

RESOURCE CONCERNS & PLANNING CRITERIA FOR CONSERVATION PLANNING

10/1/2012

Resource Concern - Cause	Description of Concern	Land Use	Planning Criteria		Measurement & Assessment Tools
<p>A resource concern (RC) is an expected degradation of the soil, water, air, plant, or animal resource base to an extent that the sustainability or intended use of the resource is impaired. Because NRCS quantifies or describes resource concerns as part of a comprehensive conservation planning process that includes client objectives, human and energy resources are considered components of the resource base.</p> <p>The “Cause” is the specific reason or threat to the resource that results in the resource concern.</p>		<p>* Required Assessment</p>	<p>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.</p> <p align="center">Planning Consideration</p> <p>A planning consideration is a description of potential actions or activities that should be considered to help address an identified resource concern and/or to address unintended consequences of an action. Planning considerations are identified for resource concerns when it is not appropriate or technologically feasible to identify specific criteria or a threshold for treatment.</p>		<p>Description of the technology or process for determining if assessment criteria are met.</p>
			<p align="center">Screening Level</p> <p>Screening level 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.</p> <p>States can delete or edit nationally identified screening criteria to address localized conditions.</p>	<p align="center">Basic Assessment Level</p> <p>Basic assessment level criteria are used when a site does not meet screening level criteria, or when no screening level criteria are defined. Assessment levels are also used when formulating and evaluating alternatives.</p> <p>National criteria establish the minimum for all sites.</p> <p>States may add state-specific criteria to address local conditions.</p>	

SOIL

<p>- 1 SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, & wind erosion</p>	<p>Detachment and transportation of soil particles caused by rainfall runoff/splash, irrigation runoff or wind that degrades soil quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop* 	<p>Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10%</p>	<p>Water erosion rate \leq T AND Wind erosion rate \leq T</p>	<p>RUSLE2 WEPS</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed Land* • Farmsteads* • Associated Ag Land* • Designated Protected Area* • Other Rural Land* • Pasture* 	<p>Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10%</p>	<p>Water erosion rate \leq T AND Wind erosion rate \leq T</p>	<p>RUSLE2 WEPS</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest* 	<p>Soil surface organic residue cover > 80%</p>	<p>Site is stable and without visible signs of erosion</p>	<p>Visual Inspection</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range* 	<p>State established criteria.</p>	<p>RHA - soil site stability - slight to moderate or less OR Rangeland Planned Trend is positive</p>	<p>RHA - Rangeland Health Assessment Rangeland Trend Worksheet</p>

- 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 irrigation water.	• Crop*	Ephemeral gullies are not occurring AND Classic gullies are not present	Conservation practices and managements 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 are offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structures	Field measurements / observations
		• Forest* • Farmsteads* • Pasture* • Range* • Developed Land* • Associated Ag Land* • Designated Protected Area* • Other Rural Land*	Classic gullies are not present	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	
- 3 SOIL EROSION– Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance channels	Sediment from banks or shorelines threatens to degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes	• Crop* • Forest* • Range* • Developed Land* • Associated Ag Land* • Designated Protected Area* • Water* • Other Rural Land* • Farmsteads*	No streams or shoreline are on or adjacent to site OR No bank erosion from streams, shorelines or conveyance channels present	[For shorelines and water conveyance channels; Banks are stable or commensurate with normal geomorphological processes AND For streambanks; SVAP2 bank condition element score ≥ 5] OR If present, bank erosion is caused by upstream land use and beyond the client’s control	SVAP2
		• Pasture*	No streams or shoreline are on or adjacent to site OR No bank erosion from streams, shorelines or conveyance channels present	PCS - streambank / shoreline erosion element score ≥ 4 AND For shorelines and water conveyance channels; Banks stable or commensurate with normal geomorphological processes AND If present, bank erosion is caused by upstream land use and beyond the client’s control	SVAP2 PCS - Pasture Condition Score

