

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Soil Erosion	Sheet and Rill Erosion	Planning Criteria	Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10%; OR, The water erosion rate is <= T. <i>If planning criteria is used run SISL or RUSLE2/WEPS (based on predominate erosion type) and input the critical dominant field conditions for the management system.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	A residue and tillage management system is implemented on all crops in the rotation that minimizes detachment and transport of soil particles caused by rainfall or irrigation. The system leaves crop residue on the soil surface and excludes primary inversion tillage implements (such as moldboard plow). <i>For the purpose of this evaluation test a "residue and tillage management system" is defined as one of the following two options: 1) On 5T soils that do not exceed 5% slope and are located in an area with average annual precipitation of 14" or less. 2) On 5T soils where 30% or more crop residues are left on the soil surface throughout the critical erosion period (see supporting documentation for critical erosion periods). To determine % residue work with the client using "Picture your Residue" pamphlet (SCS-CRM-02 April 1992). --- In addition to the criteria above, for irrigated land answer yes to this evaluation test indicating that irrigation induced soil erosion is considered "reduced" only on 5T soils with a slope of 1% or less (2% or less if full season PAM is used on all crops in the rotation). In all other cases, use planning criteria.</i>				
Notes:							
Soil Erosion	Wind Erosion	Planning Criteria	Permanent ground cover >90% and slope <10%; OR, The wind erosion rate is <= T. <i>If planning criteria is used, run WEPS and input the critical dominant field conditions for the management system.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	A residue and tillage management system is implemented on all crops in the rotation that prevents detachment and transport of soil particles caused by wind. The system leaves crop residue on the soil surface and excludes primary inversion tillage implements (such as moldboard plow). <i>For the purpose of this evaluation test a "residue and tillage management system" is defined as one of the following two options: 1) On soils with a T value of 3 or greater where the crop rotation being used includes a perennial crop in at least 80% of the rotation, and cereal grains are used in the remainder of the rotation (e.g. 4 yrs. alfalfa/1 yr barley). 2) Any tillage and crop rotation sequence as long as the average wind energy for the WEPS wingen station is < or = 1,000 kJ/m^2/day. (see supporting documentation map of avg wind energy) *Soils that are sandy will require planning criteria to be used.</i>				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Soil Erosion	Ephemeral Gully Erosion	Planning Criteria	Ephemeral gullies are not occurring; OR, Conservation practices and management activities are in place to prevent or control ephemeral gullies.				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Temporary or permanent rills do not exist on the land management system; Or, All temporary or permanent rills are stabilized; AND all areas expected to have high erosion rates are stable.				
Notes:							
Soil Erosion	Classic Gully Erosion	Planning Criteria	Classic gullies are not present; Or, Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head cutting and widening and offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structures.				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Classic Gullies are not present; Or, All classic gullies are stabilized; AND, All areas expected to have high erosion rates are stable.				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Soil Erosion	Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance Channels	Planning Criteria	For shorelines and water conveyance channels; banks are stable or commensurate with normal geomorphological processes; AND, If bank erosion is present, it is beyond the client's control or commensurate with normal geomorphological processes; AND, For streambanks, SVAP2 bank condition element score > 5. If shorelines or water conveyance channels are not present, set this planning criteria to NA. <i>If a riparian area, shoreline, stream or other conveyance channel (e.g. irrigation ditch) is present SVAP2 bank condition element must be completed.</i>	Yes / No			
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Excluding all fundamentally unstable, natural geomorphic streambanks and shorelines, all streambanks and shorelines on the land use show few signs of erosion or bank failure; AND, Each is stable and protected with natural materials. If shorelines and water conveyance channels do not exist on the land management system, set this test statement to NA. <i>If a riparian area, shoreline, stream, or other conveyance channel (e.g. irrigation ditch) is present all of the following site conditions need to be in place in order to answer yes to this evaluation test:</i> 1) Banks are moderately stable, protected by roots of natural vegetation, wood, rocks, or a combination of the three; 2) Evidence of erosion has some reestablishment of vegetation; and 3) Grazing or recreation use does not negatively impact bank condition.	Yes / No			
Notes:							
Soil Quality Degradation	Organic Matter Depletion	Planning Criteria	Organic matter is not depleted below tolerable levels. SCI levels are greater than 0 on all fields in the land management system. <i>Use RUSLE2/WEPP or WEPS and input the critical dominant field conditions for the management system.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Tillage methods that lift/invert soil are not used. There is at least 30% residue cover on the soil surface at time of planting. <i>In addition to the evaluation test, a system where more than 50% of the crop rotation is made up of high residue and/or perennial crops AND has a tillage sequence that results in a STIR value that is < or = 80 for each individual crop year in the rotation (Use additional guidance document - CSP STIR calculator for this calculation) is required to meet evaluation test.</i>				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Soil Quality Degradation	Compaction	Planning Criteria	Soil compaction is not a problem: AND, Activities do not cause soil compaction problems AND can be documented with prior conservation planning or other on-site evaluation methods.				
