# NATIONAL AND STATE RESOURCE CONCERNS & PLANNING CRITERIA FOR CONSERVATION PLANNING March 2019 IDAHO

Resource Concern	Description of	Land Use	Planning Cri Planning Consist	iteria	Planning Criteria (PC)
<ul> <li>- Cause <ul> <li>A resource concern (RC)</li> <li>is an expected degradation</li> <li>of the soil, water, air, plant,</li> <li>or animal resource base to</li> <li>an extent that the</li> <li>sustainability or intended</li> <li>use of the resource is</li> <li>impaired. Because NRCS</li> <li>quantifies or describes</li> <li>resource concerns as part of a</li> <li>comprehensive conservation</li> <li>planning process that includes</li> <li>client objectives, human and</li> <li>energy resources are</li> <li>considered components of the</li> <li>resource base.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The "Cause" is the specific</li> <li>reason or threat to the</li> <li>resource concern.</li> </ul>	Concern	* Required Assessment (shaded)	Planning Consideration is a description of potential actions or address an identified resource concern and/or to address united considerations are identified for resource concerns when it is not identify specific criteria or a threshold for treatment.         If planning criteria are met, BUT the client wants to me benefit, then check the box (on appropriate Checklist of Reand document how the resource concern will be served and document how the resource concern will be served.         Screening criteria are defined, when appropriate, to identify sites with conditions that have little or no probability of needing additional treatment to address the specific resource concern. If the site meets the screening level criteria, then no other assessment is needed to document that planning criteria are met on this site.	Areation ractivities that should be considered to help nded consequences of an action. Planning of appropriate or technologically feasible to ove to a higher level of environmental esource Concerns) indicating PC not met, e addressed to a higher level. Measurement & Assessment Tools Description of the technology or process for determining if assessment criteria are met.	A planning criterion is a quantitative or qualitative method to assess the existing condition of the natural resources on a site to determine whether additional treatment is needed to address a specific potential resource concern.

SOIE				
		• Crop*	Perennial ground cover > 90% AND Perennial ground cover makes up at least 80% of the rotation AND Slope < 8% Low residue crop years >30% residue OR Continuous high residue no-till crop AND Slope < 8%	RUSLE2 (if sheet and rill) WEPS (if wind erosion)
- 1 SOIL EROSION -	Detachment and transportation of soil particles caused by rainfall runoff/splash,	Crop: Subcategory Irrigation-Induced Erosion	Not irrigated	<b>SISL</b> (if surface irrigated) Observation/estimate for sprinkler
Sheet, rill, & wind erosion	irrigation runoff or wind that degrades soil quality	• Forest*	Soil surface organic residue cover > 80% (typical for forest except following a fire)	Visual Inspection
		• Pasture*	Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10%	Pasture Condition Scoresheet RUSLE2 (if sheet/rill) WEPS (if wind)
		• Range*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Rangeland Health Assessment (RHA) Rangeland Trend Worksheet
		Developed Land*	Permanent ground cover > 90%	RUSLE2
		<ul> <li>Farmsteads*</li> <li>Associated Ag Land*</li> <li>Designated Protected Area*</li> </ul>	AND	WEPS
		Other Rural Land*	slope < 8%	Visual assessment
- 2 SOIL EROSION – Concentrated flow erosion	Untreated classic gullies may enlarge progressively by head cutting and/or lateral widening. Ephemeral gullies occur in the same flow area and are obscured by tillage. This includes concentrated flow erosion caused by runoff from rainfall snowmelt or	• Crop*	Ephemeral gullies are not apparent after critical erosion period AND Classic gullies are not present or not actively eroding	Field measurements/Observations Soil Loss Computation Worksheet
	runoff from rainfall, snowmelt or irrigation water.	• Forest*	Classic gullies are not present or not actively eroding	Field measurements / Observations (forest)

Water erosion rate $\leq T$
Wind erosion rate $\leq T$
Irrigation induced erosion $\leq T$
Site is stable and without visible signs of erosion
PCS erosion rating $\geq 4$
OR
Water and wind erosion $\leq T$
RHA - soil site stability - slight to moderate or less
AND
Rangeland Trend is positive
Water erosion rate $\leq T$
Wind erosion rate $\leq T$
Conservation practices and management are in place to prevent or control ephemeral gullies
AND
Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head cutting and widening and offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structures

Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head cutting and widening and offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structure

