

## APPENDIX A. CLASSIFICATION OF PRACTICES AND EXCLUSIONS

2-18-2016

Pursuant to Stipulation V.A., in consultation with the Connecticut SHPO, Connecticut OSA, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation and The Mohegan Tribe, **NRCS Connecticut has identified and classified undertakings with little or no potential to affect historic properties. These undertakings are listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3.** (Table 4 is a list of practices that were examined and classified as having potential to affect historic properties.) For all exclusions below, if an unanticipated discovery is made, the procedures outlined in Stipulation VII and Appendix B (Standard Operating Procedures) will be followed.

**Table 1** excludes from further review **(I)** undertakings that are easements that do not involve ground disturbance on the part of NRCS and do not call for removal or structural modifications of buildings over 50 years old, and **(II)** undertakings on certain soil conditions: **(A)** sites on soils mapped as highly disturbed (map units 301-310), **(B)** ground that can be documented as thoroughly disturbed, and **(C)** if no known archaeological sites are known from the Area of Potential Effects, undertakings on sites mapped as Very Poorly drained or Subaqueous soils (with the exception of mapped Submerged Terrestrial Subaqueous soils), and **(III)** the work of NRCS Soil Scientists doing soil survey activities or technical soil services that are considered to generally not have the potential to cause effects on historic or cultural properties.

**Table 2** lists undertakings classified as having little or no potential to affect historic properties. These undertakings include practices that do not touch the ground, practices that touch the ground's surface, and practices that take place on previously plowed farmland that are recognized by NRCS as not adding to the existing ground disturbance and thus are lacking the potential to cause effects on historic properties in the soil, assuming such historic properties were present. These practices require no further review if the following general rules are met:

- (1) no vehicles/equipment are being driven over piled rocks or other stone features, **AND**
- (2) the undertaking does not involve tearing down or major modification of a building over 50 years old, **AND**,
- (3) the undertaking is **not** being done differently than described in Table 2, **AND**
- (4) any qualifying conditions mentioned under Notes are met, **AND**
- (5) the NRCS planner has no other reason to believe review is needed.

**Table 3** lists undertakings classified as potentially ground-disturbing. Potentially ground-disturbing practices may be done in either ground-disturbing or non-ground-disturbing ways. Under practice-specific conditions, these undertakings are classified as having little or no potential to affect historic properties, and, require no further review if:

- (A)** the practice-specific conditions for no further review needed are met, **AND**
- (B)** the following general rules are met:
  - (1) no vehicles/equipment are being driven over piled rocks or other stone features, **AND**
  - (2) the undertaking does not involve tearing down or major modification of a building over 50 years old, **AND**,
  - (3) the undertaking is **not** being done differently than described in Table 3, **AND**
  - (4) for practice names marked with an asterisk, an engineer or planner with job approval authority asserts that the specified conditions will be met in the practice design and construction, **AND**
  - (5) the NRCS planner has no other reason to believe review is needed.

**Table 4** lists undertakings that were classified as having the potential to affect historic properties. These undertakings always require further review.

**In addition:**

- (1) Any other types of undertakings not specifically excluded from further review in Appendix A do require further review.
- (2) NRCS Connecticut will keep the master list of Tables for Appendix A. Per Stipulation V.B.1, these tables may be revised with consultation and written agreement among the NRCS Connecticut State Conservationist, the Connecticut OSA and the Connecticut SHPO without requiring an amendment to the State-based Prototype Agreement.

**APPENDIX A – Table 1. General Classes of Undertakings Requiring No Further Review**

2-18-16

I. Conservation easements that do not involve ground disturbance on the part of NRCS and do not call for removal of structures or structural modifications of buildings over 50 years old will not require review.

II. No further review is needed in the situations described below.

**If an unanticipated discovery is made, the procedures outlined in Stipulation VII and Appendix B (Standard Operating Procedures) will be followed.**

A. No further review is required for sites on highly disturbed soils. This refers to map units 301-310 which are as follow: 301-Beaches; 302-Dumps; 303-Pits, quarries; 304-Udorthents, loamy, very steep; 305-Udorthents-Pits complex, gravelly; 306-Udorthents-Urban land complex; 307-Urban land; 308-Udorthents, smoothed; 309-Udorthents, flood control; 310-Udorthents, periodically flooded.

B. No further review is required for ground that can be documented as thoroughly disturbed (for example, gravel pits/digging, site filling, building construction, land leveling) **where the undertaking will not exceed the surface area and depth of previous disturbance.**

C. When no known archaeological sites are found in the Area of Potential Effects following examination of the online National Register of Historic Places and the Connecticut SHPO's GIS-based archaeological site files, no further review is needed for very poorly drained soils or subaqueous soils (with the exception of where Submerged Terrestrial Subaqueous soils have been mapped).