			<i>There must be no known signs of soil compaction (e.g. J rooted plants)</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Field operations are restricted or do not take place on wet soils susceptible to compaction.	Yes/No			
Notes:							
Soil Quality Degradation	Concentration of Salts and other Chemicals	Planning Criteria	Salinity/sodicity problems do not exist: OR, Conservation practices and managements are in place to mitigate on-site effects.				
			<i>Indicators of salt problems are white salts and/or black alkali at the soil surface, the presence of salt grasses and other salt tolerant plant species.</i>				
		OR					
			Evaluation Test #1	Unconventional soil amendments are not applied; OR, If applied, are tested prior to application to fields and are applied according to a nutrient management system. These amendments could include industrial waste, bio-solids, organics, etc.	Yes / No		
	Evaluation Test #2	Soil samples are collected and monitored for excessive salt accumulations. Management practices are adjusted to reduce salt levels if applicable.	Yes / No				
Notes:							
Excess Water	Runoff and Flooding and Ponding	Planning Criteria	Excess water is managed to minimize the impact on conservation measures and/or crop production.				
			<i>Must comply with NRCS wetland policies and the Clean Water Act.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Measures are applied such as residue management, grassed waterways, terraces, diversions, or filter strips to reduce excessive runoff; OR, If flooding is a concern crops and field activities are managed within the seasonal flooding periods; OR, Where ponding is a concern land leveling or shallow surface drains prevent ponding of water that limits crop production.				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Excess Water	Seasonal High Water Table	Planning Criteria	Excess water resulting from a seasonal high water table is managed to prevent significant negative effects to conservation measures and/or crop production. If seasonal high water tables do not exist, set this planning criteria to NA.	Yes / No			
			<i>*Must comply with NRCS wetland policies and the Clean Water Act.</i>				
Notes:							
Insufficient Water	Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water	Planning Criteria	The irrigation system components and management result in a Farm Irrigation Rating Index > 60; AND, Meets applicable State in-stream flow and lake and pond water levels requirements. If the land management system is not irrigated, or equipment on this land management system is not used to irrigate, set this planning criteria to NA.	Yes / No			
			<i>This Farm Irrigation Rating index (FIRI) rating refers to the system rating number calculated in FIRI (Do not confuse this with Idaho Planning Criteria which uses a percent of the systems potential). When running FIRI, use the predominate irrigation system on the management system. Note: In Idaho; state in-stream flow, lake, and pond water levels are regulated by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) and not under the control of the producer.</i>				
OR							
Insufficient Water	Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water	Evaluation Test #1	An irrigation water management plan is followed that: -meets the crop's needs, while maximizing irrigation water efficiency, -schedules water application based on soil moisture monitoring and/or evapotranspiration monitoring, -measures and records the amount of water you use to irrigate as it comes onto the farm and goes to each field, AND -the system's distribution uniformity has been evaluated and necessary changes were made.	Yes / No			
			<i>For irrigation water measurement on a pressurized system a flow meter is required that can measure and record the water used for each system or field. Simply knowing the flow rate for a system based on a nozzle package and recording it does not qualify. For a surface irrigation system, a weir with known variables would qualify if measurement records are kept. A simple head-gate and estimates based on water rights does not qualify. For system uniformity a test must be completed and recorded. For example, multiple rain gauges being placed the length of the system and the results recorded. In addition, changes must be implemented as a result of the test. A new nozzle package alone does not qualify. It must be implemented as the result of a uniformity test.</i>				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management				
					1	2	3		
Insufficient Water	Inefficient Moisture Management	Planning Criteria	Runoff and evapotranspiration levels are minimized on cropland. Soil loss levels are less than or equal to T, crop interval STIR values are less than 80, and SCL is 0 or greater.	Yes / No					
			<i>If all cropland in the management system is irrigated answer not applicable (this resource concern cause has been determined not applicable on irrigated land in Idaho). If some or all of the cropland is <u>not</u> irrigated, a residue and tillage management system must be implemented on all crops in the rotation which keeps at least 60% of the field surface covered after planting, and if applicable all cover crops must be killed timely to conserve soil moisture for the next crop.</i>						
		OR							
		Evaluation Test #1	Cover crops are terminated based on RMA guidelines. If cover crops are not incorporated into the rotation, set this test statement to NA.	Yes / No					
Evaluation Test #2	Crop types and crop sequences are carefully chosen. The local climate conditions and a water balance budget are used in the decision making process. Crop rotation includes at least 2 crop types in rotation.								
Evaluation Test #3	A residue and tillage management system is implemented on all crops in the rotation which keeps at least 60% of the field surface covered after planting to increase plant available moisture.								
Notes:									

Water Quality Degradation	Pesticides in Surface Water	Planning Criteria	Pesticides are stored, handled, disposed and applied to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching; AND, Conservation practices and techniques are in place to minimize ground water impacts.				
