

Forest

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management System	
					1	2
Soil Erosion	Sheet and Rill Erosion	Planning Criteria	Soil surface organic residue cover >80%; OR, Site is stable and without visible signs of erosion.			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	The forest O horizon is covered with leaves, needles, fine woody debris, rocks, and/or herbaceous vegetation that protects the soil on more than 80% of the area. <i>80% as determined by conventional line-point intercept transects, or by ocular estimation.</i>			
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. <i>Visual observations show that new (past 5 years) gullies do not occur and that older established gullies have not enlarged.</i>			
		Evaluation Test #2	Drainage and erosion control measures are implemented on roads, trails and landings to minimize detrimental effects of concentrated flow, erosion and sedimentation. Stream crossings are restored and stabilized.			
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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: 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.</i>	Yes / No		
Notes:						
Soil Quality Degradation	Organic Matter Depletion	Planning Criteria	Organic matter within the soil is managed by means of proper forest management. Determined and documented by use of on-site evaluations and state specific forestland management practices. <i>In lieu of ecological site description, ground cover is greater than 80%.</i>			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	The forest O horizon is covered with leaves, needles, fine woody debris, rocks, and/or herbaceous vegetation that protects the soil on more than 80% of the area. The O and A horizons are not displaced. Woody residue is being added to the surface soil horizons through branch breakage and treefalls. <i>80 % as determined by conventional line-point intercept transects, or by ocular estimation. Topsoil and residue criteria are by ocular evaluation.</i>			
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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>Operation is limited on sensitive or wet soils during the period of risk.</i>			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	Soil compaction is limited to roads and landings. Tree root growth is not impeded. No more than 15% of the forested area is devoted to roads, trails, and landings. <i>The road surface area (in ft2) can be calculated as such: (The total length of roads and trails (in feet) x 12' (the average width of roads and trails-- in ft2), divided by the (total forested acreage x 43,560-- in ft2)), then x 100 for a percentage. The total ft2 area of landings will be measured from field observations, and added to the percentage of the area in roads and landings, with the grand total compared against the 15% threshold.</i>			
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. 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.			
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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:						
Water Quality Degradation	Nutrients in Surface Water	Planning Criteria	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied and the PLU is not grazed; OR, If nutrients are applied, they are based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget and livestock access to streams is controlled. <i>Management that "minimizes surface water impacts" is defined as management of livestock grazing that 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>			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	Livestock access to streams is limited to short periods of time and small areas. <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>	Yes / No		
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Water Quality Degradation	Nutrients in Groundwater	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>			
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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: 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		
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Water Quality Degradation	Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	Planning Criteria	<p>There are no untreated sources of erosion and streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site; OR, Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies; AND, Heavy use areas are stable; AND, The SVAP2 - bank condition is ≥ 5.</p> <p><i>If assessment level is used, consider "upslope treatment" met when the Classic Gully and Sheet and Rill Erosion resource concerns are met, and roads and trails have working water bars, culverts and ditch outs as required by slope (refer to Forestry clipboard (Table # 9) for spacing requirements). Also, if a riparian area or stream is present SVAP2 bank condition element must be completed.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Applies to roads, trails and landings: roads and trails have working water bars, culverts and ditch outs as required by slope (refer to Forestry clipboard (Table # 9) for spacing requirements). Landings are vegetated where erosion can occur (evaluation is on a site-by-site basis using visual assessment).</i></p> <p><i>If a stream is present all of the following site conditions need to be present in order to answer yes to this evaluation test:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1) Banks are moderately stable, protected by roots of natural vegetation, wood, rocks, or a combination of the three;</i> <i>2) Evidence of erosion has some reestablishment of vegetation; and</i> <i>3) Grazing or recreation use does not negatively impact bank condition.</i> 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	Yes / No		
			<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	<p>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.</p> <p><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:</i></p> <p><i>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;</i></p> <p><i>2) Vegetation gaps do not exceed 30% of the estimated length of the stream; and</i></p> <p><i>3) Greater than 50% of the water surface is shaded within the length of the stream.</i></p>	Yes / No		
Notes:						
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 forest understory or slash pile 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>			
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				1	2	1
Air Quality Impacts	Emissions of Ozone Precursors	Planning Criteria	Pesticides are not applied; OR, an IPM plan is followed which reduces ozone precursors. IPM includes applications of pesticides, including fumigants, be applied in a way that emissions of ozone precursors are reduced; Application methods may include: spot spraying, pest/target sensing application equipment, alternative pesticide formulations, or low emission fumigation methods.			
