

Ranking Criteria for Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Programs – Fiscal Year (FY) 2024

Application Overview

Any applicant may submit an application for participation in Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), or Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). The NRCS State Conservationist or Area Director, in consultation with the State Technical Committee, Tribal Conservation Advisory Councils, Local Work Groups, and other stakeholders, has developed the following ranking criteria to prioritize and select applications that best address the applicable program purposes and priority natural resource concerns in Kansas.

The NRCS State Conservationist or Area Director will establish application batching periods and select the highest ranked applications for funding, based on applicant eligibility and the NRCS ranking process. In FY 2024, NRCS will use the Conservation Assessment Ranking Tool (CART) to assess and rank all eligible applications for NRCS conservation programs.

Inventory and Assessment in CART

CART is a decision support system designed to provide a consistent, replicable framework for the conservation planning process based on geospatially referenced information, client-provided information, field observations, and NRCS conservation planner expertise. CART is designed to assist NRCS Conservation Planners as they assess site vulnerability and existing conditions and identify natural resource concerns for a unit of land.

CART assessments of existing management and conservation efforts are compared against conservation planning criteria thresholds to determine the additional level of conservation efforts needed to address identified natural resource concerns. NRCS uses the results to identify conservation planning activities for the client. NRCS also uses CART to consolidate resource data and program information to prioritize program delivery and report outcomes of NRCS investments in conservation.

In general, resource concerns fall into one of three categories for the assessment method used in CART to assess and document a resource concern:

- **Client Input/Planner Observation:** A streamlined list of options is presented to the planner to document the client's activities and the planner's observation of the resource concerns present. These observations are compared to the conservation planning criteria thresholds.
- **Procedural/Deductive:** A large group of resource concerns fall into this category *(more)*



and are assessed using a resource concern-specific evaluation tool or a list of inventory-like criteria. Due to the variability in State tools, assessment questions and answers will be broad in nature to allow States to align them with State conditions.

- **Predictive:** The remaining resource concerns are assessed using a predictive interactive model simulation. The CART systems attempt to replicate the outcomes related to the assessment threshold outcomes compared to the model outputs.

After identifying resource concerns and describing existing conditions, planned conservation practices and activities can be added to the existing condition to determine the state of the proposed management system. Practices that are needed to support primary conservation practices and activities are also identified, but do not add conservation management points to the total.

If the client is interested in financial assistance through an NRCS conservation program, the inventory and assessment information, along with client decisions related to conservation practice adoption, are directly and consistently transferred from the assessment portion of CART to the ranking portion of CART. Based on the transferred assessment information and the conservation practices proposed for implementation, CART identifies the appropriate program ranking pool(s).

Ranking in CART

In general, NRCS program ranking criteria uses the following guiding principles:

- Degree of cost-effectiveness of the proposed conservation practices and activities;
- The level of performance of proposed conservation practices and activities;
- Treatment of resource concerns or National priority resource concerns;
- Magnitude of the environmental benefits resulting from the treatment of resource concerns reflecting the level of performance of the proposed conservation practices and activities; and
- Compliance with Federal, State, local, or Tribal regulatory requirements with regards to natural resources.

CART uses a set of National Ranking Templates developed for each NRCS program and initiative. The National Ranking Templates contain four parameters that are customized for each program to reflect the National level ranking criteria. The four parameters are:

1. **Land Uses** – NRCS has developed land use designations to be used by planners and modelers at the field and landscape level. Land use modifiers more accurately define the land's actual use and provide another level of specificity and help denote

(more)

how the land is managed. Land use designations and modifiers are defined in Title 180, National Planning Procedures Handbook, Part 600.

2. **Resource Concerns** – The resource condition that does not meet minimum acceptable condition levels as established by resource planning criteria. This implies an expected degradation of the soil, water, air, plant, or animal resource base to the extent that the sustainability or intended use of the resource is impaired. Because NRCS quantifies or describes resource concerns as part of a comprehensive conservation planning process, which includes client objectives, human, and energy resources are considered components of the resource base.
3. **Practices** – A specific treatment used to address resource concerns, such as structural or vegetative measures, or management techniques that are planned and implemented in accordance with applicable standards and specifications.
4. **Ranking Component Weights** – A set of five components comprise the ranking score for an individual land-based assessment. The five components are:
 - a. **Vulnerability** – Site vulnerability is determined by subtracting the existing condition and existing practice scores from the thresholds. This score is weighted by ranking pool to address the resource concerns prioritized by that ranking pool.
 - b. **Planned Practice Effects** – The planned practice effect score is based on the sum of the planned practice on that land unit that addresses the resource concern. This score is weighted by ranking pool to address the resource concerns prioritized by that ranking pool.
 - c. **Resource Priorities** – National and State resource priorities are established to address the most critical land and resource considerations and are based on NRCS National and State priorities identified with input from National, State, and local stakeholders.
 - d. **Program Priorities** – National and State program priorities are established to maximize program effectiveness and advance program purposes and are based on NRCS National and State priorities identified with input from National, State, and local stakeholders.
 - e. **Cost Efficiency** – Summation of ‘Planned Practice Points’ divided by the log of the ‘Average Practice Cost’.

