

# LWG January, 2016

## National List - Resource Concern



Resource	Resource Concern
SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sheet, rill, and wind erosion</li><li>• Concentrated flow erosion</li><li>• Excessive bank erosion from streams, shoreline and water conveyance channels</li></ul>
DEGRADATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Subsidence</li><li>• Compaction</li><li>• Organic matter depletion</li><li>• Concentration of salts or other chemicals</li></ul>
EXCESS/INSUFFICIENT WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, seeps, and drifted snow</li><li>• Inefficient moisture management</li><li>• Inefficient use of irrigation water</li></ul>
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters</li><li>• Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters</li><li>• Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids, or compost applications</li><li>• Excessive salts in surface and ground waters</li><li>• Petroleum, heavy metals, and other pollutants transported to receiving waters</li><li>• Excessive sediment in surface waters</li><li>• Elevated water temperature</li></ul>
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Undesirable plant productivity and health</li><li>• Inadequate structure and composition</li><li>• Excessive plant pest pressure</li><li>• Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation</li></ul>
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Habitat degradation</li></ul>
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate feed and forage</li><li>• Inadequate livestock shelter</li><li>• Inadequate livestock water</li></ul>
INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Equipment and facilities</li><li>• Farming/ranching practice and field operations</li></ul>
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emissions of Particulate Matter(PM) and PM Precursors</li><li>• Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG's)</li><li>• Emission of Ozone Precursors</li><li>• Objectionable Odors</li></ul>

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## State Resource Assessment - Resource Concern List



Resource	Resource Concern	SRA
SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sheet, rill, and wind erosion</li></ul>	√
DEGRADATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organic matter depletion</li></ul>	
EXCESS/INSUFFICIENT WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inefficient use of irrigation water</li></ul>	√
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters</li><li>• Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters</li><li>• Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids, or compost applications</li><li>• Excessive sediment in surface waters</li></ul>	√ √ √
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Undesirable plant productivity and health</li><li>• Excessive plant pest pressure</li><li>• Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation</li></ul>	√ √ √
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Habitat degradation</li></ul>	√
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate livestock water</li></ul>	
INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Equipment and facilities</li><li>• Farming/ranching practice and field operations</li></ul>	
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emissions of Particulate Matter(PM) and PM Precursors</li></ul>	

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## Percent Allocated by Resource Concern FY 2017 - Weighted Percentages

Resource	Resource Concern	Allocated Percentage
SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheet, rill, and wind erosion</li> </ul>	17.4%
DEGRADATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic matter depletion</li> </ul>	0.5%
EXCESS/INSUFFICIENT WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inefficient use of irrigation water</li> </ul>	15.8%
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters</li> </ul>	6.2%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters</li> </ul>	1.0%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids, or compost applications</li> </ul>	7.4%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive sediment in surface waters</li> </ul>	9.8%
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undesirable plant productivity and health</li> </ul>	18.1%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive plant pest pressure</li> </ul>	4.2%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation</li> </ul>	4.6%
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat degradation</li> </ul>	10.0%
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate livestock water</li> </ul>	1.4%
INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment and facilities</li> </ul>	2.5%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farming/ranching practice and field operations</li> </ul>	1.0%
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions of Particulate Matter(PM) and PM Precursors</li> </ul>	0.2%
TOTAL		100%

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## Percent Allocated by Resource Concern FY 17 Allocation Considerations

Resource	Resource Concern	Allocated Percentage
SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sheet, rill, and wind erosion</li></ul>	0 - 45%
DEGRADATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organic matter depletion</li></ul>	0 - 5%
EXCESS/INSUFFICIENT WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inefficient use of irrigation water</li></ul>	0 - 30%
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters</li><li>• Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters</li><li>• Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids, or compost applications</li><li>• Excessive sediment in surface waters</li></ul>	0 - 15% 0 - 10% 0 - 38% 0 - 35%
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Undesirable plant productivity and health</li><li>• Excessive plant pest pressure</li><li>• Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation</li></ul>	0 - 40% 0 - 38% 0 - 35%
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Habitat degradation</li></ul>	0 - 33%
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate livestock water</li></ul>	0 - 14%
INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Equipment and facilities</li><li>• Farming/ranching practice and field operations</li></ul>	0 - 16% 0 - 10%
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emissions of Particulate Matter(PM) and PM Precursors</li></ul>	0 - 2%

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## Percent Allocated by Land Use



### FY 2017 - Weighted Average

Land Use	Allocated Percentage
Crop	43.6%
Forest	19.0%
Farmstead/Other	18.4%
Pasture	9.6%
Range	9.5%
	100%

### FY 2017 - Allocation Considerations

Land Use	Allocated Percentage
Crop	13% - 76%
Forest	5% - 35%
Farmstead/Other	0% - 43%
Pasture	0% - 21%
Range	0% - 28%
Total	

