Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
SOIL				
Soil Erosion – Sheet & Rill	Detachment and transport of soil particles caused by rainfall runoff/splash, irrigation runoff that degrades soil quality.	Sheet and rill erosion does not exceed the Soil Loss Tolerance "T". Permanent ground cover ≥90% and slope ≤10%	***Pasture**:* Pasture Condition Score for indicators of each type of erosion is ≥4 within the pasture evaluated. ***Crop/Hayland**:* Hayland Condition Score of ≥4 for sheet and rill erosion; Water and wind erosion ≤T for the rotation cycle; crop residues adequate ***Range:*** Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet Indicator Summary for area evaluated scores a rating between *None* to *Slight* and *Moderate* for Soil/Site Stability attribute; and, Indicators 3, 4, 5, &9 have no more than a *Slight* to *moderate* departure. ***Forest:*** Soil organic residue cover ≥80% ***Other land uses:*** Sheet and rill erosion does not exceed the Soil Loss Tolerance "T".	• Visual assessment (pedestals, rills, sheet, absence of flow channels) • Client Interview • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet • RUSLE2 • WEPS • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Forage Suitability Group Descriptions • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Ecological Site Descriptions for Rangeland and Forestland • Soil Survey • NV-ECS-01 Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet • NEH 3: Sedimentation • NFH Chapter 2 • TR-55 • Climatic Data

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
SOIL				
Soil Erosion - Wind	Detachment and transport of soil particles caused by wind degrade soil quality and/or damage plants.	Wind erosion does not exceed the Soil Loss Tolerance "T" or, for plant damage, does not exceed Crop Damage Tolerances. Permanent ground cover ≥90% and slope ≤10%	***Pasture**:* Pasture Condition Score for indicators of each type of erosion is ≥4 within the pasture evaluated. ***Crop/Hayland**:* Hayland Condition Score of ≥4 for wind erosion ≤ T for the rotation cycle; crop residues adequate ***Range:*** Rangeland Health Evaluation Summary for area evaluated scores a rating between *None* to *Slight* and *Moderate* for Soil/Site Stability attribute; and, Indicators 3, 4, 5, &9 have no more than a *Slight* to *moderate* departure. ***Forest**:* Soil surface organic residue cover ≥80% ***Other land uses***: Wind erosion does not exceed the Soil Loss Tolerance "T".	• Visual assessment (pedestals, blow-out areas) • Client Interview • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet • Erosion prediction tool, i.e., Wind Erosion Prediction System (WEPS) • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Forage Suitability Group Descriptions • NEH 3: Sedimentation • NFH Chapter 2 • Climatic Data • Aerial Photograph Interpretation • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Ecological Site Descriptions for Rangeland and Forestland • Soil Survey • TR-55 • RUSLE2 • WEPS

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
SOIL				
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully	Small channels caused by surface water runoff degrade soil quality and tend to increase in size. On cropland, they can be obscured by heavy tillage.	Surface water runoff is controlled sufficiently to stabilize the small channels and prevent reoccurrence of new channels.	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland**:* Absence off active concentrated flow channels; Potential concentrated flow channels do not require intensive tillage or special treatment; No recent rill development; Old rills have blunted or muted features ***Range**:* Indicators of Rangeland Health Attribute rating for Water Flow Patterns is *Slight* to *Moderate* or less. ***Forest:*** Movement of soil from wind and water erosive forces will approximate the rate of soil loss under natural conditions ***Other land uses:*** Soil resource is sustained; absence of concentrated flow channels; no recent rill development	• Visual assessment • Volume calculation • National Engineering Handbook Section 3: Sedimentation • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Forage Suitability Group Descriptions • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet • National Range and Pasture Handbook • Proper Functioning Condition Standard Checklist • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol (SVAP2)

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
SOIL				
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully	Untreated classic gullies may enlarge progressively by head cutting and/or lateral cutting.	Surface water runoff is controlled sufficiently to stop progression of headcutting and widening. Classic gullies are not present.	***Pasture**:* Pasture Condition Score for *Gully Erosion* indicator is ≥4 within the pasture evaluated; ***Pasture/Crop/Hayland**:* Head-cutting is stopped, gully side slopes are stabilized, no active erosion occurs in the channel bottom ***Range**:* Rangeland Health Evaluation Summary for area evaluated scores a rating between *None* to *Slight* and *Moderate* for Soil/Site Stability attribute; and, Indicators 3, 4, 5, & 9 have no more than a *Slight* to *moderate* departure. ***Forest**:* Movement of soil from wind and water erosive forces will approximate the rate of soil loss under natural conditions.	• Visual assessment • Volume calculation • Aerial photo trend analysis • Forage Suitability Group Descriptions • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet • TR-55 • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Ecological Site Descriptions for Rangeland and Forestland • Soil Survey • NFH Chapter 2