	1				
		• Pasture*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Pasture Condition Scoresheet Field measurements/observations	F C a
		• Range*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Rangeland Health Assessment (RHA) Rangeland Trend Worksheet Field measurements/observations	F F C c a
		<ul> <li>Farmsteads*</li> <li>Developed Land*</li> <li>Associated Ag</li> <li>Land</li> <li>Designated Protected Areas*</li> <li>Other Rural Land*</li> </ul>	Classic gullies are not present or not actively eroding	Field measurements /Observations Soil Loss Computation Worksheet	C p n
- 3 SOIL EROSION– Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance channels		<ul> <li>Crop*</li> <li>Forest*</li> <li>Range*</li> <li>Developed Land*</li> <li>Associated Ag Land*</li> <li>Designated Protected Area*</li> <li>Other Rural Land*</li> <li>Farmsteads*</li> </ul>	No streams or shoreline are on or adjacent to site OR No bank erosion from streams, shorelines or conveyance channels present OR Water conveyance is impacted by other jurisdiction out of client's control.	<mark>SVAP2</mark> (if stream present) Field Observation/Client Input.	H F F S I C
(Kun full SVAP for all intermittent and perennial streams and any conveyances that are Waters of US. For shorelines and other conveyances, use SVAP bank condition element only. Concrete lined	Sediment from banks or shorelines threatens to degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes	• Pasture*	No streams or shoreline are on or adjacent to site OR No bank erosion from streams, shorelines or conveyance channels present	SVAP2 (if stream present) Field Observation/Client Input	F F F S F F
conveyances exempt.) SVAP Protocol			OR Water conveyance is impacted by other jurisdiction out of client's control.	Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS)	I c

PCS erosion rating $\geq 4$
Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head cutting and widening and offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structures
RHA - soil site stability - slight to moderate or less <b>AND</b>
Rangeland Trend is positive
AND
Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head cutting and widening and offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structures
Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head cutting and widening and are offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structures
For shorelines and water conveyance channels –
Banks are stable or commensurate with normal geomorphological processes
AND
For streambanks – SVAP2 bank condition element score $\geq 5$
OR If present, bank erosion is caused by upstream land use and beyond the client's control
For shorelines and water conveyance channels –
Banks are stable or commensurate with normal geomorphological
AND
For streambanks-
SVAP2 bank condition element score ≥5 AND
For all water courses- PCS - streambank / shoreline erosion element score $\ge 4$
OR

If present, bank erosion is caused by upstream land use and beyond the client's control

	- 4 SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Subsidence This excludes karst / sinkholes issues or depressions caused by underground activities.	Loss of volume and depth of organic soils due to oxidation caused by above normal microbial activity resulting from excessive water drainage, soil disturbance, or extended drought.	•	Crop Forest Pasture Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Areas	Histisol soils are not present OR Histisol soils are not exhibiting subsidence	Client input / planner observation Soil map and report	
			•	Crop*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Observation of soil and/or plant condition Client input / planner observation Penetrometer or similar tools	
			•	Forest	Soil compaction is not apparent AND Activities do not cause soil compaction problems	Client input / planner observation Observation of soil and/or plant condition	
	- 5 SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Compaction	Management induced soil compaction resulting in decreased rooting depth that reduces plant growth, animal habitat and soil biological activity	es oil	Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Area Other Rural Land	Soil compaction is not apparent AND Activities do not cause soil compaction problems	Observation of soil and/or plant condition Client input / planner observation	() () ()
			•	Pasture*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS)	P
			•	Range	Soil compaction is not apparent	Rangeland Health Assessment (RHA)	R
					AND Activities do not cause soil compaction problems	Observation of soil and/or plant condition	
	- 6 SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Organic matter	Soil organic matter is not adequate to provide a suitable medium for plant growth, animal habitat, and soil biological activity	•	Crop*	Perennial ground cover > 90% AND Perennial ground cover makes up at least 80% of the rotation OR Continuous high residue no till cropland	RUSLE2 (if sheet and rill) WEPS (if wind erosion)	¢,
	Organic matter depletion	biological activity	•	Forest	Soil organic matter depletion including wood recruitment is not a problem AND Activities do not cause soil organic matter depletion	Forest Management Plan Client input / planner observation	•

Subsidence is adequately managed to meet client's objectives

Compaction is managed to meet Client's production and management objectives
AND

Conservation practices and managements are in place to address compaction

Penetrometer <300 psi

Compaction is managed to meet Client's production and management objectives AND

OR

Conservation practices and managements are in place to address compaction

Compaction is managed to meet Client's production and management objectives

AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to address compaction

PCS – compaction element score  $\geq 4$ 

RHA - soil site stability is slight to moderate or less

# OR

Compaction is managed to meet Client's production and management objectives

# AND

Conservation practices and management are in place to address compaction.

