

Appendix C

National and State Resource Concerns and Quality Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	Description of Concern	National Quality Criteria	State Quality Criteria	Assessment Tools for Quality Criteria Evaluation
SOIL				
<i>Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill</i>	Detachment and transport of soil particles caused by rainfall splash and runoff degrade soil quality.	Sheet and rill erosion does not exceed the Soil Loss Tolerance “T”.		Visual assessment (pedestals, rills) Erosion-bridge method; erosion meters Special inventory methods (e.g., Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet) RUSLE2
<i>Soil Erosion - Wind</i>	Detachment and transport of soil particles caused by wind degrade soil quality and/or damage plants.	Wind erosion does not exceed the Soil Loss Tolerance “T” or, for plant damage, does not exceed Crop Damage Tolerances.		Visual assessment (pedestals, blow-out areas) Special inventory methods (e.g., Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet) Erosion prediction tool, i.e., Wind Erosion Equation (WEQ)
<i>Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully</i>	Small channels caused by surface water runoff degrade soil quality and tend to increase in size. On cropland, they can be obscured by heavy tillage.	Surface water runoff is controlled sufficiently to stabilize the small channels and prevent reoccurrence of new channels.		Visual assessment Volume calculation

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SOIL				
<i>Soil Erosion - Classic Gully</i>	Deep, permanent channels caused by the convergence of surface runoff degrade soil quality. They enlarge progressively by headcutting and lateral widening.	Surface water runoff is controlled sufficiently to stop progression of headcutting and widening.		Visual assessment Volume calculation Aerial photo trend analysis
<i>Soil Erosion - Streambank</i>	Accelerated loss of streambank soils restricts land and water use and management.	Accelerated streambank soil loss does not exceed a level commensurate with upstream land use and normal geomorphological processes on site.		Visual assessment, e.g., Stream Visual Assessment Protocol, Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) Aerial photo trend analysis Engineering Field Handbook, Chapter 16
<i>Soil Erosion - Shoreline</i>	Soil is eroded along shorelines by wind and wave action, causing physical damage to vegetation, limiting land use, or creating a safety hazard.	Shoreline erosion is stabilized to a level that does not restrict the use or management of adjacent land, water or structures.		Visual assessment Aerial photo trend analysis Volume calculation Erosion transects/pins
<i>Soil Erosion – Irrigation-induced</i>	Improper irrigation water application and equipment operation are causing soil erosion that degrades soil quality.	Irrigation-induced erosion does not exceed the Soil Loss Tolerance “T”.		SRFR (Surface Irrigation Model) CPED (Center Pivot Evaluation and Design) NRCS National and State Irrigation Guides

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SOIL				
<i>Soil Erosion - Mass Movement</i>	Soil slippage, landslides, or slope failure, normally on hillsides, result in large volumes of soil movement.	Shallow slumps, slides, or slips are prevented or minimized so that the mass movement of soil material does not exceed naturally occurring rates.		Visual assessment Aerial photo trend analysis Volume calculation
<i>Soil Erosion – Road, road sides and Construction Sites</i>	Soil loss occurs on areas left unprotected during or after road building and/or construction activities.	Sites are adequately protected from soil loss during and after road building and construction activities.		Visual assessment Volume Calculation Water and wind erosion prediction tools (RUSLE2 and WEQ)
<i>Soil Condition - Organic Matter Depletion</i>	Soil organic matter has or will diminish to a level that degrades soil quality.	Soil Conditioning Index is positive.		Soil Conditioning Index Soil Quality Kit Soil testing and analysis
<i>Soil Condition - Compaction</i>	Compressed soil particles and aggregates caused by mechanical compaction adversely affect plant-soil-moisture relationships.	Mechanically compacted soils are renovated sufficiently to restore plant root growth and/or water movement.		Assessment of plant root systems Bulk density test-Soil Quality Kit Dial penetrometer

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<i>Soil Condition - Subsidence</i>	Loss of volume and depth of organic soils due to oxidation caused by above normal microbial activity resulting from excessive drainage or extended drought.	The timing and regime of soil moisture is managed to attain acceptable subsidence rates.		Visual assessment Inventory of volume and depth Soil probes and witness poles
<i>Soil Condition - Contaminants - Salts and Other Chemicals</i>	Inorganic chemical elements and compounds such as salts, selenium, boron, and heavy metals restrict the desired use of the soil or exceed the soil buffering capacity.	Salinity levels cause less than a 10% decrease in plant yield. Other contaminants do not exceed plant tolerances or are below toxic levels for plants or animals.		Soil test Soil Quality Kit- EC meter Farm*A*Syst assessment
<i>Soil Condition - Contaminants - Animal Waste and Other Organics</i>	Nutrient levels from applied animal waste and other organics restrict desired use of the land.	Nutrient application levels do not exceed soil storage/plant uptake capacities based on soil test recommendations and risk analysis results.		Soil test Phosphorus Index Plant tissue test Application records Yield records/history