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
SOIL				
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.	No streams or shorelines are on or adjacent to site. OR: No bank erosion from streams, shorelines or conveyance channels present. OR: PCS- streambank/shoreline score ≥ 4 and if present, bank erosion is caused by upstream land use and beyond the client's control. SVAP2 – bank condition score ≥5	***Pasture**:* Pasture Condition Scores for *streambank/shoreline* ≥4 ***Crop/Hayland:*** No sediments in runoff water from irrigated fields; Hayland Condition Score for *Water Erosion* ≥4. ***Range/ Forest:*** Riparian area assessment show a Functional Rating of either Proper Functioning Condition or Functional-at-Risk with an Upward Trend; SVAP2 score ≥5 for bank condition	• Stream Visual Assessment Protocol (SVAP2) • Aerial photo trend analysis • Engineering Field Handbook, Chapter 16 • BLM TR 1737-9 (1993); Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition • Ecological Site Descriptions for Rangeland and Forestland • USGS Streamflow Data • NRCS National and State Irrigation Guides • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Farm Irrigation Rating Index (FIRI)
Soil Quality Degradation - Subsidence	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.	Histosols are not present or not exhibiting subsidence. OR: Subsidence is adequately managed to meet client's objectives.	Subsidence is adequately managed to meet client's objectives	• Visual assessment • Inventory of volume and depth • Soil probes and witness poles

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
SOIL				
Soil Quality Degradation - Compaction	Management induced soil compaction resulting in decreased rooting depth that reduces plant growth, animal habitat and soil biological activity.	Soil compaction is not a problem and activities do not cause soil compaction problems. Compaction is managed to meet client's production and management objectives PCS for Soil Compaction ≥ 4 Rangeland Health Evaluation for Soil/Site Stability – slight to moderate or less	***Pasture**:* Pasture Condition Score for *Soil Compaction* is ≥4 ***Crop/Hayland:*** If present, compaction layers represent <20% of field and are <1-inch thick are only weakly restrictive to water movement and root penetration; Tillage and harvest operations present minimum number of equipment entries in field ***Range**:* Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet Indicator Summary for area evaluated scores a rating between *None* to *Slight* and *Moderate* for Hydrologic Function & Soil Site Stability; and, Indicators 10, 11, & 15 have no more than a *Moderate* to *Slight* departure. ***Forest:*** Soil bulk density is within natural range of variability for soil evaluated	• Assessment of plant root systems • Bulk density test-Soil Quality Test Kit • Dial penetrometer • National Range and Pasture Handbook • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Ecological Site Descriptions for Rangeland • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
SOIL				
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.	Crop/Pasture: Soil Conditioning Index is ≥0. Permanent ground cover ≥80%; PCS for plant cover ≥4 Range: soil organic matter depletion is not a problem and activities do not cause soil organic matter depletion. Rangeland Health Evaluation for soil/site stability – slight to moderate or less; Biotic integrity – slight to moderate or less; Rangeland planned trend is positive. Forest: soil organic matter depletion is not a problem and activities do not cause soil organic matter depletion. Ground cover meets criteria specific to the Ecological Site Description Or: Soil organic matter is managed to meet client's objectives.	***Pasture**:* Pasture Condition Score for *Plant Residue*, *Plant Cover* is ≥4 ***Crop/Hayland**:* Hayland Condition Score for *Soil Organic Matter* is ≥4; Soil Conditioning Index is >0 and soil crust is absent and there is an adequate percent of water stable aggregates. ***Range**:* Indicators of Rangeland Health Attribute rating for Soil Site Stability and Biotic Integrity are *Slight* to *Moderate* or less; Rangeland Planned Trend is positive	• Soil Conditioning Index • Soil Quality Test Kit • Soil testing and analysis • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet • Ecological Site Description • RUSLE2 • WEPS

