

## CONSERVATION PRACTICE PHYSICAL EFFECTS WORKSHEET

STATE	Nebraska	FIELD OFFICE	Any	DATE	12/27/2011
<b>PRACTICE: Grade Stabilization Structure 410</b>		Baseline Setting:			
		Appropriate Land Use(s): All Land Uses			
<b>RESOURCES, CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCERNS</b>	<b>PHYSICAL EFFECTS</b>	<b>RATIONALE</b>			
<b>SOIL - EROSION</b>					
Sheet and Rill	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Wind	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Ephemeral Gully	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Classic Gully	Slight to Substantial Improvement	The action stabilizes channel to prevent further erosion.			
Streambank	Slight to Substantial Improvement	The action stabilizes channel to prevent further erosion			
Shoreline	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Irrigation Induced	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Mass Movement	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Road, Roadsides, and Construction Sites	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
<b>SOIL – CONDITION</b>					
Organic Matter Depletion	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Rangeland Site Stability	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Compaction	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Subsidence	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Contaminants:					
• Salts and other Chemicals	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
• Animal Waste and other Organics - N	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
• Animal Waste and other Organics - P	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
• Animal Waste and other Organics - K	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
• Commercial Fertilizer - N	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
• Commercial Fertilizer – P	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
• Commercial Fertilizer – K	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
• Residual Pesticides	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Damage from Sediment Deposition	Neutral	Stabilizing the channel can help sediment transport or deposition but has limited effect on soil condition.			
<b>WATER – QUANTITY</b>					
Rangeland Hydrologic Cycle	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Excessive Seepage	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Excessive Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Excessive Subsurface Water	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Drifted Snow	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Inadequate Outlets	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Inefficient Water use on Irrigated Land	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			
Inefficient Water use on Non-Irrigated Land	Not Applicable	Not applicable.			

Reduced Capacity of Conveyances by Sediment Deposition	Slight Improvement	Stabilizing the channel can help reduce sediment transport or deposition.
Reduced Storage of Water Bodies by Sediment Accumulation	Slight Improvement	Stabilizing the channel can help reduce sediment transport or deposition.
Aquifer Overdraft	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Insufficient Flows in Water Courses	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
<b>WATER – QUALITY</b>		
In Groundwater:		
• Harmful Levels of Pesticides	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Excessive Nutrients and Organics	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Excessive Salinity	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Harmful Levels of Heavy Metals	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Harmful Levels of Pathogens	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Harmful Levels of Petroleum	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
In Surface Water:		
• Harmful Levels of Pesticides	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Excessive Nutrients and Organics	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Excessive Suspended Sediment and Turbidity	Slight to Moderate Improvement	Channel is stabilized and protected from excessive erosion.
• Excessive Salinity	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Harmful Levels of Heavy Metals	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Harmful Temperatures	Neutral	Stabilizing grade diminishes hyporheic (subsurface) flow.
• Harmful Levels of Pathogens	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• Harmful Levels of Petroleum	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
<b>AIR – QUALITY</b>		
Particulate Matter less than 10 Micrometers in Diameter (PM 10)	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Particulate Matter less than 2.5 Micrometers in Diameter (PM 2.5)	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Excessive Ozone	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Excessive Greenhouse Gas:		
• CO <sub>2</sub> (Carbon Dioxide)	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• N <sub>2</sub> O (Nitrous Oxide)	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
• CH <sub>4</sub> (Methane)	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Chemical Drift	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Objectionable Odors	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Reduced Visibility	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Undesirable Air Movement	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Adverse Air Temperature	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
<b>PLANTS – SUITABILITY</b>		
Plants not Adapted or Suited	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
<b>PLANTS - CONDITION</b>		
Productivity, Health, and Vigor	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Threatened or Endangered Plant Species:		
• Plant Species Listed or Proposed for Listing Under the Endangered	Neutral	When threatened or endangered plants are present, protection and

