-point Source Pollution

Community members of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties recognized that the high concentration of livestock in an area dominated by karst topography and highly erodible land has a high potential for nutrient and bacteria nonpoint source pollution. One such way that the White River RC&D has taken steps to address the issue of water management is through the Tri-County Nutrient Management Committee. This committee was formed, originally by Lincoln Hills RC&D and since taken on by White River RC&D to address potential nutrient management problems caused by such agricultural issues. The TCNMC allocated more than \$75,000 to local landowners to assist in establishing and implementing Best Management Practices on approximately 3,800 acres in the three participating counties. In addition to cost-share monies, the committee provides countless educational opportunities to local producers on how to better manage their manure handling and nutrient applications.

The White River RC&D Council plans to continue to address these issues through Goal C - maintain and/or improve the quality of surface and groundwater in order to fully support a healthy environment in harmony with all natural resources.

### **3.2.3 – Community Development**

1. Rural Economic Development
2. Recycling
3. Entrepreneurship Opportunities
4. Wildland/Urban Interface Issues
5. Agricultural and Environmental Education
6. Historic Preservation
7. Rural Fire Protection
8. Resource Based Industry Development
9. Adequate Health and Educational Facilities Provisions
10. Quality Jobs
11. E-Commerce Opportunities

Most of the area experiences a daily out-migration to employment sources. There is a lack of local employment opportunities, especially for young people and in the more highly skilled fields. There is also a concern about the permanent loss of the younger population to other areas. Proposed strategies to deal with this include encouraging the development or expansion of rural enterprises which will increase professional and/or technical employment opportunities.

Many also see a weakening agricultural economy and a loss of family farms. These problems are accelerated by the potential loss of government funding for farm programs. The development of tourism and other service-related industries is seen as one possible partial solution.

The White River RC&D Council will address these priorities through Goal A - to enhance rural and community development in the White River RC&D region to provide new and existing opportunities for local residents.

### **3.2.4 – Land Conservation**

1. Farmland Protection
2. Alternative Energy Production/Use
3. Fish and Wildlife Habitat
4. Sustainable Agriculture
5. Alternative Agriculture Opportunities
6. Public Lands Planning and Management
7. Properly Functioning Natural Ecosystems
8. Open Space Management
9. Value Added Opportunity for Development

As stated earlier in section 3.2.1, conversion of woodlands and agricultural lands to residential development with the loss of wildlife habitat and forest fragmentation is one of the major concerns in the area. While this region may not be farmed as much as other communities, emphasis is still placed on farmland preservation. Likewise, because of the abundance of forestland and streams in the area, protection fish and wildlife habitat is also a major concern. These issues will be addresses in White River RC&D's Goal D - to preserve and protect existing farmlands, forestlands and natural resources within the White River RC&D Four County region

**SECTION 4: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES**

**Goal A: Community Development - To enhance rural and community development in the White River RC&D region to provide new and existing opportunities for local residents.**

Objective 1: Assist with 12 projects and programs to expand opportunities for rural development by 2013.

Strategy 1: Partner with Agri-tourism groups, Small Business Centers and Rural Development on grants, workshops and seminars

Strategy 2: Continue to support and search for grants for the Ways to Grow program.

Strategy 3: Assess communities for interest in alternative energy systems

Strategy 4: Assist the town of Bedford with their Beautification Program through the Wildflower Project.

Strategy 5: Provide financial, administrative and technical assistance to local alternative agriculture entities

Objective 2: Promote the education and development of local leaders and capacity building

Strategy 1: Become a partner with the Indiana Rural Development Council

Strategy 2: Sponsor and/or help promote regional workshops with local partners and White River RC&D Committees

Strategy 3: Participate in County Council, County Commissioners and civic organization meetings

Strategy 4: Keep Area Plan updated with assistance of community leaders

Objective 3: Work with existing supporters to increase the operational program for White River RC&D Council by 2013.

Strategy 1: Increase White River RC&D sponsors by 30% in 5 years

Strategy 2: Increase White River RC&D general fund by 60% in 5 years

Strategy 3: Promote success of White River RC&D and increase council size through local media tools and speaking engagements.