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
SOIL				
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.	Activities do not cause salinity/sodicity problems. Conservation practices and management are in place to mitigate on-site effects.	***Pasture**:* Soil EC and pH within range of tolerance for plants within the pasture evaluated; Pasture Condition Score for *Plant Vigor* is ≥4; No observable or recorded adverse impacts to animals harvesting pasture plants. ***Crop/Hayland**:* Soil EC is of solution extracted from saturated soil <4 and ≥2 or salts do not exceed desirable or seeded forage plant tolerances and are below toxic levels for plants and animals fed harvested forages; Hayland Condition Score for *Salt Accumulation* is ≥4	• Current soil test (pH) • Soil Quality Kit- EC meter • Farm*A*Syst assessment • Technical references on plant, soil salinity/chemical element tolerance and heavy metal tolerance and/or uptake ability • NEH-Part 623, Section 623.0205 • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
Excess Water – Ponding and Flooding	Surface water restricts land use and management goals.	Excess water is not a problem and activities do not cause ponding/flooding problems. Excess water is managed to meet Client's objectives.	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland**:* No observable damage to land, crop/pasture productivity, or management unit infrastructure; For those instances where the management of excess surface water is restricted due to unlawful regulations such as those pertaining to wetlands and riparian areas, the quality criteria will be met if pertinent policy and laws are followed; Pasture Condition Score for *Percent Desirable Plants, Plant Cover,* and *Plant Vigor* Indicators is ≥4. Hayland Condition Score for *Drainage, Crop Yield, Percent Desirable Plants and Plant Vigor* is ≥4 ***Range**:* Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet Indicator Summary for area evaluated scores a rating between *None* to *Slight* and *Moderate* for Hydrologic Function and Soil/Site Stability attributes. ***Other land uses:*** No observable damage to land or infrastructure	• Visual assessment • Client interview • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol (SVAP2) • National Engineering Handbook (EFH – chapter 2 and 3) • Hydrologic models, e.g. ,TR-20,TR-55 • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Floodplain maps • Soil Survey • Flood Hazard Study • NOAA Atlas Maps • Ecological Site Descriptions • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
Excess Water – Seasonal high water table	Surface water or poor subsurface drainage restricts land use and management goals.	Excess water is not a problem and is managed to meet client's objectives.	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland:*** Water table depth in test wells is below crop root zone; SCI ≥0.95; FIRS factors Wc and Sd (sprinkler systems) show a minimum increase of 0.5; Crop and Pasture production comparable to expected yields for local area and field conditions; Pasture Condition Score for *Percent Desirable Plants, Plant Cover,* and *Plant Vigor* Indicators is ≥4. Hayland Condition Score for *Drainage, Percent Desirable Plants, Crop Yield, Uniformity of Growth and Plant Vigor* is ≥4.	• Visual assessment of soil cores and coring holes • Plant quality and quantity measurements • National Engineering Handbook, Part 650 (EFH-Chapter 14) • Client interview • Forage Suitability Group Descriptions • NEH "Drainage" • NEH Part 652 irrigation Guide Chapter 7 section 652.0708 • Farm Irrigation Rating Index (FIRI) • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
Excess Water - Seeps	Subsurface water oozing to the surface restricts land use and management goals.	Subsurface water is managed to limit periods of saturation that are unfavorable to the present or intended land use. Excess is water is not a problem and is managed to meet client's objectives.	***Pasture**:* Seeps are controlled to the extent that there is no reduction in desired forage production, trafficability or slope stability; Pasture Condition Score for *Percent Desirable Plants, Plant Cover,* and *Plant Vigor* Indicators is ≥4 ***Crop/Hayland:*** Seeps are controlled to the extent that there is no reduction in desired forage production, trafficability or slope stability; Hayland Condition Score for *Drainage*, *Percent Desirable Plants, Uniformity of Growth, Crop Yield,* and *Plant Vigor* Indicators is ≥4	• Visual Assessment (physical presence of water, prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation, etc.) • Client interview • Area measurements • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Soil Survey • Irrigation Guide
Water Quantity - Drifted Snow	Wind-blown snow deposits and accumulates around and over surface structures restricting access to humans and animals.	Snowdrifts are reduced or prevented to allow access of humans and animals.	***All Land Uses***: Same as National	• Visual assessment • Client interview • Snow depth and area measurements • FOTG-Section I – Climate records