			<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	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>			
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Degraded Plant Condition	Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	Planning Criteria	<p>Forest species are adapted to site AND, Composition and stand density meet ecological site objectives and production goals.</p> <p><i>Forest composition and density requirements are defined in ET guidance below. If the unit is grazed, understory composition contains structural and functional groups found within the reference state such as Perennial cool season bunchgrasses, shrubs, perennial forbs in proportions similar to reference plant community from ecological site or habitat type. Seeded sites should be comprised of multiple species from at least two functional groups to support ecological processes. Average annual production falls within range expected understory production (low-high) and meets management objectives.</i></p>	Must use PC if forest is grazed.		
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	<p>The forest or woodlot is fully stocked with tree species adapted to the site, has spacing for good tree growth and air flow between and beneath, does not have excessive tree mortality, has an understory made up of desirable species and is not inhibited by brush or other undesirable vegetation. Monitoring for insects and disease is completed to prevent outbreaks that would be detrimental to forest health.</p> <p><i>The desirable management tree species are native to the site and are comprised of early and mid-seral species adapted to the specific site environmental conditions (ex: PP, DF, WL, ES, WP, WC and WH). The desirable species represent over 75% of the stand makeup. Additionally, the preferred species are listed in the "Trees to Manage" interpretative section of the soil survey. For seedlings, saplings and poles, PP and DF/dry GF habitat types have between 175 and 350 trees per acre; all other habitat types have between 225 and 450 trees per acre. Stands comprised of mature saw timber have a basal area of 120 ft²/ac or greater in PP and DF/dry GF habitats, and 150 ft²/ac in all other habitat types in order to be considered "fully stocked". Excessive mortality is defined as > 10% (by basal area of the saw timber component) in the last 5 years. Inhibiting understory species are identified on a site by site basis. (Examples of inhibiting species include noxious weeds, excessive native shrub growth, etc.). Yearly monitoring is performed and appropriate management actions are taken as necessary.</i></p>			
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Degraded Plant Condition	Inadequate Structure and Composition	Planning Criteria	<p>Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition and structure to support desired ecological functions for the ecological site.</p> <p><i>"Desired ecological function" on forest is defined in ET guidance below. If the unit is grazed, understory composition contains structural and functional groups found within the reference state such as perennial cool season bunchgrasses, shrubs, perennial forbs in proportions similar to reference plant community from ecological site or habitat type. Seeded sites should be comprised of multiple species from at least two functional groups to support ecological processes. All sites should have adequate plant residue and healthy robust plants.</i></p>	Must use PC if forest is grazed.		
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	<p>The forest or woodlot is fully stocked with tree species adapted to the site, has spacing for good tree growth and air flow between and beneath, does not have excessive tree mortality, has an understory made up of desirable species and is not inhibited by brush or other undesirable vegetation.</p> <p><i>The desirable management tree species are native to the site and are comprised of early and mid-seral species adapted to the specific site environmental conditions (ex: PP, DF, WL, ES, WP, WC and WH). The desirable species represent over 75% of the stand makeup. Additionally, the preferred management species are listed in the "Trees to Manage" interpretative section of the soil survey. For seedlings, saplings and poles, PP and DF/dry GF habitat types have between 175 and 350 trees per acre; all other habitat types have between 225 and 450 trees per acre. Stands comprised of mature saw timber have a basal area of 120 ft²/ac or greater in PP and DF/dry GF habitats, and 150 ft²/ac in all other habitat types in order to be considered "fully stocked". Excessive mortality is defined as > 10% (by basal area of the saw timber component) in the last 5 years. Inhibiting understory species are identified on a site by site basis. (Examples of inhibiting species include noxious weeds, excessive native shrub growth, etc.).</i></p>			
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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. In addition, for root disease control, follow guidance for ET below.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Noxious weeds, and plants that impact forest growth, are controlled or are not present. <i>Applies to managing and controlling invasive and noxious species when present; controlling actions can include but are not limited to spraying, pulling, mowing, or grazing.</i>				
		Evaluation Test #2	Trees are selected or planted that are tolerant of known damaging pests. Woody debris that fosters pest outbreaks is appropriately treated to reduce risk. <i>For root disease control, stands are managed to minimize the most susceptible native conifer species (this includes Douglas-fir and grand fir on NIPF forest lands) by shifting stand composition to early and mid-serial species (for example, PP, DF (in smaller amounts), WL, ES, WP, WC and WH). DF/dry GF habitat types, or sites with low soil fertility, or sites with excessive late summer moisture deficiencies are managed in a way that limits the susceptible species to <30% of the total species component in the sapling, pole and sawlog component of the stand. In stands where western white pine is a sustainable component of the species mixture, all WP plantings are done with blister resistant planting stock.</i>				
