

# MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

## A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

1	<b>STATE</b>	OKLAHOMA
2	<b>FIELD OFFICE</b>	Antlers, Atoka, Coalgate, Hugo, Idabel, McAlester, Poteau, Stigler, Wilburton
3	<b>MLRA</b>	119
4.	<b>COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)</b>	0119.40.001
5	<b>RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS</b>	<i>see Section II FOTG for interpretations</i>
5.1	<b>SOIL</b>	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	<b>WATER</b>	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	<b>AIR</b>	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	<b>PLANT</b>	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	<b>ANIMAL</b>	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	<b>HUMAN</b>	FOTG, SECTION I - CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION V-B-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES
6	<b>HYDROLOGIC UNIT</b>	
7	<b>SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL</b>	RAFZO
8	<b>SYSTEM NAME</b>	HEADQUARTERS
9	<b>PLANNING PHASE</b>	BENCHMARK
10	<b>PLANNING LEVEL</b>	N/A
11	<b>NRCS LANDUSE</b>	HEADQUARTERS

12	<b>EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES</b>	
	1. 561 - Heavy Use Area Protection 2. 590 - Nutrient Management 3. 595 - Pest Management	
13	<b>SYSTEM NARRATIVE</b>	
	<p>Headquarters usually consist of farmsteads, lots, barns, etc. New construction on farmsteads can create some sheet, rill and ephemeral erosion problems, 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 problems with sanitary facilities. Many older sanitary facilities will not meet current County and State Health Department regulations and often contribute to contamination of ground and surface water with pathogens, nutrients and organics. Seeps, soil saturation, runoff, and flooding often contribute to housing and lawn maintenance problems. Fertilization and weed control in lawns frequently 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.</p>	
14	<b>RESOURCE CONCERNS</b>	<b>MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS</b>
	1. Sheet and Rill Erosion	1. This often is a problem 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 problem on new construction where slopes exceed 1%. Ephemeral erosion rates are often in excess of 5 to 10 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 problems with sanitary facility sites.
	5. Seeps	5. Some areas are prone to seeps which can cause problems with any type of underground construction. It may also cause problems with lawn maintenance.
	6. Runoff/Flooding	6. This area is subject to heavy rainfall and runoff and/or flooding can be a problem in many areas.
	7. Soil Saturation	7. Due to heavy rainfall in the fall and spring, soil saturation can be a problem during these periods of the year, especially on the more level slopes. This can lead to problems with yard maintenance.
	8. Nutrients and Organics in Ground Water	8. Many older sanitary facilities within the area will not meet current Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality requirements and may contribute to groundwater contamination due to proximity to wellheads, effluent release, etc.
	9. Pathogens in Groundwater	9. In some situations older septic systems have been located too near wellheads and/or in proximity of apparent high water tables resulting in pathogen contamination of groundwater.
	10. Pathogen(s) in Surface Water	10. Many older septic systems and/or septic filter fields will not meet current Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality regulations and contribute to pathogen contamination of surface water.

	11. Establishment, Growth and Harvest	11. Establishment and maintenance of vegetation in new and existing lawns, depending on soil type, amount of shade, etc.
	12. Nutrient Management	12. Lawns within the area are frequently fertilized without soil testing, leading to over application of nutrients in many cases.
	13. Plant Pests	13. The existing conditions are frequently to the extremes, either there is no treatment for plant pests, or too much herbicide and/or pesticide is applied.