Soil series not needing further review include:

1. Very Poorly drained soils with a thick organic surface (e.g., Loonmeadow, Whitman, Alden, Menlo Scarboro, Halsey, Maybid, Medomak, and Saco series)
2. Organic, Very Poorly drained, soils (e.g., Catden, Freetown, Bucksport, Natchaug, Wonsqueak, Timakwa, Pawcatuck, Westbrook, and Ipswich series)

D. Soil Scientists are recognized as knowledgeable about artifacts and unusual coloration or horizonation in soils. Soil survey activities and technical soil services performed by NRCS Connecticut soil scientists that are considered to generally not have the potential to cause effects to historic or cultural properties.

1. When performed by an NRCS Soil Scientist, no further review is required for the following:
  - a. hand dug shovel holes, with soil filled back in proper horizon order when done
  - b. auger holes
  - c. probe holes
  - d. core holes

2. Note that review is required for machine-excavated soil pits including (but not limited to):
  - a. Larger-scale soil survey field investigations such as soil investigation pits (which are recognized as having the potential to affect historic properties)
  - b. Any backhoe pits for determining sites for NRCS program practices shall not be dug until the undertaking has been reviewed
  
3. NRCS Connecticut soil scientists performing soil survey activities or technical services for Connecticut NRCS shall stop digging if any cultural resources are encountered. Then:
  - a. if no human bones or funerary objects (objects intentionally placed with the remains) are present, then they will do the following:
    - (i). do not remove anything
    - (ii). report site to OSA
    - (iii). fill hole and make note of its location
  
  - b. if human bones and/or funerary objects are not involved, work may be moved at least 50 feet away and continued
  
  - c. Stop immediately and completely if human bones or funerary objects are encountered and follow the steps outlined in Stipulation VII.C (which says, in brief, call the State Police and the NRCS Connecticut Cultural Resources Coordinator/Specialist who will contact the Office of State Archaeology to determine the ethnicity and age of the remains).

**APPENDIX A, Table 2. Undertakings Classified as having Little or No Potential to Affect Historic Properties** **2-9-2016**

The practices listed below are normally classified as non-ground disturbing meaning that (A) they do not disturb ground at all, (B) they touch only the ground's surface, or (C) they take place on previously plowed farmland and they are recognized by NRCS as not adding to the existing ground disturbance and thus are lacking the potential to cause effects on historic properties in the soil.

**No further review is needed IF (1) no vehicles/equipment are being driven over piled rocks or other stone features, AND (2) the undertaking does not involve tear down or major modification of a building over 50 years old, AND (3) the undertaking is NOT being done differently than the Description below, AND (4) the conditions mentioned under NOTES are met, AND (5) the NRCS planner has no other reason to believe review is needed**

Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES: No Further Review is Needed when conditions specified below are met
591	NG	Amendments for Treatment of Agricultural Waste	Chemical or biological additives to alter characteristics of agricultural waste (manure, etc.) -- used as part of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan	<i>under all conditions</i>
400	NG	Bivalve Aquaculture Gear and Biofouling Control	The acquisition and use of additional aquaculture gear to cycle with oyster (etc.) production gear in near-shore, intertidal and sub tidal marine areas where biofouling of aquaculture production gear occurs. The cultured organisms are transferred from the existing biofouled gear to the "clean gear" and returned to the water	when no ground disturbance
372	NG	Combustion System Improvement	Replace or add equipment for energy efficiency or pollution reduction, e.g., engine replacement; addition of reverse osmosis equipment in sugar house; add steam enhanced pre-heater over existing evaporator; greenhouse furnace or boiler replacement	<i>does not involve any soil disturbance of a greater depth, horizontal extent or intensity than that already caused by previous building construction or equipment installation</i>
327	NG	Conservation Cover	Establishing and maintaining permanent vegetative cover for reasons other than forage and biomass (512) or critical area plantings (342). Involves site preparation (e.g., disking and/or harrowing) and planting of seeds (to 1/4" - 1/2" deep), or deeper sprigs, rhizomes, bulbs, etc. Done on retired agriculture land or on heavily disturbed area around farm headquarters or in construction area	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone OR soil disturbance does not exceed depth, horizontal extent, or intensity of previous disturbance outside of crop land</i>
328	NG	Conservation Crop Rotation	An adapted sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth.	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
332	NG	Contour Buffer Strips	Cropped strip of vegetation established on the contour (rows run across the slope) below which is a narrow strip of permanent, herbaceous cover also on the contour. This pattern is repeated down a slope for erosion control	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
330	NG	Contour Farming	Farming on sloping lands where preparing, planting, and cultivating are done on the contour (rows run across the slope rather than up and down)	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
340	NG	Cover Crop	Planting of grasses, legumes, and forbs for seasonal cover to control erosion and for other conservation purposes. Cover crops are terminated by harvest, frost, mowing, tillage, crimping and/or herbicides in preparation for the crop to be planted.	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
592	NG	Feed Management	Working with farmer to plan livestock rations	<i>under all conditions</i>
386	NG	Field Border	A strip of permanent vegetation at the edge of a field for one or more purposes such as reducing wind/water erosion, protecting soil and water quality, providing wildlife food /cover, etc. May be planted to grasses, legumes, or shrubs. Could involve removal of trees, but typically involves taking a portion of the field out of crop planting. Maintenance may include additional disking or occasionally, paraplowing (minimally invasive tillage).	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
512	NG	Forage and Biomass Planting	Establishment of grasses or legumes for pasture, hay, or biomass plantings. Site preparation may involve tillage of existing sod, disking, harrowing, and seeding (seed depth, itself, up to 1/2").	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
511	NG	Forage Harvest Management	The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, greenchop or silage	<i>under all conditions</i>
422	NG	Hedgerow Planting	Establishing a living fence of shrubs or trees; or seeding, in, across, or around a field. May involve bare root plants, potted plants, or seeds	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
595	NG	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Applying a basic IPM plan on cropland, fruit, orchards, or small farms with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available). May include pesticide application, other non-ground-disturbing activities, and tillage of farmland	<i>under all conditions</i>
441	NG	Irrigation System Micro irrigation	Involves above-ground drip tubes, drip tape, micro-misters or, if buried system, not below plough zone	<i>when all components are above ground OR if ground disturbing, is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>

Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES: No Further Review is Needed when conditions specified below are met
449	NG	Irrigation Water Management	Determining and controlling the rate, amount, and timing of irrigation water in a planned efficient manner	<i>under all conditions</i>
470	--	Lighting System Improvement	Complete replacement or retrofitting of one or more components of an existing agricultural lighting system; in Connecticut, this is replacement with energy efficient light bulbs	<i>under all conditions</i>
484	NG	Mulching	Applying plant residues or other suitable materials not produced on the site to the soil surface	<i>under all conditions</i>
590	NG	Nutrient Management	Managing the amount, form, placement, and timing of application of plant nutrients	<i>under all conditions</i>
528	NG	Prescribed Grazing	The controlled harvest of vegetation with grazing or browsing animals	<i>under all conditions</i>
345	NG	Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till	Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface of the field through mulching	<i>under all conditions</i>
329	NG	<del>Residue and Tillage Management, No Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed</del>	Any tillage and planting system in which at least 30% of the soil surface of the field is covered by plant residue after planting to reduce soil erosion by water or wind	<i>under all conditions</i>
390	NG	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Establishing riparian herbaceous cover along water bodies or in areas with saturated soils to improve fish and wildlife habitat, improve water quality and reduce erosion	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
557	--	Row Arrangement	in a ploughed field --permanently assign one strip to be ploughed and the next to be not ploughed for erosion control and water management	<i>under all conditions</i>
570	G	Stormwater Runoff Control	Temporary placement of silt fence, straw wattles and/or straw bales to block sedimentation and erosion. Typically associated with ground-disturbing practice that would be reviewed separately	<i>under all conditions</i>
585	NG	Stripcropping	Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips on the contour to reduce water erosion	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
660	NG	Tree/Shrub Pruning	Removing all or selected branches from trees and shrubs	<i>under all conditions</i>
633	NG	Waste Utilization (aka Waste Recycling)	Using agricultural waste or other waste on land in an environmentally acceptable manner while maintaining or improving soil and plant resources; may be harrowed in up to about 6" deep; May be waste recycled on farm, exported off farm, or imported onto farm	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>