			<i>To determine if the planning criteria is met Win-PST must be run for all pesticides used on the management system. If all chemicals used result in only low and very low ratings for solution and adsorbed runoff, PC is met. If there are any intermediate or greater ratings for solution and adsorbed runoff, the results must be imported into the Idaho Pest Management Worksheet, and management evaluated.</i>				
OR							
		Evaluation Test #1	Pesticides are not applied or stored on this land management system; OR, Pesticides are applied using a site-specific mixture of prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) strategies; AND, Environmental risk screening tool are used (such as WIN-PST or similar LGU approved tool); AND, Application rates and timing are compliant with the label.				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Water Quality Degradation	Pesticides in Ground Water	Planning Criteria	Pesticides are stored, handled, disposed and applied to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching; AND, Conservation practices and techniques are in place to minimize ground water impacts.				
			<i>To determine if the planning criteria is met Win-PST must be run for all pesticides used on the management system. If all chemicals used result in only low and very low ratings for leaching, PC is met. If there are any intermediate or greater ratings for leaching the results must be imported into the Idaho Pest Management Worksheet, and management evaluated.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Pesticides are not applied or stored on this land management system; OR, Pesticides are applied using a site-specific mixture of prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) strategies; AND, Environmental risk screening tool are used (such as WIN-PST or similar LGU approved tool); AND, Application rates and timing are compliant with the label.				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management			
					1	2	3	
Water Quality Degradation	Nutrients in Surface Water	Planning Criteria	<p>Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied and PLU is not grazed; OR Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil or tissue tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields and conservation practices and management practices are in place to minimize surface water impacts.</p> <p><i>To determine if the planning criteria is met you must run INTRA for the most limiting crop in each management system (if this crop is the same in more than one rotation you may evaluate them as one). If the overall risk level for surface water (N and P) is medium or higher all required mitigation must be being applied.</i></p>					
		OR						
		Evaluation Test #1	<p>Livestock access to streams is limited to short periods of time and small areas.</p> <p><i>Management of livestock grazing adjusts timing and intensity of use in riparian areas and along streams. Minimum stubble heights of residual vegetation are maintained (e.g. 4-6") to provide filtering for overland flow. Streambank damage from livestock is minimal.</i></p>	Yes / No				
Evaluation Test #2	<p>Nutrients are not applied on this land management system; OR, If nutrients are applied, a nutrient budget is used to determine all application rates, including: - Realistic yield goals, - Nutrient uptake requirements, and - Available nutrient accounting for each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) N, P, K from representative soil tests (<= 3yrs), (b) Soil organic matter mineralization, (c) Legumes in rotation, (d) Previous applications of manure and other organic based materials, (e) Planned post-harvest residual soil test levels, (f) Available nutrient analysis for each nutrient source, and (g) Available nutrient uptake efficiencies from planned application rate, source, method, timing and placement. <p>All state specific application setbacks are maintained for all nutrient applications.</p> <p><i>To answer yes to the evaluation test question, the nutrient budget must have been developed according to the U of I fertilizer guides. Fertilizer applications must follow minimum setback requirements of 35 feet for water quality protection. Further guidance for items a - g in the evaluation test question are as follows: (e) The soil test for the following crop will count as a post harvest soil test. (g) Applied fertilizer products must be injected or incorporated (with the exception of applying top dressed fertilizer on an "established" winter cereal crop or perennial crop after crop is > = 3 inches tall). Apply N fertilizers to the field no more than 30 days prior to primary growing season with the exceptions of: needed starter fertilizer, fertilizer applied with an enhanced efficiency product or after soil temps are below 50 degrees F, or manure that is incorporated.</i></p>							
Notes:								

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Water Quality Degradation	Nutrients in Ground Water	Planning Criteria	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied and PLU is not grazed; OR, Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil or tissue tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields and conservation practices: AND, Management activities are in place to minimize ground water impacts. <i>To determine if the planning criteria is met you must run INTRA for the most limiting crop in each management system (if this crop is the same in more than one rotation you may evaluate them as one). If the overall risk level for ground water is medium or higher all required mitigation must be being applied.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Nutrients are not applied on this land management system; OR, if nutrients are applied, a nutrient budget is used to determine all application rates, including: - Realistic yield goals, - Nutrient uptake requirements, and - Available nutrient accounting for each of the following: (a) N, P, K from representative soil tests (<= 3yrs), (b) Soil organic matter mineralization, (c) Legumes in rotation, (d) Previous applications of manure and other organic based materials, (e) Planned post-harvest residual soil test levels, (f) Available nutrient analysis for each nutrient source, and (g) Available nutrient uptake efficiencies from planned application rate, source, method, timing and placement. All state specific application setbacks are maintained for all nutrient applications. <i>To answer yes to the evaluation test question, the nutrient budget must have been developed according to the U of I fertilizer guides. Fertilizer applications must follow minimum setback requirements of 35 feet for water quality protection. Further guidance for items a - g in the evaluation test question are as follows: (e) The soil test for the following crop will count as a post harvest soil test. (g) Applied fertilizer products must be injected or incorporated (with the exception of applying top dressed fertilizer on an "established" winter cereal crop or perennial crop after crop is > = 3 inches tall). Apply N fertilizers to the field no more than 30 days prior to primary growing season with the exceptions of: needed starter fertilizer, fertilizer applied with an enhanced efficiency product or after soil temps are below 50 degrees F, or manure that is incorporated.