<p>- 4 SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION - Subsidence</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This excludes karst / sinkholes issues or depressions caused by underground activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Forest • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Area • Pasture 	<p>Histisol soils are not present OR Histisol soils are not exhibiting subsidence</p>	<p>Subsidence is adequately managed to meet client's objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
<p>- 5 SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Compaction</p>	<p>Management induced soil compaction resulting in decreased rooting depth that reduces plant growth, animal habitat and soil biological activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Forest • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Area • Other Rural Land 	<p>Soil compaction is not a problem AND Activities do not cause soil compaction problems</p>	<p>Compaction is managed to meet Client's production and management objectives</p>	<p>Observation of soil and/or plant condition</p> <p>Client input / planner observation</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture 	<p>Soil compaction is not a problem AND Activities do not cause soil compaction problems</p>	<p>PCS – compaction element score ≥ 4</p>	<p>PCS - Pasture Condition Score</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range 	<p>Soil compaction is not a problem AND Activities do not cause soil compaction problems</p>	<p>RHA - soil site stability - slight to moderate or less OR Compaction is managed to meet Client's production and management objectives</p>	<p>RHA - Rangeland Health Assessment</p> <p>Observation of soil and/or plant condition</p>

- 6 SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Organic matter depletion	Soil organic matter is not adequate to provide a suitable medium for plant growth, animal habitat, and soil biological activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop* 	Permanent ground cover > 80% AND Organic matter increasing	Organic matter criteria met	Kansas Agronomy Technical Note KS-43 - Organic Matter Matrix
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture 	Permanent ground cover > 80%	SCI > 0 OR [PCS - plant cover element score ≥ 4 AND PCS - plant residue element score ≥ 4]	PCS - Pasture Condition Score RUSLE2
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range 	Soil organic matter depletion is not a problem AND Activities do not cause soil organic matter depletion	[RHA - soil site stability - slight to moderate or less AND RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating - slight to moderate departure or less] OR Rangeland Planned Trend is positive	RHA - Rangeland Health Assessment Rangeland Trend Worksheet
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest 	Soil organic matter depletion is not a problem AND Activities do not cause soil organic matter depletion	Ground cover meets state criteria specific to ecological site OR Soil organic matter is managed to meet Client objectives	Client input / planner observation
- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Pasture • Range • Associated Ag Land • Farmsteads 	Activities do not cause salinity/sodicity problems	Conservation practices and managements are in place to mitigate on-site effects	Soil diagnostic evaluations

WATER

<p>- 8 EXCESS WATER – Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, seeps, and drifted snow</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Forest • Farmsteads • Pasture • Range • Developed Land • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Area • Other Rural Land 	<p>Excess water is not a problem AND Activities do not cause ponding/flooding problems</p>	<p>Excess water is managed to meet Client’s objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
<p>- 9 INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient moisture management</p>	<p>Natural precipitation is not optimally managed to support desired land use goals or ecological processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Developed Land • Forest • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Area 	<p>Moisture Management is not a problem AND Activities do not cause inefficient moisture management</p>	<p>Runoff and evapotranspiration levels are minimized to meet Client’s management objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range* 		<p>RHA - hydrologic function attributes slight to moderate or less</p>	<p>RHA - Rangeland Health Assessment</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture 	<p>Moisture Management is not a problem AND Activities do not cause inefficient moisture management</p>	<p>PCS – compaction element score ≥ 4 AND PCS - plant cover element score ≥ 4</p>	<p>PCS - Pasture Condition Score</p>

<p>- 10 INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient use of irrigation water</p>	<p>Irrigation water is not stored, delivered, scheduled and/or applied efficiently</p> <p>Aquifer or surface water withdrawals threaten sustained availability of ground or surface water</p> <p>Available irrigation water supplies have been reduced due to aquifer depletion, competition, regulation and/or drought</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All* 	<p>PLU is not irrigated</p>	<p>IWI \geq 85%</p>	<p>IWI - Irrigation Water Index</p>
<p>- 11 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop* 	<p>Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed</p>	<p>Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil or tissue tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize offsite impacts</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation Nutrient budget</p>