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
Insufficient Water – Inefficient moisture management	Natural precipitation is not optimally managed to support desired land use goals or ecological processes.	Moisture management is not a problem and activities do not cause inefficient moisture management. Runoff and evapotranspiration levels are minimized to meet client's management objectives.	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland:*** Pasture Condition Score for *Compaction, Percent Desirable Plants, Plant Cover,* and *Plant Vigor* Indicators is ≥4. Hayland Condition Score for *Drainage, Percent Desirable Plants, Crop Yield, and Plant Vigor* is ≥4 ***Range:*** Hydrologic function attributes are slight to moderate or less.	• Client interview • Irrigation Guide • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet
Insufficient Water – Inefficient use of irrigation water	Irrigation water is not stored, delivered, scheduled and/or applied efficiently. Aquifer or surface water withdrawals threaten sustained availability of ground or surface water. Available irrigation water supplies have been reduced due to aquifer depletion, competition, regulation, and/or drought.	PLU is not irrigated	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland:*** The amount and frequency of application of irrigation water is suited to the needs of the desired plants within the field; FIRS factors Md, S, I, M, and SCI ≥0.95; FIRS factors Wc and Sd (sprinkler system) show a minimum increase of 0.05; Pasture Condition Score for *Percent Desirable Plants, Plant Cover,* and *Plant Vigor* Indicators is ≥4. Hayland Condition Score for *Drainage, Irrigation, Percent Desirable Plants*, and *Plant Vigor* is ≥4 and there is no numerical score for *Irrigation Induced Erosion*	• Visual assessment of runoff, large flows in drains • National Engineering Handbook, Part 652, Irrigation Guide • NEH Part 623 "Irrigation Water Requirements" • Crop quality and quantity measurements • Farm Irrigation Rating Method (FIRM), Farm Irrigation Rating System (FIRS) and Farm Irrigation Rating Index (FIRI) • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Client interview • Pumping records • Surface Irrigation Simulation Model (SRFR)

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
Water Quality Degradation – Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters	Nutrients – organic and inorganic are transported to receiving surface waters through surface runoff and/or leaching into shallow ground water in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes.	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied, pasture is not grazed or there are no confined livestock areas. Nutrients and organics are stored, handled, disposed of, and applied such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.	***Crop/Hayland***: Low *PI* rating; Hayland Condition Score for *Plant Nutrients* is ≥ 4. Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil or tissue tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields. Conservation practices and management are in place to minimize offsite impacts ***Pasture:*** Pasture Condition Score for *Plant Vigor, Streambank/shoreline erosion* and *Livestock Concentration Areas* score ≥ 4. ***Range:*** Conservation practices and management are in place to minimize offsite impacts ***Other land uses:*** Conservation practices and management are in place to minimize offsite impacts; Surface and ground waters are protected from contamination due to runoff and leaching from storage sites, spill and other concentrated sources. Risk assessment for Nutrient Storage scores a *Low* or *Low to Moderate* rating.	• Nutrient budget • Client interview • Current soil tests • Visual observation • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Nutrient Management Conservation Practice Standard and Specification (Code 590) • Kind, method of application, and amounts of commercial fertilizer applied • Phosphorus Index (PI) • Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook • Nevada Headquarters Risk Assessment Worksheets

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
Water Quality Degradation - Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters	Pest control chemicals are transported to receiving waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes.	Pesticides are applied, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland*** Risk assessment for use of pesticide(s) scores a *Low* and *Very Low* rating. Pesticides applied in accordance with approved Pest Management Plan ***Range/Forest****:* Risk assessment for use of pesticide(s) scores a *Low* or *Low to Moderate* rating ***Farmsteads:*** Pesticides are stored and disposed of following instructions on label and local, state, and federal regulations. Risk assessment for use of pesticide(s) scores a *Low* and *Very Low* rating.	• WIN-PST (Windows Pesticide Screening Tool – USDA/NRCS) • NAPRA (National Agricultural Pesticide Risk Analysis – USDA/NRCS) • Surface water chemical sampling assay • Soil Survey • Nevada Headquarters Risk Assessment Worksheets
Water Quality Degradation – Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications in surface and ground waters	Pathogens, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals carried by land applied soil amendments area transported to receiving waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes. This resource concern also includes the off-site transport of leachate and runoff from compost or other organic materials of animal origin.	Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to water sources.	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland:*** Pathogens reaching surface/ground waters do not exceed allowable federal, state, or local standards. ***Farmsteads:*** Animal wastes are managed so there is no significant delivery of pathogens to groundwater; Pathogens reaching surface/ground waters do not exceed allowable federal, state, or local standards. Risk assessment for Waste Storage scores a *Low* or *Low to Moderate* rating.	• Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay • Nutrient Management Conservation Practice (Code 590) Specification and documentation worksheet • Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook • Soil Survey • Assessment of kinds, amounts, and timing of application of animal wastes to fields • Nevada Headquarters Risk Assessment Worksheets

