| Table 1. FY 2016 NRCS Utah Conservation Conservation Measures with No Potential to Affect Historic Properties | | | |
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| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| 310 | Bedding | Plowing, blading, or otherwise elevating the surface of flat land into a series of broad, low ridges separated by shallow, parallel channels with positive drainage. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 311 | Alley Cropping | Trees or shrubs are planted in sets of single or multiple rows with agronomic, horticultural crops or forages produced in the alleys between the sets of woody plants that produce additional products. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 314 | Brush Management | The management or removal of woody (non-herbaceous or succulent) plants including those that are invasive and noxious. | This practice has no potential to affect historic properties when occurring on historically tilled ground, or when the practice involves the application of chemical or biological agents. |
| 315 | Herbaceous Weed Control | The removal or control of herbaceous weeds including invasive, noxious and prohibited plants. | This practice has no potential to affect historic properties when occurring on historically tilled ground, or when the practice involves the application of chemical or biological agents. |
| 325 | High Tunnel System | An enclosed polyethylene, polycarbonate, plastic, or fabric covered structure that is used to cover and protect crops from sun, wind, excessive rainfall, or cold, to extend the growing season in an environmentally safe manner. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. Must be reviewed for cultural resources if footings or other structural components will exceed the existing depth of disturbance or tillage. |
| 327 | Conservation Cover | Establishing and maintaining permanent vegetative cover. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 328 | Conservation Crop Rotation | Growing crops in a recurring sequence on the same field to control erosion, improve soil organic matter, balance nutrients, improve water use efficiency, manage saline seeps, manage pests and/or provide food and cover for wildlife. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 329 | Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed | Managing the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year round while limiting soil-disturbing activities to only those necessary to place nutrients, condition residue and plant crops. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 330 | Contour Farming | Aligning ridges, furrows, and roughness formed by tillage, planting and other operations to alter velocity and/or direction of water flow to around the hillslope. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 331 | Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops | Planting orchards, vineyards, or other perennial crops so that all cultural operations are done on or near the contour. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 332 | Contour Buffer Strips | Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope, and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips that are farmed on the contour. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 333 | Amending Soil Properties with Gypsum Products | The use of gypsum products involves managing the amount, placement, source, and application timing of gypsum to improve soil properties to address soil health, ameliorating aluminum toxicity, reducing phosphorus runoff, and reducing potential pathogens in surface runoff. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |

| Table 1. FY 2016 NRCS Utah Conservation Conservation Measures with No Potential to Affect Historic Properties | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| 334 | Controlled Traffic Farming | Controlled traffic farming (CTF) is confining all high load wheel/track traffic from farm equipment to specific lanes or tramlines (traffic pattern) in crop fields year after year. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 340 | Cover Crop | The planting of crops such as grasses, legumes and forbs to provide seasonal cover that will reduce erosion, improve soil organic matter, promote efficient nutrient cycling, fix nitrogen in the soil, suppress weeds, increase biodiversity and/or provide food and cover for wildlife. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 342 | Critical Area Planting | Establishment of permanent vegetation on sites that have or are expected to have high erosion rates, and on sites that have physical, chemical or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development, within the existing depth of tillage, or when applied with aerial seeding. |
| 345 | Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till | Managing the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year round while limiting the soil-disturbing activities used to grow crops in systems where the entire field surface is tilled prior to planting. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 355 | Well Water Testing | Testing the physical, biological, and chemical quality of groundwater from a water well or spring. | All conditions |
| 367 | Roofs and Covers | A rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible manufactured membrane, composite material, or roof structure placed over a waste management facility. | No potential to affect historic properties provided that the structure is determined to be less than 50 years old. |
| 371 | Air Filtration and Scrubbing | A device or system for reducing emissions of air contaminants from a structure via interception and/or collection. | No potential to affect historic properties provided that the structure is determined to be less than 50 years old. |
| 372 | Combustion System Improvement | Installing, replacing, or retrofitting agricultural combustion systems and/or related components or devices for air quality and energy efficiency improvement. | All conditions |
| 373 | Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces | Controlling direct particulate matter emissions produced by vehicle and machinery traffic or wind action from unpaved roads and other surfaces by applying a palliative on the surface. | All conditions |
