

Range

Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management System		
					1	2	
Soil Erosion	Sheet and Rill Erosion	Planning Criteria	Range Health Assessment - soil site stability - is slight to moderate or less; OR, Rangeland Planned Trend is positive				
			<i>If planning criteria is used Rangeland Health Evaluation (ID-CPA-011) OR Apparent Trend Worksheet (ID-CPA-012) must be completed.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Plant cover controls active erosion (shallow <1 foot deep rills and gullies) and runoff from normal rain events; AND, No litter dams or terracettes are present.				
<i>There is no recent formation of rills beyond what is described in reference worksheet. Old rills have blunted or muted features. The amount of bare ground is as expected for the site and litter is present in amounts that protect the soil surface. Management is place that supports plant community structure and function minimize runoff and erosion</i>							
Notes:							
Soil Erosion	Wind Erosion	Planning Criteria	Range Health Assessment - soil site stability - is slight to moderate or less; Or, Rangeland Planned Trend is positive.				
			<i>Rangeland Health Evaluation (ID-CPA-011) OR Apparent Trend Worksheet (ID-CPA-012) must be completed .</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Residual forage heights meet or exceed the State standards for controlling wind erosion.				
<i>Bare ground and canopy cover are as expected for the site. Wind scoured or depositional areas are not present. Functional and structural groups described in reference state are present and in proportions that minimize gaps in plant cover.</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.				
			<i>Historic gullies have vegetation that is stabilizing the bed and slopes with no signs of active headcuts, nickpoints, or bed erosion. Drainages are represented as natural stable channels with vegetation common and no erosion.</i>				
Notes:							

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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 rotational grazing and other grazing management practices; AND, The Range Health Assessment (RHA) - soil site stability is slight to moderate or less; AND, The RHA - biotic integrity attribute rating is slight to moderate departure or less; OR, Rangeland planned trend is positive. <i>If planning criteria is used Rangeland Health Evaluation (ID-CPA-011) OR Apparent Trend Worksheet (ID-CPA-012) must be completed.</i>			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	Proper soil health is evidenced by productive and desirable plants dominating the management system. There are no extensive dead or unproductive areas. <i>Native range sites 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. Seeded range sites should be comprised of multiple species from at least two functional groups to support ecological processes. Grazing management should maintain adequate plant residue with no visible signs of accelerated erosion.</i>			
Notes:						

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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>Compaction is rarely present or thin and very weakly restricts water movement or root penetration. Plant community is managed to maintain healthy vigorous stands with adequate cover and structure. Management is in place to minimize grazing disturbance during wet periods.</i>			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test	Soils are not compacted to a point that limits plant root depth and growth.	Yes/No		
			<i>Reduced infiltration and increased runoff due to compaction are limited to small areas near watering facilities and lanes.</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.			
Notes:						

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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 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		
Notes:						

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Water Quality Degradation	Nutrients in Ground Water	Planning Criteria	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied; AND, Conservation practices and management activities are in place to minimize ground water impacts. <i>In areas of shallow ground water, sites where lava tubes or similar structure may connect to ground water livestock are managed to minimize accumulation of waste to avoid concern.</i>			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	When sinkholes are present in karst regions, livestock use of immediate sinkhole watershed area is managed to avoid nutrient additions to groundwater. If sinkholes are not present, set the test statement to YES. <i>In areas of shallow ground water, sites where lava tubes or similar structure may connect to ground water livestock are managed to minimize accumulation of waste to avoid concern.</i>	Yes/No		
Notes:						
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:						

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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			
Notes:							
Water Quality Degradation	Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	Planning Criteria	Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10% and classic gullies are not present; OR, 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 <= T; AND, Wind erosion rate is <= T.				
			<i>To meet planning criteria Rangeland Health Evaluation (ID-CPA-011), and SVAP2 bank condition element must be completed.</i>				
		OR					
		Evaluation Test #1	Plant cover controls active erosion and runoff from normal rain events; AND, Litter dams are minimized. <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> 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.				
		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; AND, Stream crossings are restored and stabilized.	Yes / No			
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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. <i>If a riparian area and/or stream is present SVAP2 must be completed for the three elements listed.</i>	Yes / No		
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	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:						
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:						

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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:						

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:						

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Degraded Plant Condition	Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	Planning Criteria	Vegetation meets similarity index or range condition score of 60 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend; OR, Range Health Assessment - biotic integrity attribute rating - is slight to moderate departure or less.			
			<i>If planning criteria is used Similarity Index Worksheet (ID-CPA-006) and Apparent Trend Worksheet (ID-CPA-012) OR Rangeland Health Evaluation (ID-CPA-011) must be completed.</i>			
OR						
Degraded Plant Condition	Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	Evaluation Test #1	Plant yield, vigor, and quality are as expected.			
			<i>Expected conditions: Native range sites 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. Seeded range sites should be comprised of multiple species from at least two functional groups to support ecological processes. Average annual production falls within range of ecological site (low-high) and meets management objectives.</i>			
Notes:						
Degraded Plant Condition	Inadequate Structure and Composition	Planning Criteria	Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition and structure to support desired ecological functions; OR, the Range Health Assessment - biotic integrity attribute rating is slight to moderate departure or less; OR, Vegetation meet similarity index of 60 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend.			
			<i>"Desired ecological functions" are met when: Native range sites 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. Seeded range 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>			
Notes:						

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					1	2
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. Plant pests such as crickets and grasshoppers are managed at economic thresholds. Invasive species such as cheatgrass or medusa head are not negatively effecting the ecological processes of the site (generally true when invasives make up 20% or more of the plant community). Structural and functional groups from reference plant community are present and have not been replaced by invasive species.</i>			
Notes:						
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 may include prescribed or targeted grazing, mowing, or maintenance of existing fuelbreaks to disrupt fuel continuity and provide safe sites to conduct fire suppression activities.</i>			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	Active management occurs to avoid excessive buildup of likely wildfire fuels.			
			<i>"Active management" may include prescribed or targeted grazing, mowing, or maintenance of existing fuelbreaks to disrupt fuel continuity and provide safe sites to conduct fire suppression activities.</i>			
Notes:						

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				1	2	1
Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat	Inadequate Habitat - Food	Planning Criteria	<p>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.</p> <p><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></p>			
		OR				
		Evaluation Test #1	<p>Plants growing are expected, desired, and suited to the site. Existing forbs and woody species meet state specified amounts.</p> <p><i>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) Grazing management demonstrates adequate rest and recovery times for each pasture during the growing season; 2) Plant community includes appropriate proportions of grasses, shrubs, and forbs; and 3) Invasive species are not present OR are actively being treated. 			
Notes:						

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Resource Concern	Cause	Type	Description	Applicable (circle one)	Management System			
					1	2		
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	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) Grazing management demonstrates adequate rest and recovery times for the riparian area during the growing season; 2) Seasonal restrictions or physical barriers may exist but will allow for aquatic species movement; and 3) 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>					
Evaluation Test #2	Grazing heights are maintained at a minimum of 6 inches average over winter for mid/tall grass plant communities; AND, 4 inches average over winter for shortgrass plant communities.							
Evaluation Test #1	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>							
Notes:								

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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:						

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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	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	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 #4	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 #5	Existing fences allow wildlife movement without harm. <i>Existing fences are wildlife friendly.</i>				
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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>			
Notes:						
Livestock Production Limitation	Inadequate Water	Planning Criteria	Water of acceptable quality and quantity is adequately distributed to meet animal needs.			
			<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 1.5 miles.</i>			
Notes:						