SCI > 0

Ground cover meets reference site listed in Forest Management Plan OR Soil organic matter is managed to meet Client objectives

		•	Pasture*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS) RUSLE2 Or WEPS	
		•	Range*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	<u>Rangeland Health Assessment</u> (RHA) <u>Rangeland Trend Worksheet</u>	
- 7 SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Concentration of salts or other chemicals	Concentration of salts leading to salinity and/or sodicity reducing productivity or limiting desired use Concentrations of other chemicals impacting productivity or limiting desired use	•	Crop Pasture Range Associated Ag Land Farmsteads	Activities do not cause salinity/sodicity problems <b>AND</b> No visible signs of soil contamination such as white or brown- black crusting on soils, visible crop stress, poor growth.	Soil diagnostic evaluations Soil survey, visual observations	

# WATER

- 8 EXCESS WATER – Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, seeps, and drifted snow	Surface water or poor subsurface drainage restricts land use and management goals. Wind-blown snow accumulates around and over surface structures, restricting access to humans and animals.	<ul> <li>Crop</li> <li>Forest</li> <li>Farmsteads</li> <li>Pasture</li> <li>Range</li> <li>Developed Land</li> <li>Designated Protected Area</li> <li>Other Rural Land</li> </ul>	Excess water is not a problem OR Activities do not cause ponding/flooding problems	Client input / planner observation Wetland determination	E
		<ul> <li>Associated Ag Land*</li> <li>Evaluation required where wetlands exist</li> </ul>	Excess water is not a problem; wetlands do not exist on site OR Activities do not cause ponding/flooding problems	Client input / planner observation Wetland determination	
- 9 INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient moisture management Not applicable on Irrigated Land Units	Natural precipitation is not optimally managed to support desired land use goals or ecological processes	<ul> <li>Crop (dryland only)</li> <li>Developed Land</li> <li>Forest</li> <li>Associated Ag Land</li> <li>Designated Protected Area</li> </ul>	Moisture Management is not a problem AND Activities do not cause inefficient moisture management	Client input / planner observation	] ] ( 2

PCS - plant cover element score  $\geq 4$ AND PCS - plant residue element score  $\geq 4$ 

## SCI > 0

RHA - soil site stability is slight to moderate or less

**AND** RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating is slight to moderate departure or less

**OR** Rangeland Planned Trend is positive

Conservation practices and management are in place to mitigate on-site effects

Excess water is managed to meet Client's objectives

## AND

Conservation practices are designed to meet wetland policy.

Excess water is managed to meet Client's objectives

## AND

Conservation practices are designed to meet wetland policy.

Runoff and evapotranspiration levels are minimized to meet Client's management objectives

# AND

Conservation practices and management are in place to address any offsite impacts

		• Range*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Rangeland Health Assessment (RHA)
		• Pasture*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS)
- 10 INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient use of irrigation water	Irrigation water is not stored, delivered, scheduled and/or applied efficiently Aquifer or surface water withdrawals threaten sustained availability of ground or surface water	• All* (where irrigation is used) Available irrigation water supplies have been reduced due to aquifer depletion, competition, regulation and/or drought	PLU is not irrigated AND PLU is not in a declining Aquifer	FIRI ( Idaho spreadsheet)
- 11 WATER QUALITY – Excess nutrients in surface and ground water ***Evaluation is required if water bodies on/adjacent to site are designated by IDEQ as impaired by nutrients.	Nutrients - organic and inorganic - are transported to receiving waters through surface runoff and/or leaching into shallow ground waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes	• Crop*	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed AND There are no livestock feeding areas	Client input / planner observation Nutrient budget INTRA (where nutrients applied)
		• Pasture*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS) Nutrient budget
		<ul> <li>Farmsteads*</li> <li>Associated Ag Land*</li> <li>(where nutrients applied /stored)</li> </ul>	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed	Nutrient budget Client input / planner observation

RHA - hydrologic function attributes slight to moderate or less

 $PCS - compaction element score \ge 4$ 

AND

PCS - plant cover element score  $\geq 4$ 

For the PRESENT CONDITION (existing system), FIRI % Maximum Potential Rating  $\geq$  85%

OR

All practices listed in the Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan(CAMP) to address aquifer decline have been installed to fully address the resource concern on this PLU

Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields

## AND

Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize offsite impacts (including consideration for nutrients from direct deposit)

AND

Any INTRA factors rating High or Very High must be addressed

PCS - streambank / shoreline erosion element score  $\geq 4$ 

AND

PCS - livestock concentration areas element score  $\geq 4$ 

AND

Nutrients are applied and based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget with consideration for nutrients from direct deposition.