</i>				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Water Quality Degradation	Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solids or Compost Applications in Surface Water	Planning Criteria	<p>Potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals are not applied on the land; OR, Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to surface water sources.</p> <p><i>To determine if the planning criteria is met you must run INTRA for the most limiting crop in each management system (if this crop is the same in more than one rotation you may evaluate them as one). If the overall risk level for surface water (N and P) is medium or higher all required mitigation must be being applied.</i></p>				
		Evaluation Test #1	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Manure, Composts, or other bio-solids are not stored or applied on this land management system; OR Manure and other bio solids are applied using a nutrient budget to determine all application rates, including: - Realistic yield goals, - Nutrient uptake requirements, and - Available nutrient accounting for each of the following: (a) N, P, K from representative soil tests (<= 3yrs), (b) Soil organic matter mineralization, (c) Legumes in rotation, (d) Avoiding manure applications when soils are frozen, snow covered, or saturated, (e) Planned post-harvest residual soil test levels, (f) Available nutrient analysis for each nutrient source, and (g) Available nutrient uptake efficiencies from planned application rate, source, method, timing and placement. All state specific application setbacks are maintained for all nutrient applications. Minimum setbacks are maintained from drainage ways, wells, ditched, streams, rivers, and water bodies. If manure or other bio solids are not applied, set this test statement to NA.</p> <p><i>To answer yes to the evaluation test question, the nutrient budget must have been developed according to the U of I fertilizer guides. Fertilizer applications must follow minimum setback requirements of 35 feet for water quality protection. Further guidance for items a - g in the evaluation test question are as follows: (e) The soil test for the following crop will count as a post harvest soil test. (g) Applied fertilizer products must be injected or incorporated (with the exception of applying top dressed fertilizer on an "established" winter cereal crop or perennial crop after crop is > = 3 inches tall). Apply N fertilizers to the field no more than 30 days prior to primary growing season with the exceptions of: needed starter fertilizer, fertilizer applied with an enhanced efficiency product or after soil temps are below 50 degrees F, or manure that is incorporated.</i></p>	Yes / No			
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management			
					1	2	3	
Water Quality Degradation	Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solids or Compost Applications in Ground Water	Planning Criteria	<p>Potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals are not stored or applied on the land; OR, Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to groundwater sources.</p> <p><i>To determine if the planning criteria is met you must run INTRA for the most limiting crop in each management system (if this crop is the same in more than one rotation you may evaluate them as one). If the overall risk level for ground water is medium or higher all required mitigation must be being applied.</i></p>					
		OR						
		Evaluation Test #1	<p>Manure and other bio-solids are not stored or applied on this land management system; OR Manure and other bio solids are applied using a nutrient budget to determine all application rates, including: - Realistic yield goals, - Nutrient uptake requirements, and - Available nutrient accounting for each of the following:</p> <p>(a) N, P, K from representative soil tests (<= 3yrs), (b) Soil organic matter mineralization, (c) Legumes in rotation, (d) Avoiding manure applications when soils are frozen, snow covered, or saturated, (e) Planned post-harvest residual soil test levels, (f) Available nutrient analysis for each nutrient source, and (g) Available nutrient uptake efficiencies from planned application rate, source, method, timing and placement.</p> <p>All state specific application setbacks are maintained for all nutrient applications. Minimum setbacks are maintained from drainage ways, wells, ditched, streams, rivers, and water bodies.</p> <p><i>To answer yes to the evaluation test question, the nutrient budget must have been developed according to the U of I fertilizer guides. Fertilizer applications must follow minimum setback requirements of 35 feet for water quality protection. Further guidance for items a - g in the evaluation test question are as follows: (e) The soil test for the following crop will count as a post harvest soil test. (g) Applied fertilizer products must be injected or incorporated (with the exception of applying top dressed fertilizer on an "established" winter cereal crop or perennial crop after crop is > = 3 inches tall). Apply N fertilizers to the field no more than 30 days prior to primary growing season with the exceptions of: needed starter fertilizer, fertilizer applied with an enhanced efficiency product or after soil temps are below 50 degrees F, or manure that is incorporated.</i></p>	Yes / No				
Notes:								

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Water Quality Degradation	Petroleum, Heavy/Metal and Other Pollutants Transported to Surface Water	Planning Criteria	Activities do not present the potential for contamination by petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants. If present, potential pollutants are stored and handled to avoid runoff to groundwater. <i>To meet the planning criteria the following must also apply: Any fuel storage area and tank on cropland is located: above the 100-year floodplain, a minimum of 100 feet from any river, stream, ditch, pond, lake, or wetland.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Fuel storage does not occur on this land management system; OR, If required, the producer has and is following a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan; OR, The fuel storage area and tank is located: - above the 100-year floodplain, - a minimum of 100 feet from any river, stream, ditch, pond, lake, sinkhole, wetland, or water well; AND, Within a stable place designed to provide secondary containment if the primary means were to fail.	Yes / No			