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<i>Soil Condition – Contaminants - Commercial Fertilizer</i>	Over application of nutrients degrades plant health and vigor, or exceeds the soil capacity to retain nutrients.	Soil nutrient levels do not exceed crop needs based on realistic yield goals and appropriate pH levels are maintained.		Soil Test Phosphorus Index Soil Quality Kit-pH meter
<i>Soil Condition - Contaminants - Residual Pesticides</i>	Residual pesticides in the soil have an adverse effect on non-target plants and animals.	Pesticides are applied, stored, handled, and disposed of so that residues in the soil do not adversely affect non-target plants and animals.		Visual assessment WIN-PST NAPRA Soil test Plant and animal tissue test
<i>Soil Condition - Damage from Soil Deposition</i>	Sediment deposition damages or restricts land use/management or adversely affects ecological processes.	Sediment deposition is sufficiently reduced to maintain desired land use/management and ecological processes.		Visual assessment Volume calculation Current water and wind erosion prediction tools (RUSLE2 and WEQ) coupled with sediment delivery ratios Plant and animal community assessment
<i>Water Quantity - Excessive Seepage</i>	Subsurface water oozing to the surface restricts land use and management.	Subsurface water is managed to limit periods of saturation that are unfavorable to the present or intended land use. Management complies with wetland policies.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual Assessment (physical presence of water, prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation, etc.) • Client interview • Area measurements

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<i>Water Quantity - Excessive Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding</i>	The land becomes inundated restricting land use and management.	Excess water amounts and/or rates of flow are controlled consistent with desired present or intended land use goals and wetland policies.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol • National Engineering Handbook (EFH – chapter 2 and 3) • Hydrologic models, e.g. HECRAS, TR-20, TR-55
<i>Water Quantity - Excessive Subsurface Water</i>	Water saturates upper soil layers restricting land use and management.	Subsurface water is managed to limit periods of saturation compatible with the present or intended land use and wetland policies.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment of soil cores and coring holes • Plant quality and quantity measurements • National Engineering Handbook, Part 650 (EFH-Chapter 14)
<i>Water Quantity - Drifted Snow</i>	Wind-blown snow deposits and accumulates around and over surface structures restricting ingress, egress and conveyance of humans and animals.	Snowdrifts are reduced or prevented to allow ingress, egress, and conveyance of humans and animals.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • Depth and area measurements

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<i>Water Quantity - Inadequate Outlets</i>	Natural or constructed outlets too small to remove excess water in a timely manner.	Outlets are designed, installed, upgraded or maintained to adequately convey water for present or intended uses.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • National Engineering Handbook, part 650 (EFH – Chapters 2,3,7) • Hydrologic models, e.g. HECRAS, TR-20, TR-55
<i>Water Quantity - Inefficient Water Use on Irrigated Land</i>	Limited water supplies are not optimally utilized.	Land and water management is planned and coordinated to provide optimal use of natural and applied moisture.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • National Engineering Handbook, Part 652, Irrigation Guide • Crop quality and quantity measurements • Farm Irrigation Rating Method (FIRM)
<i>Water Quantity - Inefficient Water Use on Non-Irrigated Land</i>	Natural moisture is not optimally utilized.	Management provides optimum use of natural moisture for the present or intended land use.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Plant or animal quality and quantity measurements
<i>Water Quantity - Reduced Capacity of Conveyances by Sediment Deposition</i>	Sediment deposits in ditches, canals, culverts, and other water conveyances reduce the desired flow capacity.	Conveyance structures are upgraded or maintained to adequately convey water for present or intended uses.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • National Engineering Handbook, Part 650 (EFH – Chapters 2,3,7) • Hydrologic models, e.g., HECRAS, TR-20, TR-55