APPENDIX A, Table 3. Little or No Potential to Affect Historic Properties UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS			2-18-2016	
Because they may be done in multiple ways, some of which are ground-disturbing, the practices on this list are classified as <i>potentially</i> ground-disturbing. When they are (A) done with limited ground disturbance (as described under the NOTES column) AND (B) they meet ALL five overall general rules listed below, they are considered to have Little or No Potential to Affect Historic Properties				
No further review is needed IF (A) the practice-specific conditions specified under NOTES are met, AND the following overall general rules are met: (1) no vehicles/equipment are being driven over piled rocks or other stone features, AND (2) the undertaking does not involve tear down or major modification of a building over 50 years old, AND (3) the undertaking is NOT being done differently than the Description below, AND (4) for practices marked with an asterisk, an engineer or planner with job approval authority asserts that the specified conditions will be met, AND (5) the NRCS planner has no other reason to believe review is needed				
* Practice Names marked with an Asterisk need the word from an Engineer (or Planner with Job Approval Authority) that specified conditions will be met in the practice design and construction				
Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES: FURTHER REVIEW IS NEEDED Unless Conditions Specified Below are Met
472	PG	Access Control	Temporary or permanent exclusion of animals, people, vehicles, or equipment from a site. This may be done with patrolling, permits, posting of signs, or installation of gates, fences or other barriers.	<i>no ground disturbance AND/OR any fence/gate posts involved in the practice are pounded</i>
371	NG	Air Filtration and Scrubbing	planting trees outside a building to serve as a bio-filter	<i>bare root stock is placed within shovel slits OR holes dug for planting do not exceed depth of previous disturbance</i>
314	PG	Brush Management	Management or removal of unwanted woody plants (not on cropland). Includes mechanical and/or chemical treatments. Mechanical includes activities such as hand pulling, cutting with tools carried by a person, use of wheeled machinery with mowing blades, wheeled machine-assisted digging/pulling. Chemicals may be applied by hand (painting on cut surface or basal bark area; hand-held sprayer or other applicator); from a wheeled vehicle (regular- or low-ground pressure vehicle).	does not involve stump removal
672	--	Building Envelope Improvement	Installing insulation; e.g., put plastic wrap on bldg under siding to seal cracks (except doors and windows), or install curtains on an existing building for heat regulation	<i>siding of building older than 50 years old is not affected</i>
331	PG	Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops	Planting orchards, vineyards, Christmas trees, or small fruit so that all cultural operations are done on the contour	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
342	PG	<b>Critical Area Planting *</b>	Establishing permanent vegetation with seed, sod, or woody plants (including containerized plants) on harsh sites (including around constructed facilities) or sites with high, or potentially high, erosion rates (e.g., sand dunes, degraded sites, stream and channel banks, roadsides). Site preparation <i>may</i> involve control of competing vegetation, ripping of compacted soil, gully-filling, and re-firming, smoothing and shaping of the soil surface. Sand dune plantings may include sand fences and brush matting.	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone AND/OR outside of crop land, the soil disturbance does not exceed depth, horizontal extent, or intensity of previous disturbance</i>
647	PG	Early Successional Habitat Development/Mgt.	Manage plant cover to maintain early successional habitat. Management may include planting and associated site preparation, mechanical or chemical control of unwanted vegetation via mechanical methods (hand tools, machinery) or herbicides (painted on individual plants or sprayed by hand or from a vehicle)	<i>no ground disturbance in non-crop land AND/OR disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
374	NG	Farmstead Energy Improvement	Developing and implementing farmstead improvements including replacing or retrofitting agricultural equipment systems (e.g., gas and electric irrigation pumps) and related components or devices to increase energy efficiency. Also may include below-ground installation of root zone heating.	<i>does not involve soil disturbance of a greater depth, horizontal extent or intensity than that already caused by previous building construction or equipment installation</i>
382	PG	Fence	Constructed barrier to control movement of people, animals or vehicles. Includes permanent fencing and temporary electric fencing. Gates and corners will have extra bracing and may extend to 5 feet deep.	<i>electric fence used or permanent fence posts are pounded</i>
393	PG	<b>Filter Strip*</b>	A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland water flow on cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land (including forests). Maintenance includes regrading where gullied or filled with deposited sediment.	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
399		<b>Fishpond Management *</b>	Used for commercial fish ponds (which are highly disturbed sites) and includes activities ranging from herbicides for aquatic invasives (non-ground disturbing), aerators floating in the pond (which would need trench for electrical hook-up), to dredging	<i>involves no additional ground disturbance</i>
666	PG	Forest Stand Improvement	The manipulation of forest species composition, stand structure, and tree density by cutting or killing in place selected trees and shrubs. In some cases, soil may be disturbed by the movement of heavy equipment.	<i>involves no stumping AND no ground disturbance beyond vehicles/equipment driving on site</i>

Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES: FURTHER REVIEW IS NEEDED Unless Conditions Specified Below are Met
655	PG	Forest Trails and Landings*	Forest Trails are for temporary or infrequent use by equipment for management activities. They involve smoothing the soil enough to get equipment through; this might involve scraping the topsoil with a bulldozer blade, re-grading, and perhaps spot treatment of lower wetter places that need some added coarser material for traction. In some cases, a logger will construct or bring in a temporary bridge (e.g., logs lashed together to bridge a small stream, a small pre-fabricated steel bridge temporarily put in place, or metal plates such as are used to cover big holes where there is roadwork being done on a public street). Vegetation may be cut next to the trail to increase sunlight on the forest floor. During the course of logging, portions of a trail may need ruts graded out. Water bars may be dug into the soil up to 15 inches for 6-12 feet of road. Temporary stream crossings on the soil surface (e.g., timber mats) may be used. Steep sections of Forest Trail, where traction and erosion control would be needed, might be delineated separately on the plan and constructed under the Practice and standards of Access Road (560). Some NRCS Forest Trails may follow the routes of old roadways or previous logging trails.	<i>done on existing trail/landing AND depth and horizontal extent of disturbance do not exceed initial disturbance of creating trail/landing AND does not involve stumping</i>
355	NG	Groundwater (aka Well-water) Testing	Testing for physical, biological and chemical characteristic of well water.	<i>is not associated with installation of new monitoring well</i>
315	--	Herbaceous Weed Control	control of unwanted herbaceous vegetation (including Japanese Knotweed)	<i>disturbance is not ground-disturbing OR if ground disturbing, is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
325	PG	High Tunnel System (formerly 798, Seasonal High Tunnel)*	A seasonal polyethylene covered structure that is used to cover crops to extend the growing season; typical size is 30' by 96'. Anchored on the long sides with long screw-augers, < 2.5" diameter pounded metal posts (to a minimum of 18" deep), or posts on footer. The recommended practice is to anchor corners below frost line with concrete poured in an augured or dug hole. Corners may involve an augured hole with a large sonitube or a backhoe hole 2'-3' square and 4' deep. Where it is difficult to auger or pound anchors, a backhoe may be used to dig a hole. Some HTs are on wheels that run along anchored rails so that they later may be slid to a new position. Done on cropland. May involve land leveling.	<i>ground disturbance is limited to anchoring with screw augers or pounded metal posts (&lt;2.5" diameter). Note that if ground leveling is involved, it needs review.</i>
430	G	Irrigation Pipeline*	Includes both pipe and hydrant. If buried line is serving above-ground system, it will be set up ready to hook in above-ground system above the ground.	<i>involves surface system only</i>
443	G	Irrigation System Surface & Subsurface *	In Connecticut, used for flood tables or flood floors in greenhouses	<i>does not involve soil disturbance of a greater depth, horizontal extent or intensity than that already caused by previous building construction or equipment installation</i>
460	PG	Land Clearing	Removing trees, stumps, and other vegetation from wooded areas to facilitate a conservation practice. May involve digging holes to dispose of cut material or rutting of soil when heavy pieces are dragged to a pile.	<i>involves no stumping/digging AND no rutting of soil by dragging of large logs</i>
516	PG	Livestock Pipeline (formerly Pipeline)*	Pipeline and frost-free hydrant(s). Pipeline may be buried at various depths or laid above-ground.	<i>pipeline and hydrants are above-ground</i>
521C	PG	Pond Sealing or Lining Bentonite Sealant	A liner for a pond or waste impoundment consisting of a compacted soil-bentonite mixture that is spread in existing pond then allowed to seep into ground to block moisture loss	<i>installed into reviewed pond or waste impoundment at the time of construction</i>
521D	--	Pond Sealing or Lining Compacted Clay Treatment	A liner for a pond or waste storage impoundment constructed using compacted soil without soil amendments put into pond to block moisture loss	<i>installed into reviewed pond or waste impoundment at the time of construction AND no borrow pit is involved</i>
521A	PG	Pond Sealing or Lining Flexible Membrane	A manufactured hydraulic barrier that is installed in a key trench that extends the pond footprint out 4' and would entail additional ground disturbance in installation (that would be considered a negligible addition in the light of pond construction activities that already require review)	<i>installed into reviewed pond or waste impoundment at the time of construction</i>
521B	--	Pond Sealing or Lining Soil Dispersant	Sealant in bottom of pond or waste impoundment to block moisture loss	<i>installed into reviewed pond or waste impoundment at the time of construction; AND no borrow pit involved</i>
338	NG	Prescribed Burning	Burning of vegetation; entails the presence of a water truck and may entail other vehicles on site. (Constructed firebreaks are not paid for under this practice, but may have to be done.)	<i>no soil disturbance (including Fire Breaks) is associated with doing the burning</i>

Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES: FURTHER REVIEW IS NEEDED Unless Conditions Specified Below are Met
533	PG	Pumping Plant *	Installation of a pump to move water or waste liquid. Includes the required pump(s), associated power unit(s), plumbing, appurtenances, and may include on-site fuel or energy source(s) and protective structures. It may be attached to an existing building, put in a well, put on a concrete pad. A pumping plant is generally installed along with associated practices for installing water wells, buried pipeline for electrical supply and pump controls, and pipeline to convey water from the well. <b>For review purposes, the pipeline/electrical line trench is part of the Area of Potential Effects and must be included in the request for review.</b>	<i>installation, including any necessary associated electrical or water lines and buildings pads does not require new site disturbance</i>
562	PG	Recreation Area Improvement *	Establishing herbaceous or woody vegetation or selectively reducing stand density and trimming woody plants to improve an area for recreation. Not on payment list in Connecticut as of 2015.	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone AND/OR outside of crop land, the soil disturbance does not exceed depth, horizontal extent, or intensity of previous disturbance</i>
643	PG	Restoration and Management of Rare or Declining Habitats *	Includes monitoring, developing micro-topography, vernal pool creation, flash grazing, creation of oyster reefs.	<i>disturbance does not exceed depth of plough zone OR no soil disturbance in mapped terrestrial subaqueous soils</i>
391	NG	Riparian Forest Buffer	Leaving or establishing an area of trees and/or shrubs adjacent to watercourses or water bodies	<i>no ground disturbance in non-farm land AND/OR disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
654	--	Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment *	Closure for purposes such as minimizing human impacts to the area, controlling erosion (etc.), re-establishing desired plant cover, re-establishing pre-road landform or drainage pattern, etc., with temporary or permanent treatment of the land done on existing road/trail/landing.	<i>disturbance is no deeper/wider than the disturbance of creating the existing road/trail/landing</i>
558	PG	Roof Runoff Structure *	Typically gutter or downspout connecting to Underground Outlet (620), but can also be a concrete or gravel trench adjacent to a structure. (Highly unlikely to be installed in undisturbed soil.)	<i>gutter or downspout with no additional ground disturbance</i>
367	--	Roofs and Covers *	A rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible manufactured membrane, composite material, or roof structure placed over a heavy use area or a waste management area to divert water or to contain biogas/odors; may be attached to the waste management facility or need its own foundation in the ground	<i>does not need its own foundation in the ground</i>
381	--	Silvopasture Establishment	Scenarios include: Commercial or non-commercial tree harvest; tree harvest with grass establishment; grass establishment; tree establishment. Field may have been disturbed already for regular cropping practices. Tree establishment is for bare root seedlings, no large holes.	<i>no stumping involved AND any disturbance associated with planting is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
442	NG	Sprinkler System (formerly Irrigation System Sprinkler)	in cropfield (or in some cases cranberry bog); includes installation of sprinkler with flow meter. Sprinkler may be linear or lateral movement system; wheel line system (consists of the mover, lateral pipe, wheels, sprinklers, couplers, and connectors to the mainline supply with risers placed at 40' interval); solid set system with small traveling gun or a big travelling gun to apply animal feeding waste water with a reel on a towpath; sprinkler pods on a PE line; or renozzling which takes a <12" trencher.	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
395	PG	Stream Habitat Improvement and Management	covers a wide range of actions from vegetation management to re-routing of stream flow	<i>disturbance is not ground-disturbing OR if ground disturbing, is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
587	G	Structure for Water Control	A structure in an irrigation, drainage, or water management system that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, or maintains a desired water surface elevation. It may involve water meters and flow meters (not ground disturbing) as well as culverts, flashboards/gates, and fish screens	<i>done in a non-ground disturbing way</i>
649	--	Structures for Wildlife *	Provide alternative cover when natural cover is not readily available. Includes artificial nest boxes or platforms, artificial cover such as brush piles, rock piles, buried concrete pipe, engineered log jams and natural cover manipulations, such as girdling trees to encourage snag development.	<i>brush pile OR nest box (which may include pounded post) OR other activity that does not involve digging</i>
612	PG	Tree/Shrub Establishment	Planting or seeding woody plants in farm, forest or early successional settings	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>

Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES: FURTHER REVIEW IS NEEDED Unless Conditions Specified Below are Met
490	PG	Tree/Shrub Site Preparation	Preparing the site for planting or natural regeneration of woody plants; may involve disking or chemical treatment	<i>disturbance involves non-ground-disturbing chemical treatment OR use of farm implements in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
645	PG	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management	Creating, maintaining, or enhancing areas for upland wildlife food, shelter and cover by establishing vegetation, structural measures, or manipulating vegetation	<i>no ground disturbance involved</i>
635	PG	<b>Vegetated Treatment Area*</b>	An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment. This is associated with a practice that would move agricultural waste water to the treatment site. Use of the treatment site may involve shaping of the land to promote water movement, or it may not	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
360	--	<b>Waste Facility Closure *</b>	Demolition of concrete structure that has been emptied. Or removing solid/liquid manure and excavating to reform the surface and then seeding down.	<i>soil disturbance does not exceed depth, horizontal extent, or intensity of previous disturbance AND practice does not involve borrow pits</i>
632	--	<b>Waste Separation Facility *</b>	Separating liquids from solids; often are on headquarters as part of a waste management system, on land that has been highly disturbed. (This practice, itself, could result in no additional ground disturbance, but would be part of a planned system that is ground disturbing.) May involve: a machine set on a <u>pad</u> that was installed under 561 Heavy Use Area Protection; a trench; or construction of a new building to house a separation facility	<i>soil disturbance does not exceed depth, horizontal extent, or intensity of previous disturbance</i>
629	G	Waste Treatment	The mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment of waste done in a manner that can not be accomplished by other NRCS practices. Currently can include a wide range of scenarios, some ground disturbing and some not.	<i>done in non-ground-disturbing way</i>
614	PG	Watering Facility	Can be portable troughs with above-ground pipeline, or, frost free waterers with concrete foundations and underground pipelines, or, combinations of the two.	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
351	--	<b>Well Decommissioning *</b>	Permanently seal a well by filling it (with earth, cement grout, bentonite)	<i>soil disturbance does not exceed depth, horizontal extent, or intensity of previous disturbance caused by initial digging of well AND practice does not involve borrow pits</i>
380	--	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	Linear plantings of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs for environmental purposes	<i>disturbance is only in existing or previously tilled crop land not exceeding depth of plow zone</i>
384	--	Woody Residue Treatment	Treatment of residual woody material from natural disturbances or management activities by piling, burning, chipping/masticating, lop & scatter, off-site removal, crushing	<i>involves no burning AND no digging</i>