## Initiatives



### National

Initiatives	Questions
AIR QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service helps private landowners conserve our natural resources, and air resources are among those. Our Air Quality resource concerns can be broadly classified into four air quality and atmospheric change issues: (1) Particulate Matter, (2) Ozone Precursors, (3) Odor, (4) Greenhouse Gases and Carbon Sequestration.</li></ul>
ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Energy Initiative is a unique, multi-faceted “whole-farm” approach assisting landowner by identifying resource concerns that less to energy savings. Through this initiative, landowner can apply energy saving practices such as irrigation systems, pumping plant upgrades, and tillage management that reduces energy inputs and lowers operation costs.</li></ul>
HOOP HOUSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Seasonal high tunnels are structures made of metal pipe and covered with plastic or other sheeting. Easy to build, maintain, and move, they provide an energy-efficient way to extend the growing season, reduce or avoid use of pesticides and reduce run off and leaching of nitrogen. Unlike greenhouses, they require no energy, relying on natural sunlight to modify the climate inside to create favorable conditions for growing vegetable and other specialty crops.</li></ul>
NATIONAL WATER QUALITY INITIATIVE - LANDSCAPE	USDA’s NRCS supports the voluntary actions of farmers, ranchers and forest landowners to improve water quality. Through the water quality focused efforts, eligible producers will invest in voluntary conservation practices to help provide cleaner water for their neighbors and communities. Using funds from the EQIP, NRCS will provide financial and technical assistance to producers for implementing conservation practices such as riparian buffers, conservation tillage, irrigation water management, soil moisture monitoring in selected watershed locations.
ORGANIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The EQIP Organic Initiative signup is a nationwide special initiative to provide financial assistance to National Organic Program (NOP) certified organic producers as well as producers in the process of transitioning to organic production. Organic producers may also apply for assistance under the General EQIP program that is open to both organic and non-organic producers.</li></ul>
SAGE GROUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ranchers in parts of central and eastern Washington may be eligible to receive financial assistance to help protect sage grouse habitat and improve range conditions for their livestock. Through the NRCS’s Sage Grouse Initiative, ranchers have options available for existing grazed ranchlands and expired CRP lands. The initiative is limited to sage grouse habitat in central and eastern WA. Existing grazed ranchlands have cost-share available for cross-fencing, water developments, and conducting grazing management for a maximum of three years.</li></ul>

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## Initiatives



### State

Initiatives	Questions
PSHIP (SALMON RECOVERY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wild Pacific Northwest salmon, an incredible natural resource important for tribes, jobs, and the economy are rapidly declining in numbers. This is due in part to impairment of water quality and habitat necessary to protect the variety of species. NRCS is partnering with other governmental agencies, tribes, and non-governmental organizations to protect and maintain salmon habitat. This partnership, called the Pacific Salmon Habitat Improvement Partnership (PSHIP). Partnerships will focus on habitat and water quality throughout the Puget Sound Basin, and in priority watersheds.</li></ul>
RCPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) combines the authorities of four former conservation programs (AWEP, Chesapeake Bay Watershed, CCPI, and Great Lakes Basin) in accordance with EQIP, CSP and ACEP rules and in certain areas the Watershed Operations and Flood Prevention Program. Through RCPP NRCS helps producers install and maintain conservation activities in the selected project areas.</li></ul>
SENTINEL LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Through the Sentinel Landscapes partnership, NRCS works with farmers, ranchers and forest landowners to preserve agriculture and restore and protect wildlife habitat on land near military facilities. Growing pressure from land development, water-use constraints and endangered species on and near facilities are impeding the military's ability to carry out testing and training. These areas are often productive and viable working lands that provide food for the nation and important ecosystem habitat.</li></ul>
OLYMPIA OYSTER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eligible producers will receive assistance for installing conservation systems that may include practices such as waste storage facilities, field border, fencing, filter strips, riparian forest buffers, irrigation pipelines, heavy use protection and waste transfer. The collaboration among USDA, U.S. Department of Interior and Department of Defense began in 2013 and is helping farmers and ranchers make improvements to the land that help keep them in business, enhance wildlife habitat and support national defense.</li></ul>
WILDFIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NRCS is offering technical and financial assistance to landowners impacted by wildfires. Funding has been set aside to assist with grazing deferment, weed control, critical area plantings, and in some instances livestock fencing.</li></ul>

### Local Projects

Initiatives	Questions
CERTAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS	
CERTAIN INDUSTRY	
CERTAIN SPECIES OF CONCERN	
OUTREACH TO ADDRESS A PARTICULAR RESOURCE CONCERN	
SPECIFIC RESOURCE CONCERN	
WATERSHED LEVEL PLANNING TO SUPPORT VSP OR SALMON RECOVERY PLANS	