Species Act		recovery are addressed in the planning process.
• Declining Species, Species of Concern	Neutral	When threatened or endangered plants are present, protection and recovery are addressed in the planning process.
Noxious and Invasive Plants	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Forage Quality and Palatability	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Wildfire Hazard	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
<b>ANIMALS - FISH AND WILDLIFE</b>		
Inadequate Food	Slight to Moderate Improvement	Soil/plant moisture relationships are improved near and on channel banks for species diversity and plant growth. Structures will not inhibit fish passage.
Inadequate Cover/Shelter	Slight to Moderate Improvement	Soil/plant moisture relationships are improved for species diversity and plant growth. Structures will not inhibit fish passage.
Inadequate Water	Slight Improvement	Gullies are stabilized with retention of some water in or near structures.
Inadequate Space	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Habitat Fragmentation	Neutral	Structure should be designed to allow fish passage.
Imbalance Among and Within Populations	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Threatened and Endangered Fish and Wildlife Species:		
• Fish and Wildlife Species Listed or Proposed for Listing Under the Endangered Species Act	Neutral	Activities are designed, installed, and mitigated to an extent to maintain or enhance species of concern.
• Declining Species, Species of Concern	Neutral	Activities are designed, installed, and mitigated to an extent to maintain or enhance species of concern.
<b>ANIMALS – DOMESTIC</b>		
Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed and Forage	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Inadequate Shelter	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Inadequate Stock Water	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
Stress and Mortality	Not Applicable	Not applicable.
<b>HUMAN – ECONOMICS</b>		
Land - Change in Land Use	Slight	Slight, convert to structure.
Land – Land in Production	Slight decrease	Slight decrease, lose cropland as structure is installed.
Capital – Change in Equipment	Moderate increase.	
Capital - Total Investment Cost	Substantial.	
Capital – Annual Cost	Slight to moderate increase.	
Capital – Credit and Farm Program Eligibility	Situational.	

Labor - Labor	Negligible	
Labor – Change in Management Level	Negligible	
Risk - Yield	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Risk - Flexibility	Slight to Moderate Increase	Slight to moderate increase due to design specifications.
Risk - Timing	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Risk – Cash Flow	Substantial Increase	Substantial increase due to construction cost.
Profitability – Change in Profitability	Slight to moderate decrease.	
<b>HUMAN - CULTURAL</b>		
Cultural Resources and/or Historic Properties Present or Suspected to be PRESENT	Slight to Substantial Increase	Construction impacts (mechanical).
<b>HUMAN – ENERGY</b>		
Depletion of Fossil Fuel Resources	Slight Decrease	Sediment reduction downstream of structure requires less energy for channel maintenance.
Underutilization of Non-Fossil Energy Resources	Not Applicable	Not applicable.

## Human Considerations Explanation

<b>Considerations</b>	<b>Physical effects indicate:</b>
<b>Land - Change in Land Use</b>	The degree to which implementing the conservation practice is expected to cause a change from one land use to another.
<b>Land - Land in Production</b>	The degree to which implementing the conservation practice is expected to cause an increase or decrease in the amount of land in production.
<b>Capital - Change in Equipment</b>	The degree to which implementing the conservation practice is expected to cause an increase or decrease in the amount of capital equipment required for farm or ranch operations.
<b>Capital - Total Investment Cost</b>	A qualitative measure of the increase in total investment dollars required in order to implement the conservation practice.
<b>Capital - Annual Cost</b>	A qualitative measure of the expected change in annual capital costs required in order to operate and maintain the conservation practice.
<b>Capital - Credit &amp; Farm Program Eligibility</b>	Included to make conservation planners aware of the potential availability of funding for implementing conservation practices.
<b>Labor – Labor</b>	The degree to which implementing the conservation practice is likely to cause an increase or decrease in the total amount of overall farm or ranch labor required for operations.
<b>Labor - Change in Management Level</b>	The degree to which implementing the conservation practice is likely to cause an increase or decrease in the total amount of required active management on a farm or ranch.
<b>Risk – Yield</b>	The degree to which risk, as related to crop or livestock yields, is expected to increase or decrease as a result of implementing the conservation practice.
<b>Risk – Flexibility</b>	The degree to which risk, as related to the flexibility of farm or ranch operations, is expected to increase or decrease as a result of implementing the conservation practice. For example, converting from flood irrigation to a sprinkler system gives a farmer an increase in flexibility of irrigation, which results in a decrease in the level of risk associated with inflexibility of operations.
<b>Risk – Timing</b>	The degree to which risk, as related to the timing of farm or ranch operations, is expected to increase or decrease as a result of implementing the conservation practice.
<b>Risk - Cash Flow</b>	The degree to which risk, as related to cash flow in farm or ranch operations, is expected to increase or decrease as a result of implementing the conservation practice.
<b>Profitability - Change in Profitability</b>	The degree to which farm or ranch profitability is expected to increase or decrease as a result of implementing the conservation practice.
<b>Cultural Resources and/or Historic Properties Present or Suspected to be Present</b>	The degree to which implementation of the conservation practice is expected to increase or decrease the risk of cultural resource disturbance, degradation, or loss.
<b>Depletion of Fossil Fuel Resources</b>	Inefficient use of fossil-originated energy sources (diesel, gasoline, propane, natural gas, coal), lubricants, and other materials.
<b>Underutilization of Non-Fossil Energy Sources</b>	Available and cost-effective alternative energy sources (solar, wind, biofuel, hydroelectric, geothermal) are not being used or are being used inefficiently.