Nutrients if applied, are based on a soil tests and nutrient budget. AND

Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize offsite impacts (including consideration for nutrients from direct deposit)

		<ul> <li>Developed Land***</li> <li>Other Rural Land***</li> <li>Designated Protected Area***</li> </ul>	AND There are no feeding or confined livestock areas	<u>AFO/CAFO/WFO Site Assessment</u> (Required if feeding or confinement occurs on planning units)
		<ul> <li>Forest***</li> <li>Range***</li> </ul>	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed AND There are no livestock feeding areas	Nutrient budget Client input / planner observation
- 12 WATER QUALITY –Pesticides transported to surface and ground water	Pest control chemicals are transported to receiving waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes	• All*	Pest control chemicals are not applied AND Pest control chemicals are not stored, mixed or handled on-site.	Client input / planner observation WinPST
- 13 WATER QUALITY -Excess pathogens and Chemicals from manure, biosolids or compost applications This resource concern also includes the off-site transport of leachate and runoff from compost or other organic materials of animal origin.	Pathogens, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals carried by land applied soil amendments are transported to receiving waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes.	<ul> <li>Crop*</li> <li>Farmsteads*</li> <li>Associated Ag Land* (where sources applied/stored)</li> <li>Pasture*</li> <li>Forest***</li> <li>Range***</li> <li>Developed Land***</li> <li>Other Rural Land***</li> <li>Designated Protected Area***</li> <li>***Evaluation is required if water bodies on/adjacent to site are designated by IDEQ as impaired by pathogens</li> </ul>	Potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals are not applied on the land or stored on site. <u>Sources include:</u> Manure Biosolids Compost Wastewater Rinsewater Cull piles Silage leachate Dead carcasses	Client input / planner observation <u>INTRA</u> <u>AFO/CAFO/WFO Site Assessment</u> (Required if feeding or confinement occurs on planning units)
- 14 WATER QUALITY – Excessive salts in surface and ground waters	Irrigation or rainfall runoff transports salts to receiving water in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes	• All	Salt concentration is not a limiting factor to beneficial use AND Irrigation is not used to "flush" salts from surface soils.	Client input / planner observation

AND Surface and ground waters are protected from contamination due to runoff and leaching from storage sites, spills, and other concentrated (point) sources.

Nutrients if applied, are based on a soil test, tissue test or nutrient budget with consideration from direct deposition.

AND

Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize offsite impacts

Pesticides are stored, handled, disposed and managed to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching

### AND

Conservation practices and management are in place to minimize offsite impacts for pesticides with an Intermediate or greater hazard rating in WinPST

Organic materials/pathogens sources are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to water sources

Salt concentrations are managed to mitigate off-site transport to surface or ground waters

## OR

Conservation practices and management are in place to mitigate off-site transport to surface or ground water.

- 15 WATER QUALITY – Petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants transported to receiving waters	Heavy metals, petroleum and other pollutants are transported to receiving water sources in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes	• All*** ***Evaluation is required if water bodies on/adjacent to site are designated by IDEQ as impaired by oil/grease or heavy metals)	Activities do not present the potential for contamination <b>AND</b> No petroleum products stored, handled, transferred on-site or near wellheads <b>AND</b> No irrigation pumps using petroleum products adjacent to surface waters	Client input / planner observation	Petroleum, heavy metals or other potential pollutants are stored and handled to avoid runoff or leaching <b>AND</b> Conservation practices and management are in place to mitigate off-site transport to surface or ground water.
- 16 WATER QUALITY – Excessive sediment in surface waters <u>SVAP Protocol</u>		• Crop*	Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10% AND Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site AND Classic/ephemeral gullies are not present AND Meets screening criteria for soil erosion: Sheet, Rill, Wind and Irrigation Induced Erosion.	RUSLE2(if sheet/rill) WEPS (if wind erosion) SISL (if surface irrigated) Client input / planner observation SVAP2 (if streams present)	Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodiesANDSVAP2 - bank condition $\geq 5$ ANDSVAP2 - riparian area quality element score $\geq 5$ ANDSVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score $\geq 5$ ANDSVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score $\geq 5$ ANDLivestock and vehicle water crossings are stableANDWater erosion rate $\leq T$ ANDWind erosion rate $\leq T$ ANDNo single year in rotation exceeds 1 ton (RUSLE2 sediment delivery); or 1 ton (SISL annual erosion) unless a filter strip or sediment basin is used
	Off-site transport of sediment from sheet, rill, gully, roads, and wind erosion into surface water that threatens to degrade surface water quality and limit use for intended purposes	• Forest*	Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site AND There are no untreated sources of erosion (including roads)	Client input / planner observation <u>SVAP2</u> (if stream present)	Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies <b>AND</b> Heavy use areas, including roads, are stable or designed to minimize sediment delivery to stream courses <b>AND</b> SVAP2 - bank condition $\geq 5$ <b>AND</b> SVAP2 - riparian area quality element score $\geq 5$ <b>AND</b> SVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score $\geq 5$ <b>AND</b> SVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score $\geq 5$ <b>AND</b> Livestock and vehicle water crossings are stable
		• Pasture*	Perennial ground cover > 90% and slope <10% AND Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site. AND There are no untreated sources of erosion	Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS) SVAP2 (if stream present) WEPS (if wind erosion) RUSLE 2 (if sheet/rill)	PCS erosion rating $\geq 4$ SVAP2 - bank condition $\geq 5$ ANDSVAP2 - riparian area quality element score $\geq 5$ ANDSVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score $\geq 5$ ANDLivestock and vehicle water crossings are stableANDWater erosion rate $\leq T$ ANDWind erosion rate $\leq T$