| 374 | Farmstead Energy Improvement | Development and implementation of improvements to reduce, or improve the energy efficiency of on-farm energy use. | All conditions |
| 375 | Dust Control from Animal Activity on Open Lot Surfaces | Reducing or preventing the emissions of particulate matter arising from animal activity on open lot surfaces at animal feeding operations. | All conditions |
| 376 | Field Operations Emissions Reduction | Adjusting field operations and technologies to reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions from field operations. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 380 | Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment | Windbreaks or shelterbelts are single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs in linear configurations to reduce surface wind speeds in order to control wind erosion, manage snow | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | deposition, reduce the spread of odors, reduce pesticide spray drift and/or provide wildlife food and cover. | |
| 382 | Fence | A constructed barrier to animals or people. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development, when installed by hand, and when installed without the use of heavy equipment to clear vegetation and obstructions. |
| 383 | Fuel Break | A strip or block of land on which the vegetation, debris and detritus have been reduced and/or modified to control or diminish the risk of the spread of fire crossing the strip or block of land. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 384 | Woody Residue Treatment | The treatment of residual woody material that is created due to management activities or natural disturbances. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented without physical ground disturbance or burning. |
| 386 | Field Border | A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field to provide a buffer between cropland and non-cropped areas to reduce cropland impacts and provide wildlife food and cover. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 393 | Filter Strip | A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation established on cropland that removes contaminants from overland flow. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 394 | Firebreak | A permanent or temporary strip of bare or vegetated land established to retard the movement of fire. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 399 | Fishpond Management | Managing impounded water for the production of fish or other aquatic organisms. | All conditions |
| 412 | Grassed Waterway | A shaped or graded channel that is established with suitable vegetation to convey surface water at a non-erosive velocity using a broad and shallow cross section to a stable outlet. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 422 | Hedgerow Planting | Establishment of dense vegetation in a linear design to achieve a natural resource conservation purpose | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 442 | Irrigation System, Sprinkler | A distribution system that applies water by means of nozzles operated under pressure. | All conditions |
| 449 | Irrigation Water Management | The process of determining and controlling the volume, frequency and application rate of irrigation water in a planned, efficient manner. | All conditions |
| 450 | Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Application | Application of water-soluble Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) to meet a resource concern. | All conditions |
| 472 | Access Control | The temporary or permanent exclusion of animals, people, vehicles, and/or equipment from an area. | No potential to affect historic properties when confined to the modern surface, or with no new construction |
| 484 | Mulching | Applying plant residues or other suitable materials produced off site, to the land surface. | All conditions |
| 511 | Forage Harvest Management | The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop or ensilage. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 512 | Forage and Biomass Planting | Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production. | No potential to affect historic properties when applied aerially, or when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |

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| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| 528 | Prescribed Grazing | Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals in order to enhance or maintain good forage production and provide wildfire food and cover. | All conditions |
| 550 | Range Planting | Establishment of adapted perennial vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs and trees in order to establish a function range ecology. | No potential to affect historic properties when applied aerially, or when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 554 | Drainage Water Management | The process of managing water discharges from surface and/or subsurface agricultural drainage systems. | No potential to affect historic properties when using existing water control structures. |
| 557 | Row Arrangement | Row Arrangement is a system of crop rows on planned directions, grades and lengths. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 558 | Roof Runoff Structure | A structure that will collect, control and convey precipitation runoff from a roof. | No potential to affect historic properties provided that the structure is determined to be less than 50 years old. |