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<i>Water Quantity - Reduced Storage of Water Bodies by Sediment Accumulation</i>	Sediment deposits in water bodies reduce the desired volume capacity.	Water bodies and contributing source areas are treated to allow sufficient water storage for present and intended uses.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Depth and area measurements • National Engineering Handbook, Part 650 (EFH – Chapters 2,3,7,11)
<i>Water Quantity - Aquifer Overdraft</i>	Water withdrawals exceed recharge rates.	Land and water management are coordinated to conserve aquifer water levels.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water level measurements
<i>Water Quantity – Insufficient Flows in Water Courses</i>	Water flows are not consistently available in sufficient quantities to support ecological processes and land use and management.	Authorized uses and management of water are coordinated to minimize the impacts on water course flows.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Water flow records • Gauge Station data • Consumptive use/allocation water rights • Habitat Evaluation Guides • National Biology Handbook
<i>Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Pesticides in Groundwater</i>	Residues resulting from the use of pest control chemicals degrade groundwater quality.	Pesticides are applied, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed so that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIN-PST (Windows Pesticide Screening Tool – USDA/NRCS) • NAPRA (National Agricultural Pesticide Risk Analysis – USDA/NRCS) • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay

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<i>Water Quality - Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Groundwater</i>	Pollution from natural or human induced nutrients such as N, P, and organics (including animal and other wastes) degrades groundwater quality.	Nutrients and organics are stored, handled, disposed of, and applied such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Engineering Handbook, Part 651, Ag. Waste Mgt. Field Handbook • Nitrate Leaching Index • Phosphorus Leaching Index • Farm*A*Syst • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical/particle sampling and assay
<i>Water Quality - Excessive Salinity in Groundwater</i>	Pollution from salts such as Ca, Mg, Na, K, HCO ₃ , CO ₃ , Cl, and SO ₄ degrades groundwater quality.	Salts are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vadose zone and groundwater salinity sampling (total dissolved solids [TDS] or electrical conductivity) and assay • National Engineering Handbook, Part 652, Irrigation Guide • Soil salinity sampling and assay
<i>Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Heavy Metals in Groundwater</i>	Natural or human induced metal pollutants present in toxic amounts degrade groundwater quality.	Materials containing heavy metals are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay

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<i>Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Groundwater</i>	Kinds and numbers of viruses, protozoa, and bacteria are present at a level that degrades groundwater quality.	Materials that harbor pathogens are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay
<i>Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Petroleum in Groundwater</i>	Fuel, oil, gasoline and other hydrocarbons present in toxic amounts degrade groundwater quality.	Petroleum products are used, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay
<i>Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Pesticides in Surface Water</i>	Pest control chemicals present in toxic amounts degrade surface water quality.	Pesticides are applied, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIN-PST (Windows Pesticide Screening Tool – USDA/NRCS) • NAPRA (National Agricultural Pesticide Risk Analysis – USDA/NRCS) • Surface water chemical sampling assay
<i>Water Quality - Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Surface Water</i>	Pollution from natural or human induced nutrients such as N, P, and organics (including animal and other wastes) degrades surface water quality.	Nutrients and organics are stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVAP (Stream Visual Assessment Protocol – USDA/NRCS) • P index • National Engineering Handbook, Part 651, Ag. Waste Mgt. Field Handbook • Surface water chemical/particle sampling and assay

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<i>Water Quality - Excessive Suspended Sediment and Turbidity in Surface Water</i>	Pollution from mineral or organic particles degrades surface water quality.	Movement of mineral and organic particles is managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • SVAP (Stream Visual Assessment Protocol – USDA/NRCS) • Water Quality Indicators Guide – Surface Waters, Field Sheets 1A and 1B (Terrene Institute ©1996) • Surface water chemical/particle sampling and assay
<i>Water Quality - Excessive Salinity in Surface Water</i>	Pollution from salts such as Ca, Mg, Na, K, HCO ₃ , HCO ₃ , CO ₃ , Cl, and SO ₄ degrades surface water quality.	Salts are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVAP (Stream Visual Assessment Protocol – USDA/NRCS) – Salinity
<i>Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Heavy Metals in Surface Water</i>	Natural or human induced metal pollutants are present in toxic amounts that degrade surface water quality.	Materials containing heavy metals are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water chemical sampling and assay