		• Range*	Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site <b>AND</b> There are no untreated sources of erosion	Rangeland Health Assessment (RHA) SVAP2 (if stream present) AFO/CAFO/ Site Assessment
		<ul> <li>Developed Land*</li> <li>Farmsteads*</li> <li>Other Rural Land</li> <li>Associated Ag Land</li> <li>Designated Protected Area</li> </ul>	Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site <b>AND</b> There are no untreated sources of erosion	Client input/planner observation <u>SVAP2</u> (if stream present) <u>AFO/CAFO/WFO Site Assessment</u>
- 17 WATER QUALITY – Elevated water temperature <u>SVAP Protocol</u>	Surface water temperatures exceed State/Federal standards and/or limit use for intended purposes ***Evaluation is required if water bodies on or adjacent to site are designated by IDEQ as impaired by temperature.	<ul> <li>Crop***</li> <li>Forest***</li> <li>Pasture***</li> <li>Range***</li> <li>Developed Land***</li> <li>Associated Ag Land***</li> <li>Designated Protected Area***</li> <li>Other Rural Land***</li> <li>Farmsteads***</li> </ul>	Water course temperature impacts are beyond the client's control <b>AND</b> Client is not contributing to temperature problem	Client input / planner observation <u>SVAP2</u> (if stream present)

RHA - hydrologic function attribute - slight to moderate or less AND RHA- Soil site stability -slight to moderate or less AND SVAP2 - bank condition  $\geq 5$ AND SVAP2 - riparian area quality element score  $\geq 5$ AND SVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score  $\geq 5$ AND Livestock and vehicle water crossings are stable Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies AND Heavy use areas, including roads, are stable or designed to minimize sediment delivery to stream courses AND SVAP2 - bank condition  $\geq 5$ AND SVAP2 - riparian area quality element score  $\geq 5$ AND SVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score  $\geq 5$ AND Livestock and vehicle water crossings are stable

SVAP2 - riparian area quality element score  $\geq 5$ 

**AND** SVAP2 - riparian area quantity element score  $\geq 5$ 

AND

SVAP2 - canopy cover element score  $\ge 6$ 

## OR

Existing conservation practices are in place to address water temperature

- 18 DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Undesirable plant productivity and health	Plant productivity, vigor and/or quality negatively impacts other resources or does not meet yield potential due to improper fertility, management or plants not adapted to site This includes addressing pollinators and beneficial insects.	• Crop	Plant production and health is not a client concern OR Pollinators and beneficial insects are not a client objective	Client input / planner observation <u>Crop Tolerance Table</u> <u>Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat</u> <u>Assessment</u> <u>Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat</u> <u>Assessment</u>	Plants are adapted to the site, meet 5-yr county average production goals AND         Do not negatively impact other resources         AND         Plant damage from wind erosion is below Crop Damage Tolerance levels         OR         Plant productivity is managed for pollinators as a client objective AND         Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 100, with an improvement of at least 40 points.         OR         Plant productivity is managed for beneficial insects as a client objective AND         Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 100, with an improvement of at least 40 points.         OR         Plant productivity is managed for beneficial insects as a client objective AND         Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 110 points, with an improvement of at least 40 points.
		<ul> <li>Farmsteads</li> <li>Developed Land</li> <li>Designated Protected Area</li> </ul>	Plant production and health is not a client concern OR	Client input / planner observation <u>Crop Tolerance Table</u>	Plants are adapted to the site, meet 5-yr county average production goals AND Do not negatively impact other resources AND Plant damage from wind erosion is below Crop Damage Tolerance levels OR Plant productivity is managed for pollinators as a client objective AND
		<ul> <li>Associated Ag Land</li> <li>Other Rural Land</li> </ul>		Biology TN 34 Idano Pollinator Habitat Assessment Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat Assessment	Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 100, with an improvement of at least 40 points. OR Plant productivity is managed for beneficial insects as a client objective AND Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 110 points, with an improvement of at least 40 points.
		• Range*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Rangeland Health Assessment (RHA)         Rangeland Trend Worksheet         Similarity Index Worksheet         Ecological Site Descriptions         (ESD's) or eFOTG Sec II         Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat         Assessment         Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat         Assessment	RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating is slight to moderate departure or less OR Vegetation meets a similarity index of 60 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend AND Plants are adapted to this site, meet production goals and do not negatively impact other resources OR Plant productivity is managed for pollinators as a client objective AND Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 100, with an improvement of at least 40 points. OR Plant productivity is managed for beneficial insects as a client objective AND Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 110 points, with an improvement of at least 40 points.