**Goal B: Land Management - To manage all land uses within the White River RC&D region in a productive and proactive manner that promotes good stewardship of farmland, open space, and forestland and encourages “smart growth” on urban land.**

Objective 1: Support agencies in land use planning and zoning issues within the White River RC&D four county region by 2013.

Strategy 1: Provide technical and administrative assistance to local government regarding land use planning, zoning and conservation projects

Objective 2: Assist in natural resources land management throughout the White River RC&D region

Strategy 1: Collaborate with White River RC&D committees on educational field days that address land management techniques within the area.

Strategy 2: Continue support for the Southern Indiana Cooperative Weed Management Area

**Goal C: Water Conservation – To maintain and/ or improve the quality of surface and groundwater in order to fully support a healthy environment in harmony with all natural resources.**

Objective 1: Assist the 4 regional SWCDs in local Watershed Planning and improving water quality issues within the White River RC&D by 2013.

Strategy 1: Assist local SWCDs in assessment of local watersheds and secure 319 funding for at least one watershed management plan project by 2013.

Strategy 2: Provide technical and administrative assistance to local watershed groups addressing emergency watershed planning.

Strategy 3: Provide technical assistance to local SWCDs in educating the communities about water conservation goals and best management practices.

**Goal D: Land Conservation – To preserve and protect existing farmlands, forestlands and natural resources within the White River RC&D Four County region.**

Objective 1: Promote the protection of 500 acres of farmland and 250 acres of forestland through existing conservation programs.

Strategy 1: Provide technical and administrative assistance to local SWCDs and District Conservationists regarding federal, state and local preservation programs including, but not limited to the Farmland Preservation Program, Classified Forest Program, and Classified Wildlife Program.

Strategy 2: Help promote and enlist participants in Farm Bill Programs including EQIP and WHIP and local SWCD and watershed cost-share programs

Objective 2: Promote public awareness of land conservation issues through local media and White River RC&D committees

Strategy 1: Create and distribute quarterly press releases to local, regional, and state newspapers, newsletters, radio stations and other media forces.

Strategy 2: Provide technical, financial, and administrative assistance to White River RC&D committees to initiate workshops, seminars, and other educational opportunities to address land conservation issues.

## **SECTION 5: LINKAGES TO THE USDA NRCS STRATEGIC PLAN**

### **5.1– Linkage to USDA NRCS Overarching Strategies**

#### **5.1.1 – Cooperative Conservation**

*“We believe that enduring conservation is achieved only by the cooperative efforts of individuals, agencies, and organizations across the Nation.” - NRCS Strategic Plan*

All goals and objectives of the White River RC&D Area Plan meet this overarching strategy.

#### **5.1.2 – Watershed Approach**

*“We believe that a locally led, watershed-based approach to resource management on private lands is key to conserving natural resources. This approach will benefit both inland and coastal communities.” - NRCS Strategic Plan*

Goal C – Objective 1, Strategies 1, 2, 3

Goal D – Objective 1, Strategy 2

#### **5.1.3 – Market-based Approach**

*“We believe that the voluntary, incentive-based approach is the most effective method of achieving sound resource management and conservation on private lands.” - NRCS Strategic Plan*

Goal B – Objective 1, Strategies 1, 2

Goal B – Objective 2, Strategies 1, 2

Goal C – Objective 1, Strategies 1, 2, 3

Goal D – Objective 1, Strategies 1, 2

Goal D – Objective 2, Strategies 1, 2

### **5.2– Linkage to USDA NRCS Foundation Goals**

#### **5.2.1 – High-quality, Productive Soils**

*“A healthy land begins with healthy soils. Soil quality describes the capacity of a soil to sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain or enhance water and air quality, and support human health and habitation. High-quality soils are the foundation of productive croplands, forest lands, and grasslands, and a vibrant and productive agriculture.” – NRCS Strategic Plan*