| 561 | Heavy Use Area Protection | Heavy Use Area Protection is used to stabilize a ground surface that is frequently and intensively used by people, animals, or vehicles. | No potential to affect historic properties when applied aerially, or when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 585 | Stripcropping | Growing row crops, forages, small grains, or fallow in a systematic arrangement of equal width strips across a field. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 588 | Cross Wind Ridges | Ridges formed by tillage, planting or other operations and aligned perpendicular to prevailing wind direction during critical wind erosion periods. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 590 | Nutrient Management | Managing the amount (rate), source, placement (method of application), and timing of plant nutrients and soil amendments. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 591 | Amendments for the Treatment of Agricultural Waste | The use of chemical or biological additives to change the properties of manure, process wastewater, contaminated storm water runoff and other wastes. | All conditions |
| 592 | Feed Management | Managing the quantity of available nutrients fed to livestock and poultry for their intended purpose. | All conditions |
| 595 | Integrated Pest Management (IPM) | A site-specific combination of pest prevention, pest avoidance, pest monitoring, and pest suppression strategies. | All conditions |
| 601 | Vegetative Barrier | Permanent strips of stiff, dense vegetation along the general contour of slopes or across concentrated flow areas. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 603 | Herbaceous Wind Barriers | Herbaceous vegetation established in rows or narrow strips in the field across the prevailing wind direction. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 609 | Surface Roughening | Performing tillage operations that create random roughness of the soil surface. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 612 | Tree/Shrub Establishment | Establishing woody plants by planting seedlings or cuttings, direct seeding, or natural regeneration. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 633 | Waste Recycling | The use of the by-products of agricultural production or the agricultural use of non-agricultural by-products. | All conditions |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| 634 | Waste Transfer | A system using structures, pipes or conduits installed to convey wastes or waste byproducts from the agricultural production site to storage/treatment or application. | No potential to affect historic properties when using existing structures, conduits, or equipment, and without new construction. |
| 635 | Vegetated Treatment Area | An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 643 | Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats | Restoring and managing rare and declining habitats and their associated wildlife species to conserve biodiversity. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management. |
| 644 | Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management | Retaining, developing or managing wetland habitat for wetland wildlife. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management. |
| 645 | Upland Wildlife Habitat Management | Provide and manage upland habitats and connectivity within the landscape for wildlife. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management. |
| 646 | Shallow Water Development and Management | The inundation of lands to provide habitat for fish and/or wildlife. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management. |
| 647 | Early Successional Habitat Development/Management | Manage early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife or natural communities by increasing plant community diversity. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management. |
| 649 | Structures for Wildlife | A structure installed to replace or modify a missing or deficient wildlife habitat component. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage, or when when new ground disturbance is planned. |
| 650 | Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation | Replacing, releasing and/or removing selected trees and shrubs or rows within an existing windbreak or shelterbelt, adding rows to the windbreak or shelterbelt or removing selected tree and shrub branches. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| 670 | Lighting System Improvement | Complete replacement or retrofitting of one or more components of an existing agricultural lighting system. | All conditions |
| 672 | Building Envelope Improvement | Modification or retrofit of the building envelope of an existing agricultural structure. | No potential to affect historic properties provided that the structure is determined to be less than 50 years old. |
| 521A | Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane | A manufactured hydraulic barrier consisting of a functionally continuous layer of synthetic or par-tially synthetic, flexible material. | No potential to affect historic properties when installed within the footprint of an existing pond |
| 521B | Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant | A liner for a pond or waste storage impoundment consisting of a compacted soil-dispersant mixture. | No potential to affect historic properties when installed within the footprint of an existing pond |
| 521C | Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant | A liner for a pond or waste storage impoundment consisting of a compacted soil-bentonite mixture. | No potential to affect historic properties when installed within the footprint of an existing pond |
| 521D | Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment | A liner for a pond or waste storage impoundment constructed using compacted soil without soil amendments. | No potential to affect historic properties when installed within the footprint of an existing pond |
| 589C | Cross Wind Trap Strips | Herbaceous cover established in one or more strips typically perpendicular to the most erosive wind events. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| AIR03 | Replace burning of prunings and other crop | The use of non-burning alternatives to dispose of prunings, removals and other crop residues from orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial crops. Non-burning alternatives | No potential to affect historic properties when confined to the modern surface, or when no physical ground disturbance is planned |

| Table 1. FY 2016 NRCS Utah Conservation Conservation Measures with No Potential to Affect Historic Properties | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | residues with non-burning alternatives | include chipping, grinding, shredding, mowing or composting of these materials. | |