NOTE: The points for vulnerability, planned practice effects, and cost efficiency are garnered from the assessment portion of CART.

Kansas created State-specific ranking pools within the above-described National Ranking Template parameters. The State ranking pools contain a set of questions that are divided into the following sections – applicability, category, program questions, and resource questions. Ranking pool customization allows States to focus funding on priority resource concerns and initiatives identified at the State level with input from

(more)

NRCS stakeholders. Each eligible application may be considered for funding in all applicable ranking pools by program.

NRCS Resource Concerns

The following table lists the 47 resource concerns NRCS uses during the Conservation Planning process.

Categories	NRCS Resource Concerns
Soil	1. Sheet and rill erosion
	2. Wind erosion
	3. Ephemeral gully erosion
	4. Classic gully erosion
	5. Bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels
	6. Subsidence
	7. Compaction
	8. Organic matter depletion
	9. Concentration of salts or other chemicals
	10. Soil organism habitat loss or degradation
	11. Aggregate instability
Water	12. Ponding and flooding
	13. Seasonal high-water table
	14. Seeps
	15. Drifted snow
	16. Surface water depletion
	17. Groundwater depletion
	18. Naturally available moisture use
	19. Inefficient irrigation water use
	20. Nutrients transported to surface water
	21. Nutrients transported to groundwater
	22. Pesticides transported to surface water
	23. Pesticides transported to groundwater
	24. Pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids, or compost applications transported to surface water
	25. Pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids, or compost applications transported to groundwater
	26. Salts transported to surface water
	27. Salts transported to groundwater
	28. Petroleum, heavy metals, and other pollutants transported to surface water
	29. Petroleum, heavy metals, and other pollutants transported to groundwater
	30. Sediment transported to surface water
	31. Elevated water temperature

(more)

Air	32. Emissions of particulate matter (PM) and PM precursors
	33. Emissions of greenhouse gasses (GHGs)
	34. Emissions of ozone precursors
	35. Objectionable odors
	36. Emissions of airborne reactive nitrogen
Plants	37. Plant productivity and health
	38. Plant structure and composition
	39. Plant pest pressure
	40. Wildfire hazard from biomass accumulation
Animals	41. Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates
	42. Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms
	43. Feed and forage imbalance
	44. Inadequate livestock shelter
	45. Inadequate livestock water quantity, quality, and distribution
Energy	46. Energy efficiency of equipment and facilities
	47. Energy efficiency of field operations

Program-Specific Information

Kansas FY2024 ACEP–Wetland Reserve Easements (WRE) General Ranking Tool

Program Questions (200 points total)

1. Is the offer area subject to on-farm and off-farm threats (Oil/Gas Development, Wind Energy Development Potential, Exurban Development)? (Multi-answer) (Geospatial)
 - Oil/Gas Development (14 points)
 - Wind Energy Development Potential (14 points)
 - Exurban Development (12 points)

2. Does the offer contain soils with a capability class ≥ 5 ? (Geospatial)
 - Yes (10 points)
 - No (0 points)

3. What is the cost effectiveness in maximizing the environmental benefits? (Geospatial)
 - Offer area intersects SGCN 3-mile buffer area and GARC is < 2,200 dollars per acre (40 points)
 - Offer area intersects SGCN 3-mile buffer area and GARC is 2,201 to 3,000 dollars per acre (20 points)
 - Offer area intersects SGCN 3-mile buffer area and GARC is > 3,000 dollars per acre (10 points)

(more)

- Offer area does not intersect SGCN 3-mile buffer area (0 points)
4. Will there be financial contributions by the landowner or other partners?
 - Written documentation prior to application ranking: Financial contribution by landowner or other partner is = >50% of USDA restoration costs (10 points)
 - Written documentation prior to application ranking: Financial contribution by landowner or other partner is =>25% but <50% of USDA restoration costs (5 points)
 - Written documentation prior to application ranking: Financial contribution by landowner or other partner is <25% of USDA restoration costs (0 points)
 5. Will ACEP-WRE purposes be achieved on the offer area?
 - Restoration practices 657, 659, 356, and/or 466 planned on =>75% of offer area (40 points)
 - Restoration practices 657, 659, 356, and/or 466 planned on =>50% but <75% of offer area (30 points)
 - Restoration practices 657, 659, 356, and/or 466 planned on =>25% but <50% of offer area (20 points)
 - Restoration practices 657, 659, 356, and/or 466 planned on <25% of offer area (10 points)
 6. Does the offer area include a playa wetland?
 - Yes (60 points)
 - No (0 points)