<p>- 11 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasture* 		<p>PCS - streambank / shoreline erosion element score ≥ 4 AND PCS - livestock concentration areas element score ≥ 4 AND Nutrients are applied and based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget</p>	<p>PCS – Pasture Condition Score</p> <p>Nutrient budget</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed Land 	<p>Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied</p>	<p>Nutrients if applied, are based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize offsite impacts</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Rural Land Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Area Water Forest Range 	<p>Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed AND There are no confined livestock areas</p>	<p>Nutrients if applied, are based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize offsite impacts</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmsteads* 	<p>Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed AND There are no confined livestock areas</p>	<p>Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize offsite impacts AND Surface and ground waters are protected from contamination due to runoff and leaching from storage sites, spill and other concentrated sources</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
<p>- 12 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters</p>	<p>Pest control chemicals are transported to receiving waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 	<p>Pest control chemicals are not applied</p>	<p>Pesticides are stored, handled, disposed and managed to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize offsite impacts</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p> <p>WinPST</p>

<p>- 13 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This resource concern also includes the off-site transport of leachate and runoff from compost or other organic materials of animal origin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop* • Farmsteads* • Forest • Developed Land • Associated Ag Land • Other Rural Land • Designated Protected Area • Water • Pasture* • Range 	<p>Are potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals applied on the land</p>	<p>Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to water sources</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
<p>- 14 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excessive salts in surface and ground waters</p>	<p>Irrigation or rainfall runoff transports salts to receiving water in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 	<p>Salt concentrations is not a limiting factor</p>	<p>Salt concentrations are managed to mitigate off-site transport to surface or ground waters</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
<p>- 15 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants transported to receiving waters</p>	<p>Heavy metals, petroleum and other pollutants are transported to receiving water sources in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 	<p>Activities do not present the potential for contamination</p>	<p>Petroleum, heavy metals or other potential pollutants are stored and handled to avoid runoff or leaching</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>

- 16 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excessive sediment in surface waters	Off-site transport of sediment from sheet, rill, gully, and wind erosion into surface water that threatens to degrade surface water quality and limit use for intended purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop* • Developed Land* • Farmsteads* • Other Rural Land • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Area • Water • Pasture* 	Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10% AND Classic gullies are not present AND Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site	Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies AND SVAP2 - bank condition ≥ 5 AND Livestock and vehicle water crossings are stable AND Water erosion rate $\leq T$ AND Wind erosion rate $\leq T$	RUSLE2 WEPS Client input / planner observation SVAP2
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest* 	There are no untreated sources of erosion AND Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site	Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies AND Heavy use areas are stable AND SVAP2 - bank condition ≥ 5	Client input / planner observation SVAP2
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range* 	There are no untreated sources of erosion AND Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site	RHA - hydrologic function attribute - slight to moderate or less AND SVAP2 - bank condition ≥ 5	RHA - Rangeland Health Assessment SVAP2
- 17 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Elevated water temperature	Surface water temperatures exceed State/Federal standards and/or limit use for intended purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Forest • Pasture • Range • Developed Land • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Area • Water • Other Rural Land • Farmsteads • 	Water courses on or adjacent to the site are not designated by a State Agency as a temperature impairment OR Water course temperature is not a client concern	[SVAP2 - riparian area quality element score ≥ 5 AND SVAP2 - riparian area quantity quality element score ≥ 5 AND SVAP2 - canopy cover element score ≥ 6] OR Existing conservation practices are in place to address water temperature	Client input / planner observation SVAP2