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
Water Quality Degradation - Excessive salts in surface and ground waters	Irrigation or rainfall runoff transports salts to receiving water in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes.	Salt concentrations are managed to mitigate off-site transport to surface or ground waters.	***Pasture//Crop/Hayland*** Soil and irrigation water electrical conductivity within range of tolerance for desired forage plants in the pasture evaluated; A leaching volume is calculated for the soil, crop, and water quality, and this volume is applied; Ec for potable water is 0.7dS/M; Salts reaching surface and/or ground waters do not exceed local, state, or federal standards; Pasture Condition Score for *Plant Vigor* Indicator is ≥4 within the pasture evaluated. Hayland Condition Score for *Salt Accumulation* indicator is ≥4	• Vadose zone and groundwater salinity sampling (total dissolved solids [TDS] or electrical conductivity) and assay • National Engineering Handbook, Part 652, Irrigation Guide • Soil salinity sampling and assay • Evaluation of crop salinity tolerance • Client interview • Technical references on pasture plant soil salinity/ chemical element tolerance and uptake ability • Forage Suitability Group Descriptions • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • NEH Part 623, Chapter 2 subpart 623.0205-"Leaching Requirements for Salinity Control"
Water Quality Degradation – Petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants transported to receiving waters	Heavy metals, petroleum and other pollutants are transported to receiving water sources in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes.	Petroleum products are used, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that surface and ground water uses are not adversely affected.	***All Land Uses:*** Petroleum, heavy metals or other potential pollutants are stored and handled to avoid runoff or leaching. Risk assessment for Petroleum Product Storage scores a *Low* or *Low to Moderate* rating.	• Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay • Assessment of fuel and petroleum product storage and handling facilities • Nevada Headquarters Risk Assessment Worksheets

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
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.	Movement of mineral and organic particles is managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected. Classic gullies are not present. Permanent ground cover ≥90% and slope ≤ 10%.	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland**:* Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies. PAM is applied at recommended rates; overall Pasture Condition Score is ≥ 40 and individual score for *Sheet and Rill Erosion* and *Soil Compaction* is ≥4. Hayland Condition Score for *Irrigation* and *Crop Yield* is ≥4. ***Range**:* Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet Indicator Summary for area evaluated scores a rating between *None* to *Slight* and *Moderate* for Hydrologic Function and Soil/Site Stability attributes. SVAP2 – bank condition ≥5. ***Forest:*** Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies. Heavy use areas are stable. SVAP2 – bank condition ≥5.	• Visual assessment • Client interview • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol (SVAP2) • Water Quality Indicators Guide – Surface Waters, Field Sheets lA and 1B (Terrene Institute ©1996) • Surface water chemical/particle sampling and assay • Polyacrylamide (PAM) Erosion Control Practice Specification and Practice Documentation Worksheet • Farm Irrigation Rating Index (FIRS) • FUSED; RUSLE; SPFR • NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook • Forage suitability group descriptions • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Soil Survey • NRCS National Forestry Manual • USDA/NRCS (1989) Water Quality Indicators Guide: Surface Waters. SCS-TP-161 • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
WATER				
Water Quality Degradation-Elevated water temperature	Surface water temperatures exceed State/Federal standards and/or limit use for intended purposes.	Water courses on or adjacent to the site are not designated by a State Agency as temperature impairment. Or: Water course temperature is not a client concern.	***Pasture/Range/ Crop/Hayland/ Forest**:* Water temperatures are suitable for intended use(s) and meet or exceed established Nevada State Standards. SVAP2 for riparian quality and quantity score ≥5; canopy cover element ≥6	• Stream Visual Assessment Protocol (SVAP2) • HSI model for target species (Habitat Suitability Index – USF&WS) • Surface water temperature sampling and assay • Nevada State Water Standards for water body