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Degraded Plant Condition	Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	Planning Criteria	Wildfire hazards is not a concern; OR, Fuel loads and fuel ladders are managed to provide defensible space. <i>*Management for wildfire hazard is defined in the ET guidance below.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Trees, shrubs, and vines are managed in a manner to reduce ladder fuels. <i>Prune trees that have flammable branch material to a height which is 3 times the top height of the contributing ladder fuel. Prune no more than 50% of the total height of the tree, leaving a minimum of 50% live crown ratio. Pruning is done along critical fire access points within the property--for example along roads, property lines, etc.</i>				
		Evaluation Test #2	The forest or woodlot is fully stocked with tree species adapted to the site, has spacing for good tree growth and air flow between and beneath, does not have excessive tree mortality, has an understory made up of desirable species and is not inhibited by brush or other undesirable vegetation. Monitoring for insects and disease is completed to prevent outbreaks that would be detrimental to forest health. Woody debris on the forest floor supports wildlife but does not present an elevated fire risk. <i>The desirable management tree species are native to the site and are comprised of early and mid-seral species adapted to the specific site environmental conditions (ex: PP, DF, WL, ES, WP, WC and WH). The desirable species represent over 75% of the stand makeup. Additionally, the preferred management species are listed in the "Trees to Manage" interpretative section of the soil survey. For seedlings, saplings and poles, PP and DF/dry GF habitat types have between 175 and 350 trees per acre; all other habitat types have between 225 and 450 trees per acre. Stands comprised of mature saw timber have a basal area of 120 ft²/ac or greater in PP and DF/dry GF habitats, and 150 ft²/ac in all other habitat types in order to be considered "fully stocked". Excessive mortality is defined as > 10% (by basal area of the saw timber component) in the last 5 years. Inhibiting understory species are identified and addressed on a site by site basis (Examples of inhibiting species include noxious weeds, excessive native shrub growth, etc.). Yearly monitoring for insect and disease occurrence is performed, and appropriate management actions are taken as necessary. Fire prone slash accumulation in excess of 9 tons per acre represent an elevated fire risk.</i>				
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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 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	Plant growth and cover is managed to develop and maintain habitat to benefit target wildlife species. <i>All of the following site conditions need to be present in order to answer yes to this evaluation test:</i> 1) Forestry management that results in a stand composition of a majority woody species expected for that ecological perimeter of the site; 2) Plant community includes at least three vertical layers (over story, canopy, sub-canopy, understory and ground vegetation) as appropriate for the habitat type; 3) at a minimum of 6 snags per acre greater than 9" dbh with at least two of them being greater than 20 " dbh; 4) at a minimum of 7 downed logs per acres greater than 12" dbh and greater than 6 feet long; and 5) Natural or artificial openings within 33% of the forest area with no openings greater than 300 feet wide and dominated by native grasses, forbs, shrubs with trees dominating the vegetation in the opening.					
Evaluation Test #2	Trees and shrubs provide nectar and pollen sources for pollinators and beneficial insects as well as providing adequate food for browsing animals. <i>All of the following site conditions must be present in order to answer yes to this evaluation test: 1) Idaho Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 100; 2) Idaho Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat Assessment Form and Guide with a score of at least 110; and 3) TN19 Forest with a score of >5.</i>							
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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 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	<p>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.</p> <p><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:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Seasonal restrictions or physical barriers may exist but will allow for aquatic species movement; 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); and 3) If grazed, management demonstrates adequate rest and recovery times for the riparian area during the growing season. 	Yes / No		
		Evaluation Test #2	<p>Plant growth and cover is managed to develop and maintain habitat to help chosen wildlife species. <see State Wildlife Action Plan></p> <p><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></p>			
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Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management System	
					1	2
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 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:						

Forest

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management System			
					1	2		
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 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	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 #2	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>							
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.	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) 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>							
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.	Yes / No						
	<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>							
Notes:								

Forest

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management System	
					1	2
Livestock Production Limitation	Inadequate Feed and Forage	Planning Criteria	Livestock forage, roughage, and supplemental nutritional requirements are met.	Yes / No		
			<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>			
Notes:						
Livestock Production Limitation	Inadequate Water	Planning Criteria	Water of acceptable quality and quantity is adequately distributed to meet animal needs.	Yes / No		
			<i>Permanent 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 mile</i>			
		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:						

Forest

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management System	
					1	2
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	On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving implements are being used to improve energy efficiency for forestland operations. Forestland operations are planned with the intent to reduce trips into the forestland.			
			<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:						