| AIR04 | Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift | Use drift reduction technologies to reduce the drift of agricultural chemicals away from the intended target when spraying. | All conditions |
| AIR07 | GPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control tec | Utilize electronically-controlled or managed chemical spray application technology to more precisely apply agricultural pesticides to their intended targets. | All conditions |
| AIR10 | Discontinue burning crop residue | Utilize non-burning crop residue management techniques after a crop harvest. | No potential to affect historic properties when confined to the modern surface, or when no physical ground disturbance is planned |
| ANM03 | Incorporate native grasses and/or legumes into 15% or more of the forage base | Improve pasture by increasing native grasses and/or legumes to 15% of herbage dry matter (productivity by weight) using adapted species and varieties, appropriate seeding rates, and timing of seeding. Pastures containing about 15% native grasses and/or legumes by weight dry matter are approximately equal to 30% foliar cover. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| ANM09 | Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat | Implement a grazing management plan that allows for rest periods to provide adequate residue for nesting and fawning cover and increase diversity of vegetation structure to benefit a variety of wildlife species. | All conditions |
| ANM25 | Stockpiling Forages to Extend the Grazing Season | Livestock are excluded from forages on specified acres during the growth season. The “stockpiled” forages are grazed at a later time using strip grazing to allow animals to utilize the forage within a strip for a specified period of time. | All conditions |
| ANM27 | Wildlife Friendly Fencing | This enhancement involves the use of wildlife friendly fencing techniques that allow free passage of daily wildlife movement and seasonal migration; and/or increase visibility to prevent entanglement and mortality. Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development, when installed by hand, and when installed without the use of heavy equipment to clear vegetation and obstructions. |
| ANM29 | On-farm forage based grazing system | A forage based grazing system that supplies all roughage (forage and supplemental hay) requirements for a livestock operation. | All conditions |
| ANM31 | Drainage water management | This enhancement consists of seasonal hydrology management during non-cropping periods for wildlife habitat on working lands. | No potential to affect historic properties when using existing water control structures. |
| ANM32 | Extend existing filter strips or riparian herbaceous cover for WQ protection and wildlife habitat | Where existing filter strips or riparian herbaceous covers (i.e., buffers) are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management, or when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |

| Table 1. FY 2016 NRCS Utah Conservation Conservation Measures with No Potential to Affect Historic Properties | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat. | |
| ANM33 | Riparian buffer, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat | This activity consists of managing riparian zones by utilizing select conservation measures (such as re-locating equipment operations, trails, or livestock; establishing diverse native vegetation and controlling invasive species; fencing; and extending the width of the riparian zone to enhance wildlife habitat adjacent to riparian zones of steams, ponds, lakes, or wetlands) to achieve stream side cover and vegetative diversity and structure to improve terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management; when no new construction is planned; or when activities are confined to the modern surface. |
| ANM34 | Leave standing grain crops un-harvested to benefit wildlife | Implement a crop management plan that will allow a portion of grain crops to be left in fields un-harvested to provide food and cover for wildlife during winter months. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| ANM35 | Enhance habitat on expired CRP acres or acres with perennial vegetated cover managed as hayland | Implement a focused habitat management plan for the benefit of selected wildlife species on expired CRP grass/legume covered acres that has CRP conservation cover or acres with similar perennial vegetated cover managed as hayland. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management, or when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| ANM36 | Enhance habitat on expired CRP acres or acres with woody cover managed as forestland | Implement a focused habitat management plan for the benefit of selected wildlife species on expired CRP tree covered acres that has CRP conservation cover or acres with similar woody cover managed as forestland. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to management, or when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| ANM37 | Prescriptive grazing management system for grazed lands | Implement a prescriptive grazing management system for all grazed lands and for all eligible land uses in the operation. This includes expired CRP grass/legume or tree covered acres that are now converted to a grazing system. Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres. | All conditions |
| ANM38 | Retrofit watering facility for wildlife escape and enhanced access for bats and bird species | Retrofit all existing watering facilities (troughs, tanks, etc.) to allow for the escape of wildlife that become trapped while trying to drink and to remove obstructions above the watering facility such as boards and wires. Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres. | All conditions |