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
AIR				
Air Quality Impacts – Emissions particulate matter – PM and PM precursors	Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter are suspended in the air causing potential health hazards to humans and animals.	Activities are not present that contribute to agricultural source PM or PM precursor emissions. • PM Producing Activities: • Prescribed Burning • Unpaved/untreated roads • Engines • Tillage • Pesticide applications • Fertilization • CAFO/Manure management Episodes/complaints of emissions of PM or chemical drift have not occurred.	Land use and management operations comply with PM 10 requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations. ***Pasture/Crop/Hayland:*** Cropland and fields evaluated do not contribute to safety or health problems onsite or offsite. No numerical rating for *Wind Erosion* on Pasture or Hayland Condition Score Sheet ***Range***: Rangeland Health Indicator Summary scores a rating between *Moderate or less* for Soil/Site Stability and Indicators 6, 8, & 9 have no more than *None* to *Slight*	• Specific guidelines contained in State or Federal Implementation Plan; or other approved NRCS tool. • Air quality analysis • Visual Observation • Client Interview • Climatic Data • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
AIR				
Air Quality Impacts – Emissions of greenhouse gases – GHG's	Direct emissions of particulate matter – dust and smoke, as well as the formation of fine particulate matter in the atmosphere from other agricultural emission, ammonia, NOx and VOCs, cause multiple environmental impacts, such as: a) the unintended movement of particulate matter, typically dust or smoke, results in safety or nuisance visibility restriction; b) the unintended movement of particulate matter and/or chemical droplets results in unwanted deposits on surfaces; c) increased atmospheric concentrations of particulate matter can impact human/animal health and degrade regional visibility	Activities are not present that produce GHG's emissions. GHG Producing Activities: • Fertilization • CAFO/manure management • Engines • Tillage GHG's are not regulated in this planning area	Land use and management operations comply with requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations. ***All Land Uses:*** Greenhouse gas emissions are managed to meet client objectives.	• Model simulations (Century, EPIC, CQUESTER, NLEAP, DayCENT) sampling for soil carbon or International Panel on Climate Change methodology; or other NRCS approved tools
Air Quality Impacts – Emissions of ozone precursors	Emissions of ozone precursors – NOx and VOCs – resulting in formation of ground-level ozone that causes negative impacts to plants and animals.	Operations are not present that produce ozone or precursor emissions. Ozone Producing Activities: • Engines • Pesticide application • Burning • CAFO/manure management • Fertilization	Land use and management operations comply with requirements of the State or Federal Implementation Plan and all applicable Federal, Tribal, State, and Local regulations. ***All Land Uses***: Ozone precursor emissions are managed to meet client objectives.	• Specific guidelines contained in State or Federal Implementation Plan; or other approved NRCS tools • Air quality analysis

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
AIR				
Air Quality Impacts - Objectionable Odors	Emissions of odorous compounds – VOCs, ammonia and odorous sulfur compounds – cause nuisance conditions.	Activities are not present that contribute to nuisance air quality conditions. • Nuisance Producing Activities: • Pesticide application • CAFO/manure management • Composting is conducted. Odor sources are not regulated in this planning area. Episodes or complaints of emissions of PM (dust, smoke, exhaust, etc), or chemical drift have not occurred.	***Pasture/Hayland/Crop-land:*** Treated area does not adversely affect client relations with neighbors or community; No prolonged emissions of objectionable odors from treatment area. ***Other Land Uses:*** Odors from sites evaluated do not adversely affect client relations with neighbors or community/ No prolonged emissions of objectionable odors from sites producing potentially objectionable odors. Sites meet state and local air quality standards	• Olfactory assessment • Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH) • NRCS approved tools • Personal Observation • Client Interview • Adjacent Landowner interviews • State and/or local ordinances relating to agricultural odors and air quality • Climatic data

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
PLANTS				
Degraded Plant Condition – Undesirable plant productivity and health	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. This includes addressing pollinators and beneficial insects.	***Crop:*** Plant production and health is not a client concern. Plants are adapted to the site, meet production goals, and do not negatively impact other resources. Plant damage from wind erosion is below Crop Damage Tolerance levels. ***Pasture:*** Percent Desirable Plants, Plant Cover and Plant Vigor Indicators are ≥4. ***Range:*** Vegetation meets similarity index of 60 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend or Biotic Integrity Attribute Rating – slight to moderate departure or less. ***Forest:*** Forest species are adapted to site and composition and stand density meets the client's objectives and production goals.	***Pasture****:* Overall Pasture Condition Score is >40 and Individual Score for *Percent Desirable Plants, Plant Cover, Plant Residue,* and *Plant Vigor* Indicators are ≥4 within the pasture evaluated. ***Crop/Hayland****:* Hay production comparable to yields listed in Forage Suitability Group Descriptions for site; Performance of animals consuming harvested roughages meets management objectives. Hayland Condition Score for *Crop Yield* is ≥4. ***Range:*** Trend is *Not Apparent* or *Improving* when the Similarity Index is greater than 60 for the Ecological Site(s) evaluated; Rangeland Trend is *Not Apparent* or *Improving* and plant residues are adequate for soil protection during critical erosion periods when the Ecological Site(s) evaluated exhibit retrogression below an ecological threshold that will prevent recovery to a Similarity Index of 60 or higher OR when recovery will be unusually slow regardless of planned treatments;	• Local agronomy guides • Client interview • Plant tissue and harvest analysis • Crop scouting • Crop Damage Tolerance Table • National Range and Pasture Handbook • Ecological Site Descriptions • Rangeland Similarity Index Worksheet • Rising plate meter • Forage Suitability Groups • Electronic probe calibrated for the forage mixture, or a clip and weigh sampling procedure. • Plot sampling of understory vegetation • Soil survey reports • Soil Testing • Crop/soil yield comparison in the vicinity • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Keys for disease and insect symptoms • Keys for nutrient deficiencies, toxicities, and other conditions • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet • Stocking rate of desired species • Plot sampling of understory vegetation • Stocking measurement for the tree stands • Conservation Tree and Shrub Groups