Goal A – Objective 1, Strategies 2, 3

Goal B – Objective 1, Strategies 1

Goal B – Objective 2, Strategies 1, 2

Goal C – Objective 1, Strategy 3

Goal D – Objective 1, Strategies 1, 2

Goal D – Objective 2, Strategy 2

### 5.2.2 – Clean and Abundant Water

*“The Nation’s abundant freshwater supply is distributed unevenly across the landscape, throughout the seasons, and from year to year. In many areas, concerns are growing about the adequacy of the available ground and surface water supply and the quality of the water to support intended uses. Coupled with these concerns are the threats to public health and safety caused by floods and drought.” – NRCS Strategic Plan*

- Goal A – Objective 1, Strategies 2, 3
- Goal B – Objective 2, Strategy 1
- Goal C – Objective 1, Strategies 1, 2, 3
- Goal D – Objective 1, Strategies 1, 2
- Goal D – Objective 2, Strategy 2

### 5.2.3 – Healthy Plant and Animal Communities

*“Healthy plant and animal communities provide economic and aesthetic benefits and are essential to people’s quality of life. Sustaining plant and animal communities cannot be achieved by focusing on individual species or isolated areas. Rather, the web of interacting relationships between plant and animal species within a given ecosystem, and their relationship to the physical features and processes of their environment must be sustained to maintain the health and vigor of the system.” – NRCS Strategic Plan*

- Goal A – Objective 1, Strategies 2, 4
- Goal B – Objective 2, Strategies 1, 2
- Goal C – Objective 1, Strategies 3
- Goal D – Objective 1, Strategies 1, 2
- Goal D – Objective 2, Strategy 2

## ***SECTION 6: CURRENT & POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIPS WITH USDA AND OTHERS***

The White River RC&D was built on a strong foundation with local, state, and federal support and recognizes that the success of this organization would be non-existent without the financial and moral support of these entities.

In addition to financial and moral support, the White River RC&D Council also receives technical support from a USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service RC&D Coordinator and Program Assistant. The Coordinator and Program Assistant are on hand to provide day-to-day guidance regarding implementation of the Council's Area and Annual Plan on Work. They also provide technical assistance to Council members to ensure that project committees are running as efficiently and effectively as needed. These actions are carried out by the Coordinator and Program Assistant by acting as motivators, innovators, facilitators, communicators, advisors, and capacity builders.

### ***6.1 – Sponsoring Organizations***

There are currently eight sponsors of the White River RC&D.

- Jackson County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Orange County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Springs Valley Conservancy District
- Orange County Commissioners
- Washington County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Washington County Commissioners
- Area County Extension Educators

### ***6.2 – Supporting Organizations/Individuals***

- Natural Resources Conservation Service District Conservationists
- Cooperative Extension Service – Lawrence and Washington Counties
- Extension Advisory Board – Washington County
- Conservancy Districts – Elk Creek (Washington County), Springs Valley (Orange County)
- Town Board, Pekin, IN
- Jackson County Visitors and Convention Bureau
- The Nature Conservancy
- US Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services – Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge
- Indiana Department of Natural Resources – Division of Forestry


**Compliance Statements and Signatures:**

White River Resource Conservation and Development Council agrees that the RC&D program will be conducted in compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions as contained in the TITLE VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-259) and other nondiscrimination statutes; namely, Section 504, of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7CFR-15, Subparts A&B) which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, or handicap/disability, political beliefs, or sexual orientation, be excluded from participation in, or be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial (or technical) assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture or any agency thereof.

White River Resource Conservation and Development Council agrees that the signing of this document constitutes agreement to comply with federal laws concerning restrictions on lobbying, a drug-free workplace, and responsibilities for non-procurement, suspension, and debarment, and state review.

White River Resource Conservation and Development, Inc. hereby adopts this RC&D Area Plan and agrees to use effectively the assistance provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to realize the goals and objectives outlined herein.

**White River RC&D Council, Indiana**

By:   
Council Chairperson

Date: 4/7/2009

Attest:   
Council Secretary

Date: 4/7/2009

This action authorized at an official meeting of the White River RC&D Council on 4/7/2009  
Date

**U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resource Conservation Service**

The State Conservationist hereby acknowledges the attached Area Plan of White River RC&D as meeting the requirements under Public Law 97-98 to receive assistance from USDA.