Notes:							

Water Quality Degradation	Petroleum, Heavy Metal and Other Pollutants Transported to Ground Water	Planning Criteria	Activities do not present the potential for contamination by petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants. If present, potential pollutants are stored and handled to avoid seepage to groundwater. <i>To meet the planning criteria the following must also apply: Any fuel storage area and tank on cropland is located a minimum of 100 feet from any sinkhole or water well.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Fuel storage does not occur on this land management system; OR, If required, the producer has and is following a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan; OR, The fuel storage area and tank is located: - above the 100-year floodplain, - a minimum of 100 feet from any river, stream, ditch, pond, lake, sinkhole, wetland, or water well; AND, Within a stable place designed to provide secondary containment if the primary means were to fail.	Yes / No			
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management				
					1	2	3		
Water Quality Degradation	Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	Planning Criteria	Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies; AND, The SVAP2 - bank condition ≥ 5 ; AND, The livestock and vehicle water crossings are stable; AND, The water erosion rate is $\leq T$; AND, Wind erosion rate is $\leq T$.						
			<i>To determine if the planning criteria is met refer to your answers for the resource concern causes: classic gully, ephemeral gully, sheet & rill, and wind erosion questions in this tool. If either the planning criteria or the evaluation test questions resulted in a yes (meaning the resource concern is treated); then assume that those components of this resource concern are met. Also, if a stream is present SVAP2 bank condition element must be completed.</i>						
		OR							
		Evaluation Test #1	Drainage and erosion control measures are implemented on roads, trails and landings to minimize detrimental effects of concentrated flow, erosion and sedimentation; AND, Stream crossings are restored and stabilized.	Yes / No					
Evaluation Test #2	All temporary or permanent rills and gullies are stabilized; OR, Temporary or permanent rills and gullies do not exist.								
	<i>To determine if the evaluation test is met refer to your answers for the resource concern causes: classic gully, ephemeral gully, sheet & rill, and wind erosion questions in this tool. If either the planning criteria or the evaluation test questions resulted in a yes (meaning the resource concern is treated); then assume that those components of this resource concern are met. Also, if a riparian area, stream or other conveyance channel is present SVAP2 bank condition element must be completed.</i>								
Evaluation Test #3	The land adjacent to a stream, river, or other waterbody on the side or sides you control does: - have diverse, natural plant cover typical to that along streams in your area, - extend from the stream bank/shoreline for a distance of 35 feet or (if applicable) the minimum State buffer-width requirement, whichever is greater; AND, Have few places where concentrated runoff flows through.	Yes / No							
	<i>If a riparian area and/or stream is present all of the following site conditions need to be present in order to answer yes to this evaluation test: 1) Banks are moderately stable, protected by roots of natural vegetation, wood, rocks, or a combination of the three; 2) Evidence of erosion has some reestablishment of vegetation; and 3) Recreation use does not negatively impact bank condition.</i>								
Notes:									

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Water Quality Degradation	Elevated Water Temperature	Planning Criteria	Water courses on or adjacent to the site are not designated by a State Agency as a temperature impairment; OR, The SVAP2 - riparian area quality element score is >= 5; AND, The SVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score is >= 5; AND, The SVAP2 - canopy cover element score is >= 6; OR, Existing conservation practices are in place to address water temperature. If water courses are not present, set this planning criteria to NA.				
			<i>If a riparian area and/or stream is present SVAP2 must be completed for the three elements listed.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	More than 50% of the water surface is shaded on the length of the stream/river for this land management system. If waterbodies are not present on this land management system, set the test statement to NA.	Yes / No			
		Evaluation Test #2	Surface water temperatures do not limit use for fish, wildlife, invertebrates, or other intended purposes. If waterbodies are not present on this land management system, set the test statement to NA. <i>Water courses on or adjacent to the site are not designated by a State Agency as a temperature impairment AND If a riparian area and/or stream is present ALL of the following site conditions need to be present in order to answer yes to this evaluation test: 1) Riparian vegetation has a diversity of species as appropriate (herbaceous, shrub and/or trees) and age classes (seedlings, young plants, mature, and decadent) that extends at least 1/2 of the bankfull width or more than at least 1/2 the active flood plain; 2) Vegetation gaps do not exceed 30% of the estimated length of the stream; and 3) Greater than 50% of the water surface is shaded within the length of the stream.</i>	Yes / No			
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Air Quality Impacts	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	Planning Criteria	Management activities do not contribute to agricultural source particulate matter (PM) or PM precursor emissions; AND, documented episodes or complaints of emissions of PM (dust, smoke, exhaust, etc.), or chemical drift have not occurred. PM producing activity examples are: Prescribed Burn is conducted, Travel ways unpaved or untreated with binding agents, Engines (combustion source), Tillage, Pesticides are applied, Fertilization (manure/ commercial), CAFO/manure management.				