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
PLANTS				
Degraded Plant Condition – Undesirable plant productivity and health (cont.)	Same as above		***Range (cont.):*** Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet Indicator Summary for area evaluated scores a rating between *None* to *Slight* and *Moderate* for Biotic Integrity attribute. ***Forest:*** Forest overstory stocking levels are within 25% of the D+X spacing guide (or equivalent measure) for the forest sites evaluated and tree stand composition; Uniform distribution of desired tree species within stands evaluated; Forest understory community is composed of 50% or more, by weight, of the species expected for the site at a given level of overstory canopy cover. ***Forestland****:* Forest overstory stocking levels are within 25% of the D+X spacing guide (or equivalent measure) for the forest sites evaluated and tree stand composition; Uniform distribution of desired tree species within stands evaluated	• Same as above

Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria for Conservation Planning				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
PLANTS				
Degraded Plant Condition – Excessive plant pest pressure	Excessive pest damage to plants including that from undesired plants, diseases, animals, soil borne pathogens, and nematodes. This concern addresses invasive plant, animal and insect species.	Plant productivity is not limited from plant pressure. Pest damage to plants are below economic or environmental thresholds or client-identified criteria and plant pests, including noxious and invasive species are managed to meet client objectives. ***Pasture:*** Insect and disease pressure element score ≥ 4 and site adaption element score ≥4.	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland:*** Undesirable plant species and other pests are managed at levels below management threshold established for fields evaluated. Noxious weeds are not present in management unit. Pasture Condition Score for *Percent Desirable Plants* is ≥4. Hayland Condition Score for *Weeds* is ≥4. ***Range****:* Noxious weeds are not present in management unit; Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet Summary for area evaluated scores a rating between *None* to *Slight* and *Moderate* for Biotic Integrity attribute; and Indicators 12, 13, &16 have no more than a *Slight* to *Moderate* ***Other Land Uses:*** Noxious weeds are not present in management unit	• Client interviews • Inventory site • Consult weed management associations • Consultation with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies/groups • State or local noxious weed list • PLANTS Website • FOTG Section IV- Pest Management Conservation Practice Specification and Practice Documentation Worksheet • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet • Nevada Hayland Condition Score Sheet • Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheet
Degraded Plant Condition – Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation	The kinds and amounts of fuel loadings (plant biomass) create wildfire hazards to pose risks to human safety, structures, plants, animals, and air resources.	Wildfire hazard is not a concern. Fuel loads and fuel ladders are managed to provide defensible space and meet client objectives.	***Range/Forest:*** Same as National.	• Visual assessment protocols • Site and flammable biomass inventories • Aerial photo analysis

National and State Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
ANIMALS				
Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife – Habitat degradation: ***Quantity of food, water, and/or cover/shelter is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife, or invertebrate species.*** ***Habitat continuity is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife, or invertebrate species.***	Quantity, quality or connectivity of food, cover, space, shelter and/or water is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife or invertebrate species.	Wildlife Habitat Suitability Index ≥5 Conservation practices and management are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds. Food, water, space and cover are of available quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest. The connectivity of habitat components is adequate to support stable populations of targeted species. When surface streams present: SVAP2 – elements: barriers to movement, fish habitat complexity and aquatic invertebrate habit score ≥7.	***Pasture/Crop/Hayland*** For pasture/hayland, where improving fish and wildlife habitats is not primary management objective, a Habitat Suitability Rating of 0.50 or above. ***Range****:* For rangelands, where improving fish and wildlife habitats is not the *primary* management objective, a Habitat Suitability Rating of 0.50 or above; The minimum Habitat Suitability Rating for lands where providing fish and wildlife habitat is the *primary* management objective is a rating of 0.7 or above; ***Forest****:* For forests, where improving fish and wildlife habitats is not the *primary* management objective, a Habitat Suitability Rating of 0.50 or above; The minimum Habitat Suitability Rating for lands where providing fish and wildlife habitat is the *primary* management objective is a rating of 0.7 or above;	• Visual assessment • Inventory of food species • Aerial photo analysis • State Adapted Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) • National Biology Handbook • Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guides-Nevada NRCS Technical notes TN-BIOLOGY-41 • National Range and Pasture Handbook • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol (SVAP2)