Acknowledged by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Jane Hardisty, State Conservationist

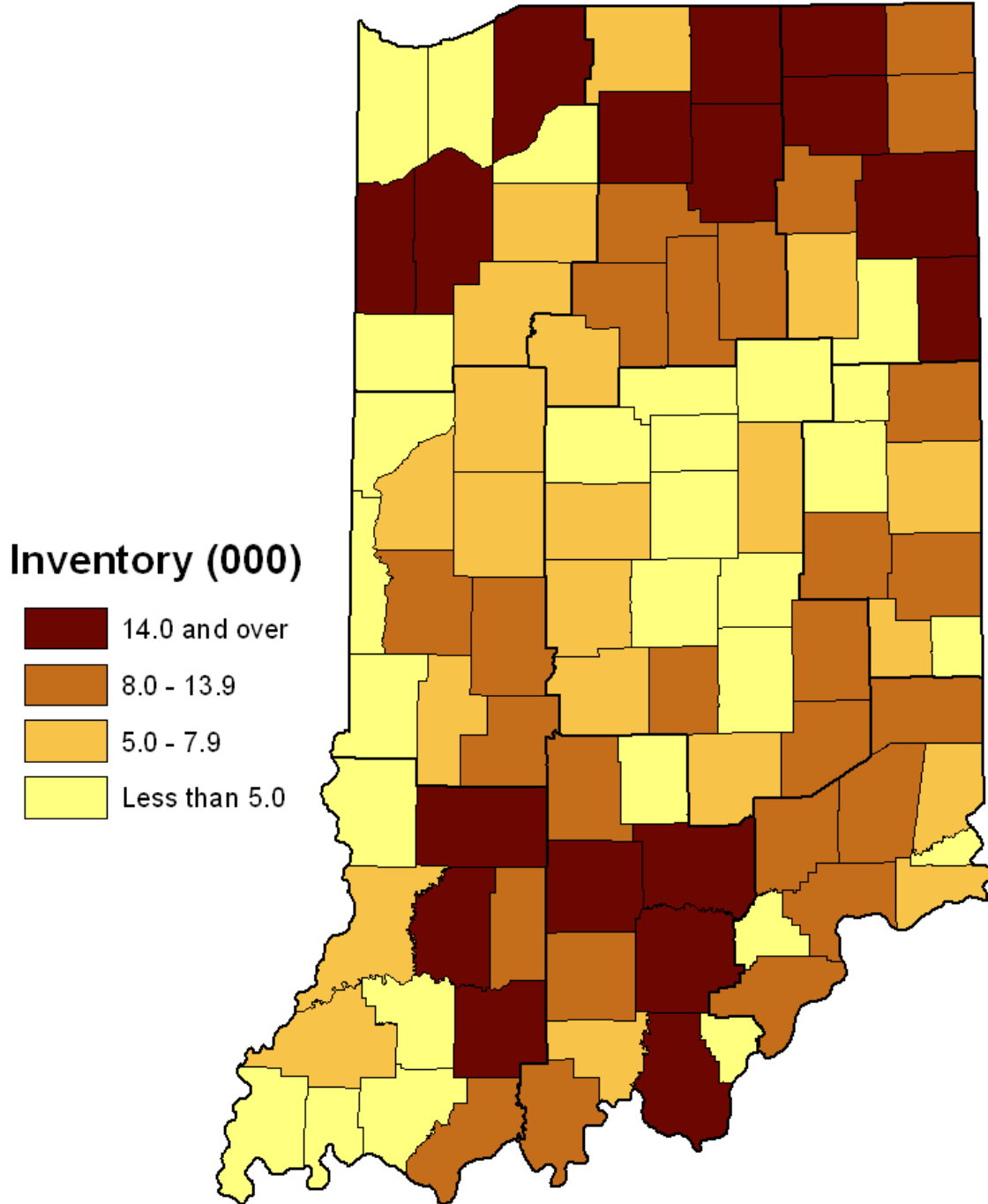
Date: \_\_\_\_\_





APPENDIX C: 2008 Cattle Numbers per County

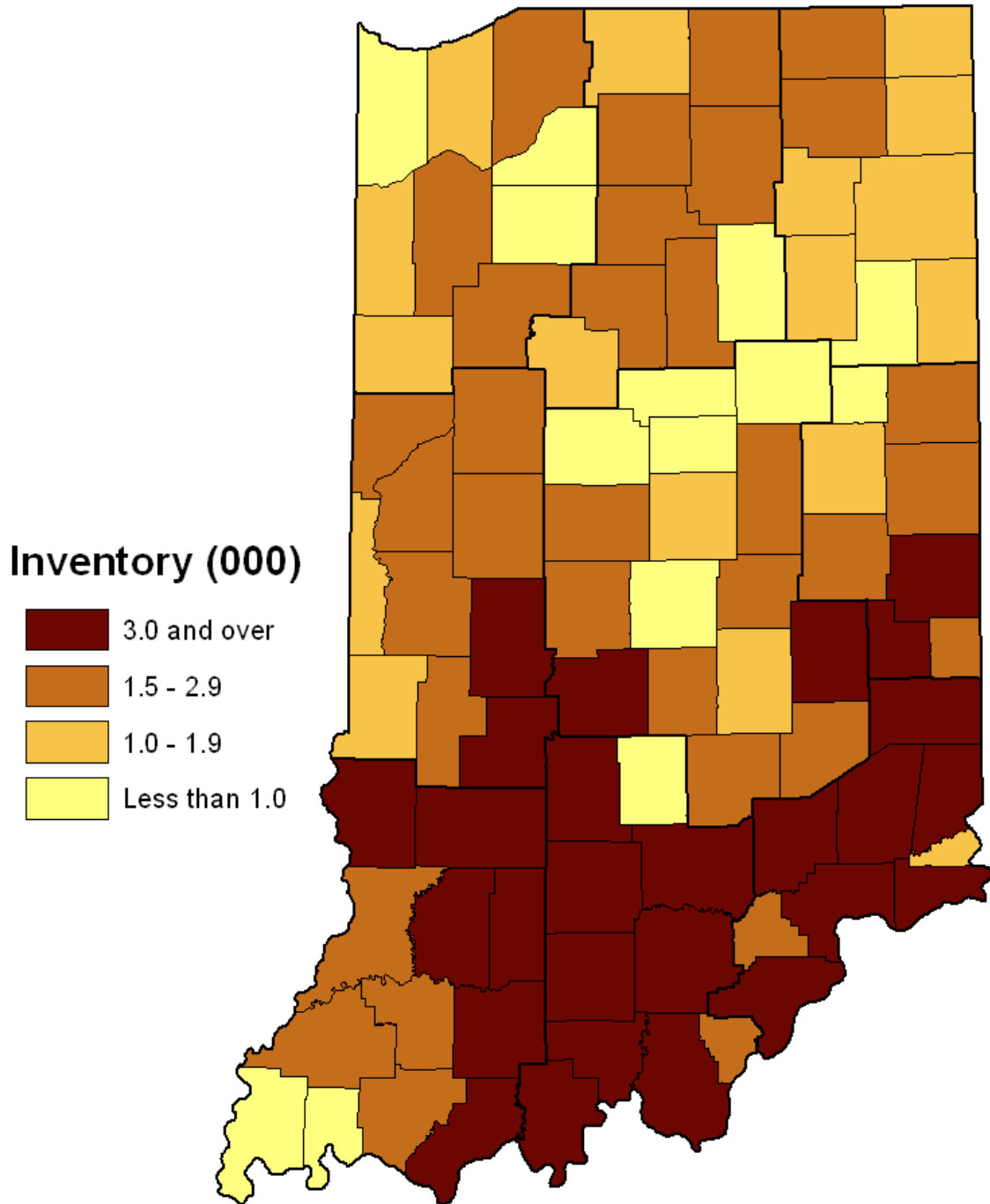