			<i>If field burning is conducted client must be following an approved burn plan and state law. If the entire management system is not located in an Idaho-DEQ designated non-attainment area, then answer yes to meeting the Planning Criteria (PC) planning criteria. If any part of the management system is located in a non-attainment area or non-attainment maintenance area then control and contingency measures identified in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that are within the applicant's control must be applied to meet PC planning criteria. See http://deq.idaho.gov/air-quality/monitoring/attainment-versus-nonattainment/ for SIP requirements.</i>				
Notes:							
Air Quality Impacts	Emissions of Ozone Precursors	Planning Criteria	Operations that produce ozone precursor emissions are not present; OR, or are managed to reduce emissions. Ozone precursor producing activities may include: Engines (combustion source), Pesticide application, Burning, CAFO /manure management, or fertilization (manure/commercial).				
			<i>If the entire management system is not located in an Idaho-DEQ designated non-attainment area, then answer yes to meeting the Planning Criteria (PC) planning criteria. If any part of the management system is located in a non-attainment area or non-attainment maintenance area then control and contingency measures identified in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that are within the applicant's control must be applied to meet PC planning criteria. See http://deq.idaho.gov/air-quality/monitoring/attainment-versus-nonattainment/ for SIP requirements.</i>				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Air Quality Impacts	Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	Planning Criteria	Activities that produce GHGs emissions are not present: OR, activities that produce GHGs emissions are managed to reduce those emissions; AND, Carbon sequestration is enhanced through reduced tillage methods or other practices. GHG producing activities that should be considered include: Fertilization (manure/commercial), Tillage methods, grazing management, and forestry practices; AND GHGs are not regulated in this planning area.				
			<i>If the entire management system is not located in an Idaho-DEQ designated non-attainment area, then answer yes to meeting the Planning Criteria (PC) planning criteria. If any part of the management system is located in a non-attainment area or non-attainment maintenance area then control and contingency measures identified in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that are within the applicant's control must be applied to meet PC planning criteria. See http://deq.idaho.gov/air-quality/monitoring/attainment-versus-nonattainment/ for SIP requirements.</i>				
Notes:							
Air Quality Impacts	Objectionable Odors	Planning Criteria	Activities such as pesticide or manure application are managed to reduce objectionable odors; AND, Odor sources are not regulated in this planning area; AND, Documented episodes or complaints of odor nuisance have not occurred.				
			<i>If the entire management system is not located in an Idaho-DEQ designated non-attainment area, then answer yes to meeting the Planning Criteria (PC) planning criteria. If any part of the management system is located in a non-attainment area or non-attainment maintenance area then control and contingency measures identified in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that are within the applicant's control must be applied to meet PC planning criteria. See http://deq.idaho.gov/air-quality/monitoring/attainment-versus-nonattainment/ for SIP requirements.</i>				
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management				
					1	2	3		
Degraded Plant Condition	Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	Planning Criteria	Plants are adapted to the site, meet production goals, and do not negatively impact other resources; AND, Plant damage from wind erosion is below crop damage tolerance levels.						
			<i>Crop Damage Tolerance tables are located in part 502 of the National Agronomy Manual (posted to CSP SharePoint).</i>						
		OR							
		Evaluation Test #1	Plants and crops are adapted to the soil and site conditions; and, plants produce average yield levels for the county in typical years.						
Notes:									
Degraded Plant Condition	Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	Planning Criteria	Plant pest damage to plants is below economic or environmental thresholds; AND, plant pests, including noxious and invasive species are managed.						
			<i>Noxious and invasive species must be controlled according to state law.</i>						
		OR							
				Evaluation Test #1	Invasive and noxious weeds are controlled or are not present.				
		Evaluation Test #2	Weeds, insects, and diseases do not limit crop production.						
Notes:									

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management				
					1	2	3		
Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat	Inadequate Habitat - Food	Planning Criteria	The WHSI rating is ≥ 0.5 ; AND, (when surface stream present) The SVAP2 - fish habitat complexity element score is ≥ 7 ; AND, The SVAP2 - aquatic invertebrate habitat element score is ≥ 7 ; OR, Conservation practices and managements are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds; OR, Food is available in quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest.						