National and State Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
ANIMALS				
Livestock Production Limitation – Inadequate Feed and Forage	Feed and forage quality or quantity is inadequate for nutritional needs and production goals of the kinds and classes of livestock.	Livestock forage, roughage, and supplemental nutritional requirements are addressed.	***Pasture/Crop/ Range/Forest:*** Completed NV-ECS-003 shows no shortage of feed and /or forage for planned livestock feed/grazing requirement; BCS fro cattle≥4; BCS for sheep ≥3; If used, NUTBAL model shows nutritional quality of livestock feed/forage is adequate to meet management objectives.	• Measured production inventory • National Range and Pasture Handbook • NIRS/Nutritional Balance Profile Program (NUTBAL Pro) • Forage quality laboratory analysis • Other State adapted forage/livestock management software and job sheets • NV-ECS-01,03,04 • Interview with Client • Visual – body condition scoring

National and State Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
ANIMALS				
Livestock Production Limitation – Inadequate livestock shelter	Livestock lack adequate shelter from climatic conditions to maintain health or production goals.	Artificial and/or natural shelters meet animal health needs and client objectives.	***Pasture/Range/ Forest:*** Available cover/shelter is adequate to protect animal from inclement weather; Mortality of adult and young animals is minimal during sever weather events. Animal performance objectives are being met; BCS for cattle ≥4; BCS for sheep ≥3. ***Crop/Hayland:*** Protective cover during periods of severe weather is available to animals grazing hay crop aftermath; Animal performance objectives are being met; BCS for cattle ≥4; BCS for sheep ≥3. ***Other Land Uses:*** Protective cover during periods of severe weather is available to animals. Animal performance objectives are being met.	• Visual assessment – body condition scoring • Inventory of facilities and their capacities • Aerial photo analysis • National Range and Pasture Handbook • Client Interview • NRCS, CES and other technical references relating to shelter/cover requirements for livestock

National and State Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
ANIMALS				
Livestock Production Limitation – Inadequate livestock water	Quantity, quality and/or distribution of drinking water are insufficient to maintain health or production goals for the kinds and classes of livestock.	Water of acceptable quality and quantity is adequately distributed to meet animal needs.	***All Appropriate Land Uses**:* Drinking water for livestock is well-distributed and grazing use is not severe at watering points while significant portions of the management unit are either under-grazed or not utilized. Watering facility size and fill rate meet expected daily demand of kind/class and number of animals within each management unit. Water quality for kind/class of animals in each management unit meet *Salinity Threshold* guidelines in NRPH; Animal performance objectives are being met; Overall Pasture Condition Score is>40 and Individual Score for *Uniformity of Use*, and *Livestock Concentration Areas* Indicators is ≥4 within the pasture evaluated.	• Visual assessment • Inventory of distribution needs • GRAS- Grassland Resource Analysis Tool for water distribution • Aerial photo analysis • National Range and Pasture Handbook • Client interview • NRCS, CES and other technical references relating to water quantity/quality requirements for livestock • NRCS, CES and other technical references relating to water spacing requirements for livestock given differing landscapes • Nevada Pasture Condition Score Sheet

National and State Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	**Description of Concern**	**National Screening Criteria**	**Nevada State Planning Criteria**	**Assessment Tools for Planning Criteria Evaluation**
ENERGY				
Inefficient Energy Use: Equipment and facilities	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. As an example, this concern addresses inefficient energy use in pumping plants, on-farm processing, drying, and storage.	Client is not interested in improving equipment and facilities energy efficiency Or 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.	***All Land Uses**:* Same as National	• Client input / planner observation • USDA approved Energy Audit • NRCS Energy Estimator
Inefficient Energy Use: Farming/ranching practices and field operations	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.	Client is not interested in improving energy use in farm and ranch field operations Or 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.	***All Land Uses:*** Same as National	• Client input/planner observation • USDA approved Energy Audit • NRCS Energy Estimator • Conservation on the Farm checklist