APPENDIX A, Table 4. - High Potential to Affect Historic Properties		THESE PRACTICES ALWAYS REQUIRE REVIEW		2-18-2016
* NOTE - Starred Red Practices = be sure to refer to an Engineer's words or note that you have Job Authority when you say a Practice on this list is to be done with a low level of disturbance (engineers may have comments on other ones too)				
Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES
560	G	Access Road *	a road for equipment and vehicles with a packed sub-base and a 3" deep angular gravel or reclaimed bituminous material surface -- road may be created by cutting 12" deep to smooth and compact subgrade onto which is added a geotextile cloth then a 9" thick gravel subbase. Sometimes, the existing sub-base material can be compacted, on top of which a geotextile cloth is layed down and covered with a 3" deep layer of surface material. Access roads are typically not temporary. May involve tree removal. Some NRCS Access Roads may involve the refurbishing of an existing roadway rather than new construction. The minimum width is 14' (including 2' shoulders on each side) for 1-lane roads and 20' (including shoulders) for 2-lane roads.	
309	G	Agrichemical Handling Facility	a set of structures under a roof	
311	G	Alley Cropping	Trees or shrubs planted in a set or series of single or multiple rows with agronomic, horticultural crops or forages cultivated in the alleys between the rows of woody plants. Typically done in an existing horticultural crop field and planting would not be digging deeper than typical farming practices.	
366	G	Anaerobic Digester	Treats manure and other animal agriculture by-products to capture biogas for energy production, manage odors, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce pathogens. May be being installed on highly disturbed sites	
316	G	Animal Mortality Facility	a set of structures under a roof to dispose of animal carcasses by incineration or composting (Note Static Composting Pad is unroofed)	
397	G	Aquaculture Ponds	Pond construction; may include waste sump	
396	--	Aquatic Organism Passage	Activities to facilitate passage of aquatic organisms including dam removal, channel modification and various constructed features/structures installed in and/or next to stream	
584	G	Channel Bed Stabilization	Stabilize bed or bottom of a water channel to control the channel bed elevation or gradient; to modify sediment transport or deposition; manage surface water and groundwater levels	
326	PG	Clearing and Snagging*	Pulling unwanted things, such as snag or obstructions out of a stream -- may involve ground disturbing equipment off-road in or near stream	consider level of disturbance in stream and in associated areas
317	PG	Composting Facility *	A structure or device to contain and facilitate the controlled aerobic decomposition of manure or other organic material.	sometimes just a bituminous or concrete pad with a 6"-12" deep gravel base
402	G	Dam	An artificial barrier that can impound water for one or more beneficial purposes.	
324	--	Deep Tillage	Performing tillage operations below the normal tillage depth to fracture restrictive layers where soil has conditions that inhibit plant growth. May be used where non-stony soils have been compacted. Deep tillage could extend to 18-24 (30 max) inches deep.	
356	G	Dike	A barrier constructed of earth or manufactured materials to protect land against overflow or to regulate water	
362	G	Diversion	A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side	
432	G	Dry Hydrant	A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into a water source that permits the withdrawal of water by suction -- may be used to provide all weather access to water for fire suppression	
398	G	Fish Raceway or Tank	A channel or tank with a continuous flow of water constructed or used for high-density fish production	
410	G	Grade Stabilization Structure	A structure used to control the grade and bank, dam, or wall cutting in natural or artificial channels	
412	G	Grassed Waterway	A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for conveyance of surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. Vegetation will be planted using the Conservation Cover or Critical Area Planting standards. Might possibly not exceed depth of existing plough zone.	
561	PG	Heavy Use Area Protection *	Protecting heavily used areas by establishing vegetative cover, by surfacing with suitable material, or by installing needed structures. Typically done in disturbed areas around farm headquarters or around watering facilities in pastures. Gravel pads for watering facilities may involve digging to put in 6"-12" deep gravel	watering facilities can involve minimal ground disturbance
436	G	Irrigation Reservoir	An irrigation water structure made by constructing a dam. Often done in heavily disturbed area.	
447	G	Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery	A facility to collect, store, and transport excess water from irrigation fro re-use in a farm irrigation distribution system	sometimes done above ground

Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES
468	G	Lined Waterway or Outlet	A waterway or outlet having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone or other permanent material. The lined section extends up the side slopes to a designed depth. The earth above the permanent lining may be vegetated or otherwise protected.	
500	PG	Obstruction Removal	Removal and disposal of buildings, structures, other works of improvement, vegetation, debris, or other materials in terrestrial, not aquatic situations. May involve re-shaping of the land surface and/or soil covering of foundations or below-ground portions of obstructions	
378	G	Pond	A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout.	
566	PG	Recreation Land Grading and Shaping *	Reshaping of the land surface to establish or improve effective use of the land for recreation or to minimize on-site and off-site damage to resources from recreational use. Not on CT payment list 2015	{Note: old CT classification = PG}
350	G	Sediment Basin	A basin constructed to collect and store debris or sediment	
646	G	Shallow Water Development and Management	The inundation of lands to provide habitat for fish and/or wildlife where water can be impounded or regulated by diking, excavating, ditching, and/or flooding	
574	G	Spring Development	Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping, or providing collection and storage facilities	
578	PG	Stream Crossing	Involves construction, e.g., culverts, bridges, or fords	{Note: in Connecticut, a former non-ground disturbing scenario of this practice now falls under a different practice}
580	PG	Streambank and Shoreline Protection	Includes riprap, shaping of toe-slope, addition of rock	{Note: G except in an emergency, where it would be done with a launchable toe i.e., dumping rock over the bank -- not sure why it used to be PG}
606	G	Subsurface Drain	A conduit, such as plastic tubing, tile, or pipe; installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey drainage water	
607	G	Surface Drain, Field Ditch	A graded ditch for collecting excess water in a field	
608	G	Surface Drain, Main or Lateral	An open drainage ditch constructed to a designed size and grade	
600	G	Terrace	An earthen embankment, a channel, or a combination of ridge and channel constructed across the slope	
575	PG	Trails and Walkways (formerly Animal Trails and Walkways) *	A lane or travelway constructed of earth, vegetated, concrete, or material over geotextile cloth to facilitate the movement (or example from farm headquarter to pasture) of animals, people, or off-road vehicles often on a route designed to avoid/protect ecologically sensitive sites. Typically 8'-12' wide with 6"-12" ground disturbance. (Some situations may not exceed the depth of the plow layer or the depth of other previous disturbance.)	
620	G	Underground Outlet	A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey it to a suitable outlet	
313	G	Waste Storage Facility	A fabricated structure for temporary storage of animal wastes or other organic agricultural wastes	
634	G	Waste Transfer	Using existing structures, conduit, or equipment to convey by-products (wastes) from agricultural operations to points of usage	There are situations with no new ground disturbance
359	G	Waste Treatment Lagoon	An impoundment made by excavation or earth fill for biological treatment of animal or other agricultural waste	
638	G	Water and Sediment Control Basin	An earth embankment or combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and a water detention basin	
642	G	Water Well	A well constructed or improved to provide water for irrigation, livestock, wildlife or recreation. <b>In addition to the hole for the well casing, Water Wells involve trenches for the pump controls. If power has to be brought to the site, NRCS does not pay for it, but the digging of the well may be the triggering factor for a powerline trench</b>	
658	G	Wetland Creation	A wetland that has been created on a site location which historically was not a wetland or is a wetland but the site will be converted to a wetland with a different hydrology, vegetation type, or function than naturally occurred on the site	
659	G	Wetland Enhancement	The augmentation of wetland functions beyond the original natural conditions on a former, degraded, or naturally-functioning wetland site. Includes tidal channel restoration/establishment, tidal marsh excavation, tidal barrier removal, and use of an excavator to create/restore topographic variation within a wetland	
657	G	Wetland Restoration	Restoration of wetlands by actions such as excavation of old tile drainage, removal of levees, removal of ditch plugs and accumulated sediment, breaching of a dike sections to allow movement of tidal seawater; new structures to control tidal surge	

Code	OLD Class	Practice Name (Alphabetically)	Description	NOTES
644	PG	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management	Retaining, creating, or managing wetland habitat for wildlife - currently the payment schedule has creation of turtle nesting habitat via vegetation clearing and strip/scarify soil to expose gravelly substrate	{Note: in CT, this practice formerly included some non-ground disturbing scenarios}