| ANM40 | Extending existing field borders for water quality protection and wildlife habitat | Where existing field borders are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| ANM41 | Multi-species native perennials and native self-seeding annuals for biomass/wildlife habitat | This enhancement consists of establishing native perennial and native self-seeding annual vegetation for biomass production and wildlife habitat. The biomass may be | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | harvested for renewable energy or forage, grazed, or left in place. | |
| ANM42 | Forest stand improvement for wildlife habitat and soil quality | This enhancement consists of the creation of snags, den trees, forest stand structural diversity, and coarse woody debris on the forest floor to a level optimum for native wildlife, ecosystem function, and long- term forest soil health. It may be implemented during thinning or harvesting, or it can be implemented separately. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| ANM51 | Establish and maintain early successional, naturally occurring vegetation in ditches and ditch bank borders for wildlife habitat and water quality protection | This enhancement is to encourage the establishment of early successional, naturally occurring vegetation in ditches, side slope and bank borders to provide cover, critical nesting and brood rearing habitat as well as filtering overland flow and improving water quality. | All conditions |
| ANM52 | Implement fallow disking to improve wildlife habitat | This enhancement is to encourage the implementation of fallow disking as a means to improve early successional habitat for wildlife species of concern. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| ANM53 | Hinge cutting for wildlife | This enhancement creates hinge cuts for wildlife cover, resting or loafing areas while providing valuable browse and cover for several game and non-game species. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| ANM55 | Creation and retention of snags, den trees and course woody debris for wildlife habitat | This enhancement is to create and/or retain snags, den trees and coarse woody debris on the forest floor to reverse the leading cause of upland wildlife population decline – habitat loss. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| ANM56 | Increase summer roost habitat for forest dwelling bat species | This activity consists of managing forestland and forested riparian areas by creating new potential roost trees within a forest and associated riparian areas to achieve desired summer habitat for forest dwelling bat species. | All conditions |
| ANM59 | Grazing management to improve Sage grouse habitat | Implement a grazing management plan that will allow for rest periods to provide adequate residue for nesting cover and increase diversity of vegetative structure to benefit a variety of wildlife species. | All conditions |
| ANM60 | Grouse friendly fencing | This enhancement involves the retrofit of existing fences to increase visibility and prevent grouse from collision and mortality. Selection of this enhancement requires all fences that are a high or medium risk to grouse be marked. Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres. | All conditions |
| ANM61 | Hosting a grazing related field day | This enhancement requires a producer to host a grazing field day. Grazing field days provide an opportunity for producers, state, and federal employees to visually learn grazing principles from others to help encourage, plan, and | All conditions |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | implement effective grazing management. Assistance from state/federal employees or other agriculture organizations is encouraged. | |
| ANM63 | Harvest crop in a manner that allows wildlife to flush and escape | Harvest crops (hay or small grains) using conservation measures that allow wildlife to flush and escape. These measures include timing of haying to avoid periods when upland wildlife are nesting or fawning, idling land during the nesting or fawning period, and applying harvest techniques that reduce mortality to wildlife. | All conditions |
| ANM64 | Managing livestock parturition to coincide with forage availability | This enhancement uses a controlled breeding season to match livestock nutrient requirements to available pasture forage and reduce supplemental feeding. This enhancement is applicable to all grazing livestock. | All conditions |
| ANM65 | Monitoring nutritional status of ruminant livestock using the NUTBAL system | Use the NUTBAL Online application to determine if the current diet is sufficient to meet ruminant livestock nutritional needs and develop a least cost nutrition management plan. This requires the collection and laboratory analysis of forage or fecal samples to determine the nutritional value of grazing forages. | All conditions |
| BCR10 | BCR10 (Improves nutrient and pesticide application techniques and widens buffers) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR04-Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; AIR07-GPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control technology; WQL11-Precision application technology to apply nutrients; WQL29-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk; and one of the buffer widening enhancements ANM32, ANM39 or ANM40. | All conditions |
| BCR11 | BCR11 (Addresses orchard and vineyard resource concerns) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR03-Replace burning of pruning, removals and other crop residues with non-burning alternatives; AIR04-Use of drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; PLT15- Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; SQL11-Cover cropping in orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial horticultural crops; and WQL29-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| BPA09 | Pasture Grazing Bundle # 9 (Addresses multiple resource concerns) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR04-Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; ANM03-Incorporate native grasses and/or legumes into 15% or more of herbage dry matter productivity; ANM27-Wildlife friendly fencing; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing, and WQL07-Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green-up. | All conditions |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| BPA10 | BPA10 (Improves forage utilization) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM25-Stockpiling of forages to extend the grazing season; ANM29-On-farm forage based grazing system; ANM64- Managing livestock parturition to coincide with forage availability; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing; and WQL07-Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green-up. | All conditions |