PLANT

<p>- 18 DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Undesirable plant productivity and health</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Farmsteads • Developed Land • Designated Protected Area • Associated Ag Land • Other Rural Land 	<p>Plant production and health is not a client concern</p>	<p>Plants are adapted to the site, meet production goals and do not negatively impact other resources AND Plant damage from wind erosion is below Crop Damage Tolerance levels</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation Crop Tolerance Table</p>
	<p>This includes addressing pollinators and beneficial insects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range* 		<p>Vegetation meet similarity index or range condition score of 65 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend OR RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating - slight to moderate departure or less</p>	<p>RHA - Rangeland Health Assessment Rangeland Trend Worksheet</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture* 	<p>Plant production and health is not a client concern</p>	<p>PCS - 30 or above Plants are adapted to the site, meet production goals and do not negatively impact other resources</p>	<p>Similarity Index Worksheet PCS - Pasture Condition Score</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest 	<p>Plant production and health is not a client concern</p>	<p>Forest species are adapted to site AND Composition and stand density meets the Client’s objectives and production goals</p>	<p>Stand density within 25% of optimum. "Good Condition" Kansas NRCS Forestry Technical Note KS-11</p>

<p>- 19 DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Inadequate structure and composition</p>	<p>Plant communities have insufficient composition and structure to achieve ecological functions and management objectives</p> <p>This includes degradation of wetland habitat, targeted ecosystems, or unique plant communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Designated Protected Area • Associated Ag Land • Water • Pasture 	<p>Plant communities support the intended land use and desired ecological functions</p>	<p>Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition and structure to support desired ecological functions</p>	<p>Ecological Site Descriptions</p> <p>Planner observation</p> <p>Pasture - Forage Suitability Groups</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range* 	<p>Plant communities do not support the intended land use and desired ecological functions</p>	<p>Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition and structure to support desired ecological functions</p> <p>OR</p> <p>RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating slight to moderate departure or less</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Vegetation meet similarity index of 60 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend</p>	<p>Ecological Site Descriptions</p> <p>RHA - Rangeland Health Assessment</p> <p>Rangeland Trend Worksheet</p> <p>Similarity Index Worksheet</p>
<p>- 20 DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Excessive plant pest pressure</p>	<p>Excessive pest damage to plants including that from undesired plants, diseases, animals, soil borne pathogens, and nematodes</p> <p>This concern addresses invasive plant, animal and insect species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Forest* • Farmsteads • Range* • Developed Land • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Area • Water • Other Rural Land 	<p>Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure</p>	<p>Pest damage to plants are below economic or environmental thresholds or client-identified criteria</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Plant pests, including noxious and invasive species are managed to meet client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p> <p>For noxious and invasive species - see Federal, state, and county option noxious weed list, the Kansas invasive weed watch list, and Kansas permanent quarantine list.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture* 	<p>Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure</p>	<p>PCS - insect and disease pressure element score ≥ 4</p> <p>AND</p> <p>PCS - site adaptation element score ≥ 4</p>	<p>PCS - Pasture Condition Score</p>
<p>- 21 DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION– Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation</p>	<p>The kinds and amounts of fuel loadings - plant biomass - create wildfire hazards that pose risks to human safety, structures, plants, animals, and air resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 	<p>Wildfire hazard is not a concern</p>	<p>Fuel loads and fuel ladders are managed to provide defensible space and meet client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>