			<i>If planning criteria is used, TN-19 or TN-32 (as appropriate) must be completed once for the entire land use, and the answer applied to all management systems. If a riparian area and/or stream is present SVAP2 must be completed for the two elements listed.</i>						
		OR							
		Evaluation Test #1	Unharvested grain crops are intentionally left in the field as wildlife food on an annual basis; OR, A no-till system is used that provides food for selected wildlife species. <i>The crop is planted through direct seeding and no full width tillage allowed; heavy harrow on heavy residue is not considered full width tillage unless it is disturbing the soil surface.</i>						
Evaluation Test #2	Designated areas are planted as food and habitat for pollinators/beneficial insects; AND, Protected from disruption. For example, planted to nectar and pollen producing plants and protected from disruption - chemical, biological, or mechanical. <i>Idaho Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 100 OR Idaho Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 110 point must be used to determine if evaluation test question has been met.</i>								
Notes:									

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management				
					1	2	3		
Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat	Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	Planning Criteria	The WHSI rating is ≥ 0.5 ; AND, (when surface stream present) the SVAP2 - barriers to movement element score is ≥ 7 ; AND, the SVAP2 - fish habitat complexity element score is ≥ 7 ; AND, the SVAP2 - aquatic invertebrate habitat element score is ≥ 7 ; OR conservation practices and management practices are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds; OR, habitat cover is of available quality and extent to support requirements for the species of interest.						
			<i>If planning criteria is used, TN-19 or TN-32 (as appropriate) must be completed once for the entire land use, and the answer applied to all management systems. If a riparian area and/or stream is present SVAP2 must be completed for the three elements listed.</i>						
		OR							
		Evaluation Test #1	Established field borders are kept as wildlife cover and as pollinator/beneficial insect habitat.						
<i>Idaho Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 100 OR Idaho Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 110 point must be used to determine if evaluation test question has been met.</i>									
Evaluation Test #2	Plant growth and cover is managed to develop and maintain habitat to help chosen wildlife species. <see State Wildlife Action Plan>								
	<i>Chosen wildlife species must be identified in the Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). The evaluation test question is considered met when a guild-specific habitat model has been completed OR an upland wildlife management plan has been developed for the SGCN AND the habitat model or management plan has been approved by a NRCS or IDFG partner biologist documenting that there is adequate cover/shelter available in the quantity and extent to support the habitat requirements of the species.</i>								
Evaluation Test #3	The stream(s) have: - a natural, unaltered configuration, with minimal channel straightening, dredging, or bank alteration by armoring with rip-rap or other non-natural materials, - stable banks with limited erosion or bank failure; AND, human uses and/or grazing levels that do not negatively impact bank condition. If streams are not present on the land management system, set the test statement to NA.	Yes / No							
	<i>If a riparian area and/or stream is present all of the following site conditions need to be present in order to answer yes to this evaluation test: 1) Seasonal restrictions or physical barriers may exist but will allow for aquatic species movement; and 2) At least eight different habitat features which allow for adequate hiding, resting, and feeding cover for the aquatic species present (See SVAP2 Fish habitat complexity element for list of habitat features).</i>								
Notes:									

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management			
					1	2	3	
Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat	Inadequate Habitat - Water	Planning Criteria	The WHSI rating is ≥ 0.5 ; AND, (when surface stream present) The SVAP2 - aquatic invertebrate habitat element score is ≥ 7 ; OR, Conservation practices and managements are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds; OR, Water is available in quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest.					
			<i>If planning criteria is used, TN-19 or TN-32 (as appropriate) must be completed once for the entire land use, and the answer applied to all management systems. If a riparian area and/or stream is present SVAP2 must be completed for the element listed.</i>					
		OR						
		Evaluation Test #1	Water for habitat is accessible and at the right depth, duration, and time of year for chosen wildlife species <See State Wildlife Action Plan>					
<i>Chosen wildlife species must be identified in the Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). The evaluation test question is considered met when a guild-specific habitat model has been completed OR an upland wildlife management plan has been developed for the SGCN AND the habitat model or management plan has been approved by a NRCS or IDFG partner biologist documenting that there is adequate water available in the quantity and extent to support the habitat requirements of the species.</i>								
Notes:								

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management				
					1	2	3		
Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat	Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	Planning Criteria	The WHSI rating is >= 0.5; AND, (when surface stream present) The SVAP2 - barriers to movement element score is >= 7; AND, The SVAP2 - aquatic invertebrate habitat element score is >= 7; OR, Conservation practices and managements are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds; OR, The connectivity of habitat components are adequate to support stable populations of target species.						