# All Cattle, January 1, 2008



USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office

APPENDIX D: 2008 Beef Cattle Numbers per County

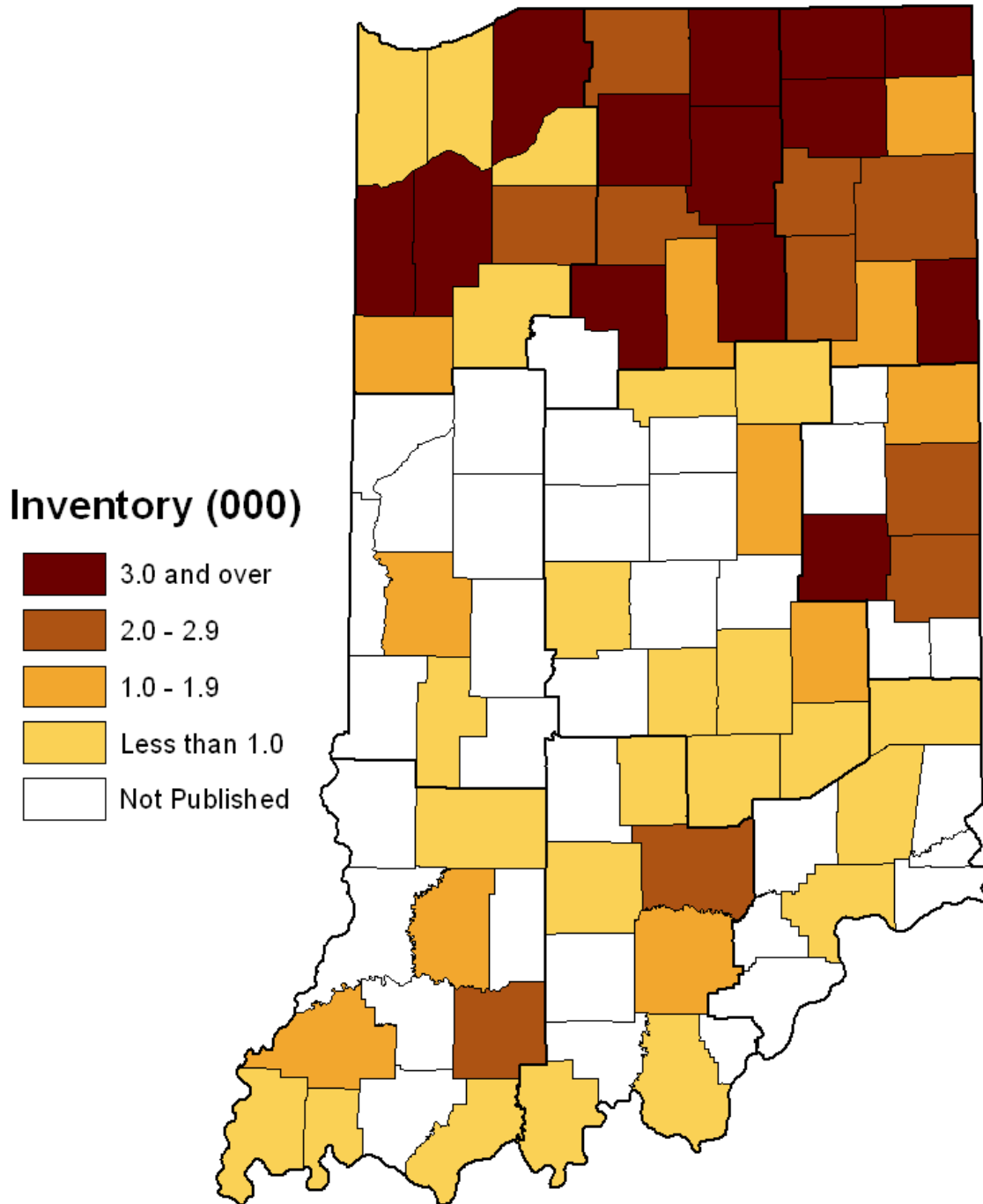
# Beef Cows, January 1, 2008



USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office

APPENDIX E: 2008 Milk Cattle Numbers per County

# Milk Cows, January 1, 2008



USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office

*APPENDIX F – Area Plan Development Survey*