MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

1	STATE	OKLAHOMA
2	FIELD OFFICE	Ottawa,Delaware,Mayes,Cherokee and Adair
3	MLRA	116A
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	116A.40.001
5	RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS	*see Section II FOTG for interpretations*
5.1	SOIL	FOTG, SECTION I - EROSION PREDICTION FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL AND SITE INFORMATION FOTG, SECTION II - SOILS LEGEND FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - NONTECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - TECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - NONAGRICULTURAL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.2	WATER	FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA FOTG, SECTION II - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - WASTE DISPOSAL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WATER FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - WATER FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.3	AIR	FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - AIR FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - AIR FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.4	PLANT	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - FORESTLAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - PASTURE AND HAYLAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.5	ANIMAL	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WILDLIFE FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.6	HUMAN	FOTG, SECTION I - CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION V-B-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES
6	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	
7	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	NAFZA
8	SYSTEM NAME	HEADQUARTERS
9	PLANNING PHASE	BENCHMARK
10	PLANNING LEVEL	N/A
11	NRCS LANDUSE	HEADQUARTERS

12	**EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES**	
	1. 561 - Heavy Use Area Protection 2. 590 - Nutrient Management 3. 595 - Pest Management	
13	**SYSTEM NARRATIVE**	
	Headquarters usually consist of farmsteads, lots, barns, etc. New construction on farmsteads can create some sheet, rill and ephemeral erosion concerns, especially on slopes over 1%. Lots are often lacking vegetation during periods of use, but livestock manure usually provides enough organic matter to hold soil in place until vegetation can re-establish. Soil percolation rates, soil depth and high water tables often create concerns with sanitary facilities. Many older sanitary facilities will not meet current Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality regulations. Seeps, soil saturation, runoff, and flooding often contribute to housing and lawn maintenance concerns. Fertilization and weed control in lawns occasionally is done in extremes, such as no fertilization or weed control to over fertilization without soil test recommendations and over use of pesticides without regard to need. Landowners using pesticides usually fill spray tanks in these areas and often have no precautions guarding against spills, etc. This often leads to small areas having high amounts of pesticide(s) in the soil.	
14	**RESOURCE CONCERNS**	**MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS**
	1. Sheet and Rill Erosion	1. This often is a concern with new construction and can often exceed 8 to 10 tons/acre/year, depending on slope and soil type.
	2. Ephemeral Erosion	2. This is frequently a concern on new construction where slopes exceed 1%. Ephemeral erosion rates are often in excess of 1 to 2 tons/acre/year on these sites.
	3. Excess Pesticide(s) in Soil	3. Pesticide tanks are often filled in these locations, and frequently without precautions for spills, etc. This results in some areas having high pesticide concentrations in the soil.
	4. Soil Condition - Other	4. Soil percolation rates, soil depth and high water tables often create concerns with sanitary facility sites. Shrink-swell causes cracks in insufficiently designed foundations on high shrink-swell soils.
	5. Seeps	5. Some areas are prone to seeps which can cause concerns with any type of underground construction. It may also cause concerns with lawn maintenance.
	6. Runoff/Flooding	6. This area is subject to heavy rainfall and runoff and/or flooding can cause damage to homes and out buildings in some areas.
	7. Soil Saturation	7. Due to heavy rainfall in the fall and spring, soil saturation can result in difficulty with yard maintenance, especially on more level slopes.
	8. Nutrient Management	8. Lawns within the area are occasionally fertilized without soil testing, leading to over application of nutrients in many cases.
	9. Plant Pests	9. The existing conditions are commonly to the extremes, either there is no treatment for plant pests, or too much herbicide and/or pesticide is applied. Also, lawn weeds are considered unsightly instead of an economic threat, leading to overuse of herbicide in many cases.