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<i>Water Quality - Harmful Temperatures of Surface Water</i>	Undesired thermal conditions degrade surface water quality.	Use and management of land and water are coordinated to minimize impacts on surface water temperatures.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVAP (Stream Visual Assessment Protocol – USDA/NRCS) – canopy cover • HSI model for target species (Habitat Suitability Index – USF&WS) • Surface water temperature sampling and assay
<i>Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Surface Water</i>	Kinds and numbers of viruses, protozoa, and bacteria are present at a level that degrades surface water quality.	Materials that harbor pathogens are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water pathogen sampling and assay
<i>Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Petroleum in Surface Water</i>	Fuel, oil, gasoline and other hydrocarbons present in toxic amounts degrade surface water quality.	Petroleum products are used, stored, handled, and disposed of such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water chemical sampling and assay
<i>Air Quality - Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM 10)</i>	Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter are suspended in the air causing potential health hazards to humans and animals.	Land use and management operations comply with PM 10 requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific guidelines contained in State or Federal Implementation Plan; or other approved NRCS tool. • Air quality analysis

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SOIL				
<i>Air Quality - Particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM 2.5)</i>	Particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are suspended in the air causing potential health hazards to humans and animals.	Land use and management operations comply with PM 2.5 requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific guidelines contained in State or Federal Implementation Plan; or other approved NRCS tools
<i>Air Quality - Excessive Ozone</i>	High concentrations of ozone (O3) are adversely affecting human health, reducing plant yields, and leading to the creation of smog.	Land use and management operations comply with requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific guidelines contained in State or Federal Implementation Plan; or other approved NRCS tools
<i>Air Quality - Excessive Greenhouse Gas – CO2 (carbon dioxide)</i>	Increased CO2 concentrations are adversely affecting ecosystem processes.	Land use and management operations comply with requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model simulations (Century, EPIC, CQUESTER); sampling for soil carbon or International Panel on Climate Change methodology; or other NRCS approved tools
<i>Air Quality - Excessive Greenhouse Gas – N2O (nitrous oxide)</i>	Increased N2O concentrations are adversely affecting ecosystem processes.	Land use and management operations comply with requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model simulations (NLEAP or DayCENT), or IPCC methodology; or other NRCS approved tools

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SOIL				
<i>Air Quality - Excessive Greenhouse Gas – CH4 (methane)</i>	Increased CH4 concentrations are adversely affecting ecosystem processes.	Land use and management operations comply with requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPCC methodology; or other NRCS approved tools
<i>Air Quality - Ammonia (NH3)</i>	Animal waste and inorganic commercial fertilizers emit ammonia that contributes to odor, is a PM2.5 precursor, and contributes to acid rain.	Land use and management operations comply with requirements of all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved NRCS technical guidance and tools
<i>Air Quality - Chemical Drift</i>	Materials applied for pest control drift downwind and contaminate/injure non-targeted fields, crops, soils, water, animals and humans.	Land use and management operations comply with all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations, and applicable label directions.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved NRCS technical guidance and tools
<i>Air Quality - Objectionable Odors</i>	Land use and management operations produce offensive smells.	Odor-producing facilities and activities are planned and sited to mitigate potential nuisance impacts and meets all applicable Tribal, State, and Local regulations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olfactory assessment • Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH) • NRCS approved tools

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SOIL				
<i>Air Quality - Reduced Visibility</i>	Sight distance is impaired due to airborne particles causing unsafe conditions and impeded viewing of natural vistas especially in Class I viewing areas (primarily national parks and monuments).	Land use and management operations comply with all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations including state and local smoke and/or burn management plans.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Regional air partnership recommendations and/or state guidance for smoke management
<i>Air Quality - Undesirable Air Movement</i>	Wind velocities (too little or too much) reduce animal or plant productivity, impact human comfort and increase energy consumption.	Devices and practices are sited and planned to mitigate excess or deficient air movement.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Anemometers • Approved NRCS technical guidance and tools
<i>Air Quality - Adverse Air Temperature</i>	Air temperatures (too cold or too hot) reduce animal or plant productivity, impact human comfort and increase energy consumption.	Devices and practices are planned and sited to mitigate temperature extremes.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chill factor indices; heat indices • Air temperature assessment