Resource Questions (200 points total, 105 Hydrology points)

1. Does the offer area intersect a Source Water Protection Area? (Geospatial)
 - Intersects a Source Water Protection Area (5 points)
 - Otherwise (0 points)
2. Is the parcel in proximity to other protected land (such as compatible military installation; land owned in fee title by the United States or a Native American Tribe, State, or local government, or by a non-governmental organization whose purpose is to protect agricultural use and related conservation values; or land that is already subject to an easement or deed restriction that limits the conversion of the land to non-agricultural use or protects grazing uses and related conservation values)? (Geospatial)
 - Offer area boundary adjoins protected land boundary (10 points)
 - Offer area is within 3 miles of protected land (5 points)
 - Otherwise (0 points)
3. Does the offer area intersect a KDHE TMDL (Combined total phosphorus, silt and *(more)*)

eutrophication) impaired HUC12 watershed? (Geospatial)

- Intersects impaired HUC12 watershed (5 points)
- Otherwise (0 points)

4. Is the offer area within ½ mile of a perennial stream or includes a playa wetland? (Geospatial)

- Yes (5 points)
- No (2 points)

5. Will the habitat be restored for the benefit of migratory birds and wetland dependent wildlife?

- Greater than 50% of the habitat restored is wetland habitat (10 points)
- 50% or less of the habitat restored is wetland habitat (0 points)

6. Will the habitat be restored for threatened, endangered, or other at-risk species?

- Offer area intersects SGCN 3-mile buffer area AND both CP 657 AND CP 550 are scheduled in the conservation plan of operations (CPO). (20 points)
- Offer area intersects SGCN 3-mile buffer area AND either CP 657 or CP 550 are scheduled in the conservation plan of operations (CPO). (10 points)
- Offer area intersects SGCN 3-mile buffer area AND neither CP 657 nor CP 550 are scheduled in the conservation plan of operations (CPO). (5 points)
- Offer area does not intersect the SGCN 3-mile buffer area. (0 points)

7. Is 100% of offer area being restored to historic native plant communities?

- Yes (5 points)
- No (2 points)

8. Is there habitat diversity?

- 3 or more habitats are restored or protected on offer area (5 points)
- 2 or less habitats are restored or protected on offer area (2 points)

9. What is the extent of beneficial adjacent lands?

- Adjacent lands 1:1 ratio or less (10 points)
- Adjacent lands more than 1:1, but less than 4:1 (5 points)
- Adjacent lands more than 4:1 ratio (0 points)

10. Does the offer area have Prior Converted (PC) wetlands?

- Yes (10 points)
- No (0 points)

11. Carbon Sequestration: Does the offer area include CP 342, 550, and/or 612 on >50% of the offer area?

(more)

- Yes (5 points)
 - No (0 points)
12. Does the offer area contribute to improving climate change resiliency?
- Offer area is within a county that has 5,000 acres or more in wetland easements (5 points)
 - Offer area is within a county that has less than 5,000 acres in wetland easements (2 points)
13. What is the extent to which the original hydrology is being restored?
- Percent of eligible wetland types that are PC, FW, and/or FWP is greater than 90% (30 points)
 - Percent of eligible wetland types that are PC, FW, and/or FWP is between 50% - 89.9% (20 points)
 - Percent of eligible wetland types that are PC, FW, and/or FWP is less than 50% (10 points)
14. Success of hydrology restoration: Are conservation practices 657, 659, 356, and/or 466 planned for restoration?
- Yes (35 points)
 - No (10 points)
15. Are there soil properties that impact the wetland hydrology potential?
- Wetland areas are =>75% comprised of soils classified as hydric (10 points)
 - Wetland areas are <75% comprised of soils classified as hydric (5 points)
16. Does the offer area have a high groundwater table associated with hydric soil?
- Yes (5 points)
 - No (0 points)
17. Are the wetland soils frequently flooded or ponded?
- Yes (5 points)
 - No (0 points)
18. Does the offer area watershed have hydrology that is impacted by terraces, diversions, or levees that prevent full hydrology restoration?
- Yes (-20 points)
 - No (10 points)
19. Does the restoration of hydrology require water rights?
- Yes (-50 points)
 - No (10 points)