• Pasture*		Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS)	PCS - desirable plants element score $\geq 3$ ANDPCS - plant cover element score $\geq 4$ ANDPCS - plant vigor element score $\geq 4$ ANDPCS total $\geq 30$ ANDPlants are adapted to the site, meet production goals and do not negatively impact other resources
	• Pasture*		<u>Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat</u> <u>Assessment</u>	OR Plant productivity is managed for pollinators as a client objective AND Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 100, with an improvement of at least 40 points.
			<u>Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat</u> <u>Assessment</u>	OR Plant productivity is managed for beneficial insects as a client objective AND Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 110 points, with an improvement of at least 40 points.
		Plant production and health is not a client concern	Forest inventory plots and transects forms Forestry plan developed by a qualified individual (IDL, NRCS, certified forester).	Forest species are adapted and best suited to the site <b>AND</b> Future desired condition is in the range of the forest plan <b>AND</b> Composition and stocking rate meets the Client's objectives and production goals
• Fore	• Forest	<b>OR</b> Pollinators and beneficial insects are not a client objective	<u>Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat</u> <u>Assessment</u>	OR Plant productivity is managed for pollinators as a client objective AND Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 100, with an improvement of at least 40 points.
			Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat Assessment	OR Plant productivity is managed for beneficial insects as a client objective AND Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 110 points, with an improvement of at least 40 points.

		• Forest*	Plant communities support the intended land use and desired ecological functions	Forest inventory plots and transects forms <u>Tech Note 19</u> – Forest Sheet	Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition, and structure to support desired ecological functions <b>AND</b> Tech Note 19 >= 5 when wildlife is secondary objective; >= 7.5 when primary objective
		Pasture*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Narrative assessment on forest land           Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS_	OR Conservation practices and management are in place to support Forest Plan narrative assessment Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition, and structure to support desired ecological functions
- 19 DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Inadequate structure and composition	Plant communities have insufficient composition and structure to achieve ecological functions and			Tech Note 19 - Pasture Sheet <u>TN 32</u> SHE for <u>Greater Sage-grouse</u> and <u>Columbia Sharp-tailed Grouse</u>	ANDPCS - desirable plants element score $\geq 3$ ANDPCS - plant cover element score $\geq 4$ ANDPCS - plant vigor element score $\geq 4$ ANDPCS - plant vigor element score $\geq 4$ ANDTech Note 19 >= 5 when wildlife is secondary objective; >= 7.5 whenprimary objectiveORTech Note 32 Species HabitatEvaluation (SHE) $\geq 0.5$
	This includes degradation of wetland habitat, targeted ecosystems, or unique plant communities.	• Range*	Use Assessment Tools and Planning Criteria	Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD's) or EFOTG Sec II Rangeland Health Assessment (RHA) Rangeland Trend Worksheet Similarity Index Worksheet <u>Tech Note 19</u> - Range Sheet OR TN 32 SHE for <u>Greater Sage-grouse</u> and <u>Columbia Sharp-tailed Grouse</u>	Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition, and structure to support desired ecological functions AND RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating slight to moderate departure or less AND RHA hydrologic function attributes slight to moderate or less AND RHA soil site stability attribute slight to moderate or less AND Vegetation meets similarity index of 60 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend AND Tech Note $19 \ge 5$ when wildlife is secondary objective; $\ge 7.5$ when primary objective COR Tech Note 32 Species Habitat Evaluation (SHE) $\ge 0.5$
		<ul> <li>Designated Protected Area</li> <li>Associated Ag Land</li> </ul>	Plant communities support the intended land use and desired ecological functions	Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD's) or EFOTG Sec II Tech Note 19, Sheet for nearest production land use	Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition and structure to support desired ecological functions

- 20 DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Excessive plant pest pressure		• • •	Crop Farmsteads Developed Land Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Area Other Rural Land	Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure	Client input / planner observation <u>ESD</u> or <u>EFOTG Sec II</u> <u>IPM Plan</u>	Po cl Pl cl
	Excessive pest damage to plants including that from undesired plants, diseases, animals, soil borne pathogens, and nematodes This concern addresses	•	Forest*	Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure	Client input / planner observation Narrative assessment on forest land	P P cl C P
	invasive plant, animal and insect species	•	Pasture*	Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure	Pasture Condition Scoresheet (PCS)	P P
		•	Range*	Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure	<u>Rangeland Health Assessment</u> (RHA)	Po cl Pl cl R le
- 21 DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION– Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation	The kinds and amounts of fuel loadings - plant biomass - create wildfire hazards that pose risks to human safety, structures, plants, animals, and air resources	•	All	Wildfire hazard is not a concern	Client input / planner observation	Fi