ANIMAL

<p>- 22 INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE – Habitat degradation</p>	<p>Quantity, quality or connectivity of food, cover, space, shelter and/or water is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife or invertebrate species</p>	<p>All with “wildlife” modifier - (Required when Land Use has a wildlife modifier)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		<p>[WHSI rating \geq 0.5 AND (when surface stream present) SVAP2 – barriers to movement element score \geq 7 AND SVAP2 – fish habitat complexity element score \geq 7 AND SVAP2 – aquatic invertebrate habitat element score \geq 7] OR Conservation practices and management are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds OR [Food, water, space and cover is of available quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest AND The connectivity of habitat components is adequate to support stable populations of targeted species]</p>	<p>Species-specific wildlife habitat assessment tools Kansas Wildlife Habitat Assessment Guide KWHAG SVAP2 Generalized WHS Index finalized by States, and detailed models by selected species and habitat type</p>
<p>- 23 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadequate feed and forage</p>	<p>Feed and forage quality or quantity is inadequate for nutritional needs and production goals of the kinds and classes of livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All with “grazed” modifier (Applicable when Land Use is grazed) 		<p>Livestock forage, roughage and supplemental nutritional requirements are addressed</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation GRAS - Grassland Resource Analysis System</p>
<p>- 24 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadequate livestock shelter</p>	<p>Livestock lack adequate shelter from climatic conditions to maintain health or production goals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All with “grazed” modifier (Applicable when Land Use is grazed) 		<p>Artificial or natural shelters meets animal health needs and client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
<p>- 25 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadequate livestock water</p>	<p>Quantity, quality and/or distribution of drinking water are insufficient to maintain health or production goals for the kinds and classes of livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All with “grazed” modifier (Applicable when Land Use is grazed) 		<p>Water of acceptable quality and quantity is adequately distributed to meet animal needs</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation GRAS - Grassland Resource Analysis System - Tool for water distribution</p>

ENERGY

<p>- 26 - INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Equipment and facilities</p>	<p>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 of on-farm renewable energy sources.</p> <p>As an example, this concern addresses inefficient energy use in pumping plants, on-farm processing, drying and storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 	<p>Client is not interested in improving equipment and facilities energy efficiency</p>	<p>A USDA approved energy audit been implemented that address equipment and facilities to meet client objectives OR On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving practices have been implemented to meet client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p> <p>USDA approved Energy Audit</p> <p>NRCS Energy Estimator</p>
<p>- 27 - INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Farming/ranching practices and field operations</p>	<p>Inefficient use of energy in field operations increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources that can be addressed through improved efficiency and the use of on-farm renewable energy sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K - All 	<p>Client is not interested in improving energy use in farm and ranch field operations</p>	<p>A USDA approved energy audit been implemented that address field operations to meet client objectives OR On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving practices have been implemented to meet client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p> <p>USDA approved Energy Audit</p> <p>NRCS Energy Estimator</p> <p>Conservation on the Farm Checklist</p>

AIR

<p>- 28 AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Particulate Matter - PM - and PM Precursors</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Pasture • Range • Forest • Other Rural Land • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Areas • Developed Land • Farmsteads 	<p>Activities are not present that contribute to agricultural source PM or PM precursor emissions PM Producing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed Burn is conducted • Travel ways are unpaved or untreated with binding agents • Engines (combustion source) • Tillage • Pesticides are applied • Fertilization (manure /commercial) • CAFO/manure management) <p>AND</p> <p>Episodes or complaints of emissions of PM (dust, smoke, exhaust, etc.), or chemical drift have not occurred</p>	<p>PM and PM Precursor emissions are managed to meet client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
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<p>- 29 AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Greenhouse Gases - GHGs -</p>	<p>Emissions increase atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 	<p>Activities are not present that produce GHGs emissions GHG Producing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilization (manure/commercial) • CAFO/manure management • Engines (combustion source) • Tillage <p>AND GHGs are not regulated in this planning area</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions are managed to meet client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
<p>- 30 AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Ozone Precursors</p>	<p>Emissions of ozone precursors - NO_x and VOCs - resulting in formation of ground-level ozone that cause negative impacts to plants and animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 	<p>Operations are not present that produce ozone or precursor emissions Ozone Producing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engines (combustion source) • Pesticide application • Burning • CAFO/manure management • Fertilization (manure /commercial) 	<p>Ozone precursor emissions are managed to meet client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>
<p>- 31 AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Objectionable odors</p>	<p>Emissions of odorous compounds - VOCs, ammonia and odorous sulfur compounds - cause nuisance conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop • Pasture • Farmsteads • Other Rural Land 	<p>Activities are not present that contribute to nuisance air quality conditions Nuisance Producing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticide application • CAFO / manure management • Composting is conducted <p>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</p>	<p>Odors are managed to meet client objectives</p>	<p>Client input / planner observation</p>