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<i>Plants not adapted or suited</i>	Plants are not adapted and/or suited to site conditions or client objectives.	<p>Selected plants are adapted to the soil and climatic conditions or the site is modified to make it suitable for the desired plants. Plants are sustainable, do not negatively impact other resources, and meet client objectives. For specific land uses, additional criteria apply:</p> <p>Cropland: A healthy stand with vigorous growth. Yields 75% of client expectations.</p> <p>Rangeland: Plants on or planned for the site are listed in applicable Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD).</p> <p>Pastureland: Plants on or planned for the site have a site adaptation score greater than 3 using Pasture Condition Scoring (PCS) and are listed in applicable Forage Suitability Groups (FSG) reports.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site investigation and records • Forage Suitability Groups (FSG) • Pasture Condition Scoring (PCS) • Client interview • PLANTS database • VEGSPEC • Seeding and Planting Guide • Plant hardiness zone map • Soil pH, drainage class, sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) and electrical conductivity (EC) suitability ranges. • Soil interpretations – Section IV • Local agronomy guides • University Extension Service information • Soil survey manuscripts • Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD) • Conservation Tree and Shrub Groups (CTSG) • Silvics of North America Trees

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<i>Plants not adapted or suited, continued</i>		Hayland: Plants on or planned for the site are listed in applicable Forage Suitability Groups (FSG) reports. Forestland/Agroforest: Plants on or planned for the site are listed in Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRCS Discipline Manuals/handbooks
<i>Plant – Condition – Productivity, Health and Vigor</i>	Plants do not produce the yields, quality, and soil cover to meet client objectives.	Selected plants on or planned for the site are sufficiently productive to meet or exceed client needs. For specific land uses, additional criteria apply: Cropland: A healthy stand with vigorous growth produces at least 75% of site potential. Rangeland: The plant community has a similarity index of at least 60% or an upward trend for similarity indices less than 60%.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local agronomy guides • Client interview • Plant tissue and harvest analysis • Crop scouting • NRCS discipline manuals/handbooks • National Range and Pasture Handbook • Ecological Site Descriptions • Rangeland Similarity Index Worksheet • Rising plate meter • Forage Suitability Groups (FSG)

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<i>Plant – Condition – Productivity, Health and Vigor, continued</i>		<p>Pastureland: Forage yields are at least 75% of high management estimates cited in FSG reports.</p> <p>Hayland: Forage yields at least 75% of high mgt. estimates cited in Forage Suitability Groups (FSG) reports.</p> <p>Forestland/Agroforest: Forests consist of healthy stands with vigorous growth having a stand density with 25% of optimum stocking on a stems/acre basis. Plants chosen for agroforest applications are consistent with Conservation Tree and Shrub Groups (CTSG) listings and height performance.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic probe calibrated for the forage mixture, or a clip and weigh sampling procedure. • Plot sampling of understory vegetation • Soil survey reports • Soil Testing • Crop/soil yield comparison in the vicinity • Pasture Condition Scoring • Keys for disease and insect symptoms

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<i>Plant Condition - Threatened or Endangered Plant Species</i>	Plant populations and /or habitat quantity and quality have reached a level that one or more plant species are in danger of or threatened with extinction.	Threatened and endangered plant species and/or habitats they occupy are managed to avoid actions that would reduce their current population, health, or sustainability.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client interviews • Inventory site • General Manual, 190, Part 410 • US Fish and Wildlife Service county endangered species lists • Federal and state endangered species rules and regulations • Consultation with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies/groups • PLANTS Website
<i>Plant Condition - Noxious and Invasive Plants</i>	The site has noxious or invasive plants present.	The site is managed to control noxious and invasive plants and to minimize their spread.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client interviews • Inventory site • Consult weed management associations • Consultation with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies/groups • State or local noxious weed list • PLANTS Website
<i>Plant Condition - Forage Quality and Palatability</i>	Plants do not have adequate nutritive value or palatability for the intended use.	Forage plants are managed to produce the desired nutritive value and palatability for the intended use.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIRS Forage Quality Analysis (NUTBAL) • Plant tissue analysis

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<i>Plant Condition – Wildfire Hazard</i>	The kinds and amounts of fuel loadings (plant biomass) pose risks to human safety, structures, and resources should wildfire occur.	Fuel loadings are reduced and/or isolated to meet client needs in minimizing the risk and incidence of wildfire.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment protocols • Site and flammable biomass inventories • Aerial photo analysis
<i>Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Food</i>	Quantity and quality of food is unavailable to meet the life history requirements of the species or guild of species of concern.	Food availability meets the life history requirements of the species or guild of species of concern.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Inventory of food species • Aerial photo analysis • State Adapted Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide • National Biology Handbook
<i>Fish and Wildlife – Inadequate Cover/Shelter</i>	Cover/shelter for the species of concern is unavailable or inadequate. For aquatic species, this includes lack of hiding, thermal, and/or refuge cover.	The ecosystem or habit types support the necessary plant species in the kinds, amounts, and physical structure; and the connectivity of fish and wildlife cover is adequate to support, over time, the species of concern.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Inventory of cover/shelter • Aerial photo analysis • State Adapted Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide • National Biology Handbook