est damage to plants are below economic or environmental thresholds or lient-identified criteria <b>AND</b> lant pests, including noxious and invasive species are managed to meet lient objectives and State Law
est damage to plants are below economic or environmental thresholds or client-identified criteria <b>AND</b> lant pests, including noxious and invasive species are managed to meet lient objectives and State Law <b>AND</b> onservation practices and management are in place to support the Forest lan narrative assessment
CS - insect and disease pressure element score $\ge 4$ AND CS - site adaptation element score $\ge 4$
est damage to plants are below economic or environmental thresholds or lient-identified criteria AND lant pests, including noxious and invasive species are managed to meet lient objectives and State Law AND RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating slight to moderate departure or rss
uel loads and fuel ladders are managed to provide defensible space, to educe the risk of catastrophic fire, and meet client objectives

# ANIMAL

- 22 INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE – Habitat degradation	Quantity, quality or connectivity of food, cover, space, shelter and/or water is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife or invertebrate species	*All with "wildlife" modifier - (Required when Land Use has a wildlife modifier)		<mark>SVAP2</mark> (if stream present) <u>Tech Note 19</u>	T w S' S' S'
			The client does not have a wildlife objective <sup>S</sup> At least ONE Evaluation Tool must be completed if the client has a wildlife objective.	TN 32 SHE for <u>Greater Sage-grouse</u> and <u>Columbia Sharp-tailed Grouse</u> OR Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)	П w bi pı
				Biologist Narrative assessment	Fo ha T bi
				Biology TN 34 Idaho Pollinator Habitat Assessment (If pollinator objective)	A. in
				Biology TN 35 Beneficial Insect Habitat Assessment (If beneficial insect objective)	
- 23 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadequate feed and forage	Feed and forage quality or quantity is inadequate for nutritional needs and production goals of the kinds and classes of livestock	<ul> <li>*All with "grazed" modifier (Applicable when Land Use is grazed)</li> </ul>	Land Unit is not grazed	Client input / planner observation Feed/forage balance worksheet CPA009 (range, dry pasture, naturalized pasture and grazed forest) OR <u>CPA020</u> (irrigated pasture or management intensive grazing pastures)	Li ac

Tech Note 19 rating  $\geq$  5 when wildlife is secondary objective,  $\geq$  7.5 when wildlife is primary objective

### AND

VAP2 – barriers to movement element score  $\geq 7$ 

### AND

VAP2 – fish habitat complexity element score  $\geq 7$ 

AND

VAP2 – aquatic invertebrate habitat element score  $\geq 7$ 

## OR

Tech Note 32 SHEs  $\geq 0.5$  when wildlife is secondary objective;  $\geq 0.75$  /hen primary objective; or HSI models completed by NRCS or partner iologist  $\geq 0.5$  when wildlife is secondary objective;  $\geq 0.75$  when rimary objective

### OR bod, water, space and cover is of available quality and extent to support abitat requirements for the species of interest

AND

the connectivity of habitat components is adequate to support stable opulations of targeted species as determined by NRCS or partner iologist and documented in a trip report

### OR

chieve a post-implementation score of at least 100, with an approvement of at least 40 points.

## OR

Achieve a post-implementation score of at least 110 points, with an improvement of at least 40 points.

ivestock forage, roughage and supplemental nutritional requirements are ddressed

- 24 LIVESTOCK L PRODUCTION si LIMITATION – c Inadequate livestock h shelter	Livestock lack adequate shelter from climatic conditions to maintain nealth or production goals	•	*All with "grazed" modifier (Applicable when Land Use is grazed)	Land Unit is not grazed	Client input / planner observation	A ol
- 25 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadequate livestock water li	Quantity, quality and/or distribution of drinking water are insufficient to maintain health or production goals for the kinds and classes of ivestock	•	*All with "grazed" modifier (Applicable when Land Use is grazed)	Land Unit is not grazed	Client input / planner observation Follow guidance in <u>Range Tech Note3,</u> <u>NRPH</u> 528 specification ( <u>eFOTG</u> Section IV)	Wan

# ENERGY

- 26 - INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Equipment and facilities As an example, this concern addresses	Inefficient use of energy in the Farm Operation increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources that can be addressed through improved energy efficiency and the use	• All	Client is not interested in improving equipment and facilities energy efficiency	USDA approved Type 2 On-Farm Energy Audit (minimum criteria established in ANSI/ASABE SG12, July 2009) (e.g. CAP 122	A
inefficient energy use in pumping plants, on- farm processing, drying and storage	of on-farm renewable energy sources.			NRCS Energy Estimator	O ir
- 27 -	Inefficient use of energy in field operations increases			USDA approved Type 2 On-Farm Energy Audit (minimum criteria established in ANSI/ASABE SG12, July 2009) (e.g. CAP 124	A oj
INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Farming/ranching practices and field operations	dependence on non- renewable energy sources that can be addressed through improved efficiency and the use of on-farm renewable energy sources.	• All	Client is not interested in improving energy use in farm and ranch field operations	Client input / planner observation <u>NRCS Energy Estimator</u> RUSLE2/WEPS	O in