			<i>If planning criteria is used, TN-19 or TN-32 (as appropriate) must be completed once for the entire land use, and the answer applied to all management systems. If a riparian area and/or stream is present SVAP2 must be completed for the three elements listed.</i>						
		OR							
		Evaluation Test #1	Established field borders are kept as wildlife cover and as pollinator and beneficial insect habitat. <i>Idaho Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 100 OR Idaho Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 110 point must be used to determine if evaluation test question has been met.</i>						
		Evaluation Test #2	Designated areas are planted as habitat for pollinators and beneficial insects. Non-cropped area protected from disruption during nesting and foraging periods--chemical, biological, or mechanical. <i>Idaho Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 100 OR Idaho Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 110 point must be used to determine if evaluation test question has been met.</i>						
		Evaluation Test #3	The land adjacent to a stream, river, or other waterbody on the side or sides you control does: - have diverse, natural plant cover typical to that along streams in your area; AND, Extend from the stream bank or shoreline for a distance of 35 feet; OR, (if applicable) The minimum State buffer-width requirement, whichever is greater. <i>If a riparian area and/or stream is present all of the following site conditions need to be present in order to answer yes to this evaluation test: 1) Riparian vegetation has a diversity of species as appropriate (herbaceous, shrub and/or trees) and age classes (seedlings, young plants, mature, and decadent); 2) Vegetation width is on average 35 fee wide or greater; and 3) No noxious or invasive weeds present.</i>	Yes / No					
Evaluation Test #4	In-stream structures (i.e. dam, diversion structure, bridge, culvert, low-water stream crossing, etc.) allow for the upstream and downstream movement of fish and other aquatic animals throughout most of the year. <i>Evaluation test is met when all in-stream structures are a maximum of 6" above the water level at any point during the year AND a deep pool is present at the bottom of the structure to allow for fish jumping at any point during the year. A deep pool is defined as at least two times the maximum upstream ripple depth.</i>	Yes / No							
Evaluation Test #5	Connectivity between food resources and cover and shelter is provided for the target wildlife species. <see State Wildlife Action Plan> <i>Chosen wildlife species must be identified in the Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). The evaluation test question is considered met when a guild-specific habitat model has been completed OR an upland wildlife management plan has been developed for the SGCN AND the habitat model or management plan has been approved by a NRCS or IDFG partner biologist documenting that there is adequate habitat continuity (space) is available in the quantity and extent to support the habitat requirements of the species.</i>								
Notes:									

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Livestock Production Limitation	Inadequate Feed and Forage	Planning Criteria	Livestock forage, roughage, and supplemental nutritional requirements are met. <i>To determine if feed and forage supply will meet the nutritional requirements for the livestock operation complete Feed/Forage Balance Worksheet (ID-CPA-009) and include all land uses that are grazed including crop aftermath, cover crops, public land permits, and private leases.</i>	Yes / No			
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	The current crop rotation provides ample feed and/or forages to support the livestock on the farm. Soil erosion and compaction are managed to reduce negative impacts. Set this test statement to NA if the land management system is not used for livestock production. <i>To determine if feed and forage supply will meet the nutritional requirements for the livestock operation complete Feed/Forage Balance Worksheet (ID-CPA-009) and include all land uses that are grazed including crop aftermath, cover crops, public land permits, and private leases.</i>	Yes / No			
Notes:							

Livestock Production Limitation	Inadequate Water	Planning Criteria	Water of acceptable quality and quantity is adequately distributed to meet animal needs. <i>Permanent or Portable water sources are available and supply adequate quantity and quality for livestock during periods of use. Water sources are distributed to across grazing units so that travel distance to water source is less than 1/4 mile.</i>	Yes / No			
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	The livestock have enough drinking water of good quality. If livestock do not use this land management system, set the test statement to NA.	Yes / No			
Notes:							

Crop Annual/Mixed

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management		
					1	2	3
Inefficient Energy Use	Equipment and Facilities	Planning Criteria	On-site renewable energy and/or energy conserving implements have been implemented to improve energy efficiency for field operations.				
			<i>The USDA approved energy audit refers to a type 2 on-farm energy audit that meets the minimum criteria established in the ANSI/ASABE S612 (July2009) Performing On-farm Energy Audits standard.</i> <i>*Energy conserving practices must have been identified in a USDA approved energy audit.</i>				
Notes:							
Inefficient Energy Use	Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	Planning Criteria	Reduced tillage systems or energy conserving implements are being used to improve energy efficiency for field operations. If irrigated, improved efficiency irrigation pumps are being used on the majority of irrigated fields.				
			<i>The USDA approved energy audit refers to a type 2 on-farm energy audit that meets the minimum criteria established in the ANSI/ASABE S612 (July2009) Performing On-farm Energy Audits standard.</i> <i>*Energy conserving practices must have been identified in a USDA approved energy audit.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Irrigation water is being managed to maintain a balance of soil moisture not to exceed Field Capacity or get below wilting point (unless water quantity is a limitation). Methods include: soil moisture monitoring with sensors, evapotranspiration monitoring, or other checkbook type methods. If the land management system is not irrigated, set this test statement to NA.	Yes / No			
	<i>For irrigation water measurement on a pressurized system a flow meter is required that can measure and record the water used for each system or field. Simply knowing the flow rate for a system based on a nozzle package and recording it does not qualify. For a surface irrigation system, a weir with known variables would qualify if measurement records are kept. A simple head-gate and estimates based on water rights does not qualify.</i> <i>For system uniformity a test must be completed and recorded. For example, multiple rain gauges being placed the length of the system and the results recorded. In addition, changes must be implemented as a result of the test. A new nozzle package alone does not qualify. It must be implemented as the result of a uniformity test.</i>						
Notes:							