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<i>Fish and Wildlife – Inadequate Water</i>	The quantity and quality of water is unacceptable for the species of concern.	The quantity and quality of water meets the life history requirements of the species of concern.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water dissolved oxygen sampling and assay • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol • Habitat Suitability Index - model for target species • Inventory of water supplies • Aerial photo analysis • State Adapted Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide • National Biology Handbook
<i>Fish and Wildlife – Inadequate Space</i>	Lack of area and fragmentation of areas disrupt life history requirements of the species of concern.	Adequate area and connectivity of areas meet life history requirements of the species of concern. (Examples: staging areas for rest and feeding, lekking areas for breeding, migratory movement corridors).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol • Inventory of space/areas • Aerial photo analysis • State Adapted Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide • National Biology Handbook

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SOIL				
<i>Fish and Wildlife - Plant Community Fragmentation</i>	Natural plant communities have insufficient structure, extent, and connectivity to provide ecological functions and/or achieve management objectives.	Fish and wildlife habitat functions of connected plant communities are maintained sufficiently to support the species or guild of species of concern.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol • Aquatic and terrestrial habitat evaluation procedures • Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG)
<i>Fish and Wildlife - Imbalance Among and Within Populations</i>	Populations are not in proportion to available quantities and qualities of food (plants, predator/prey), cover/shelter, water, and space and other life history requirements.	Land and water use and management are consistent with direct population management activities conducted by fish and wildlife agencies.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish and wildlife agency guidance and protocols

National and State Resource Concerns and Quality Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	Description of Concern	National Quality Criteria	State Quality Criteria	Assessment Tools for Quality Criteria Evaluation
SOIL				
<i>Fish and Wildlife - Threatened and Endangered Species</i>	Fish and wildlife populations and/or habitat quantity and quality have reached a level that one or more species are in danger of or threatened with extinction.	Threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species and/or habitats they occupy are managed to avoid actions that would reduce their current population, health, or sustainability.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client interviews • Inventory of presence/absence of T&E species • General Manual, 190, Part 410 • US Fish and Wildlife Service county endangered species lists • Fish and wildlife recovery plans • Federal and state endangered species rules and regulations • Consultation with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies/groups • Fish and wildlife agency web sites

National and State Resource Concerns and Quality Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	Description of Concern	National Quality Criteria	State Quality Criteria	Assessment Tools for Quality Criteria Evaluation
SOIL				
<i>Domestic Animals – Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed and Forage</i>	Total feed and forage is insufficient to meet the nutritional and production needs of the kinds and classes of livestock.	Feed and forage including supplemental nutritional requirements are provided to meet production goals for the kinds and classes of livestock. Native grazers are factored into the total feed and forage balance computations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measured inventory • National Range and Pasture Handbook • Grazing Lands Application (GLA) software • Nutritional Balance Program (NUTBAL) • NIRS/Nutritional Balance Profile Program (NUTBAL Pro) • Forage quality laboratory analysis • Other State adapted forage/livestock management software and job sheets
<i>Domestic Animals – Inadequate Shelter</i>	Livestock are not protected sufficiently to meet the production goals for the kinds and classes of livestock.	Artificial and/or natural shelter is provided to meet production goals for the kinds and classes of livestock.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Inventory of facilities and their capacities • Aerial photo analysis • National Range and Pasture Handbook

National and State Resource Concerns and Quality Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	Description of Concern	National Quality Criteria	State Quality Criteria	Assessment Tools for Quality Criteria Evaluation
SOIL				
<i>Domestic Animals – Inadequate Stock Water</i>	The quantity, quality and distribution of drinking water is insufficient to meet the production goals for the kinds and classes of livestock.	Sufficient water of acceptable quality is provided and adequately distributed to meet production goals for the kinds and classes of livestock. To reduce potential for water contamination, watering facilities are constructed or modified to minimize mortality to indigenous wildlife.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Inventory of distribution needs • Aerial photo analysis • National Range and Pasture Handbook
<i>Domestic Animals - Stress and Mortality</i>	Animals exhibit illness or death from disease, parasites, insects, poisonous plants, or other factors.	Land and water use and management are consistent with activities conducted to alleviate stress and mortality factors.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal health/mortality alerts • State and local biosecurity protocols • State and local standards for animal disposal