Artificial or natural shelters meets animal health needs and client bjectives

Vater of acceptable quality and quantity is adequately distributed to meet nimal needs

USDA approved energy audit been implemented that address quipment and facilities to meet client objectives

# OR

On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving practices have been mplemented to meet client objectives

USDA approved energy audit been implemented that addresses field perations to meet client objectives

# OR

On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving practices have been mplemented to meet client objectives

- 28 AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Particulate Matter - PM - and PM Precursors	Direct emissions of particulate matter - dust and smoke, as well as the formation of fine particulate matter in the atmosphere from other agricultural emissions. Ammonia, NOx, and VOCs - cause multiple environmental impacts, such as: - The unintended movement of particulate matter - typically dust or smoke - results in safety or nuisance visibility restriction - The unintended movement of particulate matter and/or chemical droplets results in unwanted deposits on surfaces- Increased atmospheric concentrations of particulate matter can impact human and animal health and degrade regional visibility	<ul> <li>Crop</li> <li>Pasture</li> <li>Range</li> <li>Forest</li> <li>Other Rural Land</li> <li>Associated Ag Land</li> <li>Designated Protected Areas</li> <li>Developed Land</li> <li>Farmsteads</li> </ul> All*- Required in non-attainment areas and for wind HEL soils and where public safety/health is impacted	Not in a PM non-attainment area AND No wind HEL soils present AND Activities are not present that contribute to agricultural source PM or PM precursor emissions AND Episodes or complaints of emissions of PM (dust, smoke, exhaust, etc.), or chemical drift have not occurred PM Producing Activities: • Prescribed Burn is conducted • Forest fuel loads are elevated • Travel ways are unpaved or untreated with binding agents • Engines (combustion source) • Tillage • Pesticides are applied • Fertilization (manure /commercial) • CAFO/manure management	Client input / planner observation AQAC On-Farm Checklist IDEQ AQ website: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/air- quality/monitoring.aspx WEPS WinPST	PM Cc co Cr
- 29 AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Greenhouse Gases - GHGs -	Emissions increase atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases.	• All	Activities are not present that produce GHGs emissions AND GHGs are not regulated in this planning area <u>GHG Producing Activities:</u> • Fertilization (manure/commercial) • CAFO/manure management • Engines (combustion source) • Tillage	Client input / planner observation <u>AQAC On-Farm Checklist</u> IDEQ AQ website: <u>http://www.deq.idaho.gov/air-</u> <u>quality/monitoring.aspx</u>	Gr Cc co

M and PM Precursor emissions are managed to meet client objectives

# AND

onservation practices are in place to address the identified air quality oncerns.

### AND

ropland wind erosion  $\leq T$ 

breenhouse gas emissions are managed to meet client objectives

# AND

Conservation practices are in place to address the identified air quality oncerns.

- 30 AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Ozone Precursors	Emissions of ozone precursors - NOx and VOCs - resulting in formation of ground- level ozone that cause negative impacts to plants and animals.	• All	<ul> <li>Operations are not present that produce ozone or precursor emissions</li> <li>Ozone Producing Activities: <ul> <li>Engines (combustion source)</li> <li>Pesticide application</li> <li>Burning</li> <li>CAFO/manure management</li> <li>Fertilization (manure /commercial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Client input / planner observation AQAC On-Farm Checklist IDEQ AQ website: <u>http://www.deq.idaho.gov/air-</u> <u>quality/monitoring.aspx</u>	O. Cu
- 31 AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Objectionable odors	Emissions of odorous compounds - VOCs, ammonia and odorous sulfur compounds - cause nuisance conditions	<ul> <li>Crop</li> <li>Pasture</li> <li>Other Rural Land</li> <li>Farmsteads*</li> <li>*Required on facilities with new or modified liquid waste systems</li> </ul>	Activities are not present that contribute to nuisance air quality conditions AND Odor sources are not regulated in this planning area AND Episodes or complaints of emissions of PM (dust, smoke, exhaust, etc.), or chemical drift have not occurred <u>Nuisance Producing Activities:</u> • Pesticide application • CAFO / manure management • Composting is conducted	Client input / planner observation AQAC On-Farm Checklist WinPST	

Dzone precursor emissions are managed to meet client objectives

# AND

Conservation practices are in place to address the identified air quality oncerns.

Odors are managed to meet client objectives

# ND

onservation practices are in place to address the identified air quality oncerns.