| BRA10 | BRA10 (Addresses multiple resource concerns) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM09-Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat; ANM64-Managing livestock parturition to coincide with forage availability; PLT02-Monitor key grazing areas to improve grazing management; WQL03-Rotation of supplement and feeding areas; and WQL29-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk. | All conditions |
| CCR98 | Improved Resource Conserving Crop Rotation (IRCCR) | Improving a resource-conserving crop rotation means strengthening an existing resource-conserving crop rotation to further:<br>1. Reduces erosion;<br>2. Improves soil fertility and soil health;<br>3. Interrupts pest cycles; and<br>4. In applicable areas, reduces depletion of soil moisture or otherwise reduces the need for irrigation. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| CCR99 | Resource-Conserving Crop Rotation | Resource-conserving crop rotation means a crop rotation that: 1) Includes at least one resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist, 2) Reduces erosion, 3) Improves soil fertility and tilth, 4) Interrupts pest cycles, and 5) In applicable areas, reduces depletion of soil moisture or otherwise reduces the need for irrigation. Resource-conserving crop means a crop that is one of the following: 1) A perennial grass, 2) A legume grown for use as forage, seed for planting, or green manure, 3) A legume-grass mixture, and 4) A small grain grown in combination with a green manure crop consisting of a grass, legume, forbs, or grass-forbs mixture, whether interseeded or planted in rotation. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| ENR01 | Fuel use reduction for field operations | This enhancement is for fuel savings of 20% or more achieved by a reduction in field operations when compared to existing management system. | All conditions |
| ENR10 | Using N provided by legumes, animal manure and compost to supply 90 to 100% of the N needs | This enhancement involves using nitrogen (N) produced by legumes and/or available animal manure and compost to supply 90 to 100% of N nutrient needs for crops, hay and/or forages produced on the farm. | All conditions |
| ENR12 | Use of legume cover crops as a nitrogen source | This enhancement is for the use of legume cover crops as a primary source of nitrogen in a cropping system. Use of | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |

| Table 1. FY 2016 NRCS Utah Conservation Conservation Measures with No Potential to Affect Historic Properties | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | legume cover crops is applicable to conventional, specialty and organic crop production systems. | |
| PLT02 | Monitor key grazing areas to improve grazing management | Adjust grazing management based on monitoring data. Monitor key grazing areas to determine if current grazing management is meeting management goals and objectives. A key grazing area is a small area of a grazed field that is identified as being representative of the entire field. | All conditions |
| PLT06 | Renovation of a windbreak or shelter belt, or hedgerow for wildlife habitat | This enhancement is for the renovation of existing sites that are declining in vigor, need additional woody plants (trees or shrubs) or otherwise no longer provide wildlife habitat benefits. Existing rows of woody plants may be thinned, removed or replaced with new plantings. Existing woody plants may be pruned, either branches or roots or both, to improve windbreak function, health and vigor. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| PLT16 | Intensive rotational grazing | This enhancement is for the harvest efficiency of grazing livestock to increase forage harvest, and to improve forage quality and livestock health. The grazing system is managed to produce high quality, nutritious forage and maintain plants with sufficient energy reserves to recover quickly when adequate soil moisture is available for regrowth. Generally, livestock are rotated through pastures in the grazing system based on the physiological growth and nutritional stage of the forage plants and the daily dry matter intake and nutritional requirements of the animal. This enhancement is for: rotational grazing systems with increased numbers of pastures or paddocks, the accompanying required infrastructure, shorter grazing periods, and increased stock density. Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres. | All conditions |
| PLT18 | Increasing on-farm food production with edible woody buffer landscapes | This enhancement is for the enhancing of windbreaks, alley cropping, silvopasture, or riparian forest buffer systems with trees and shrubs that produce edible products for human or wildlife consumption. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| PLT19 | Herbicide resistant weed management | Adoption of multiple agronomic principles to manage herbicide resistant weeds in annually planted crop fields. | All conditions |
| PLT20 | High residue cover crop or mixtures of high residue cover crops for weed suppression and soil health | Utilize biomass from a cover crop or cover crop mixture as a living or killed mulch to suppress weed seed germination and to add carbon to the terrestrial carbon pool. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| PLT22 | Multi-story cropping, sustainable management of non-timber forest plants | This activity, sometimes called forest farming, involves the manipulation of forest species composition, structure, and canopy cover to achieve or maintain a desired native plant community to facilitate the sustainable management of | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | native non-timber forest plant(s) (e.g., goldenseal, ramps, mushrooms, ginseng, ferns, "sugarbush", etc.). | |
| PLT23 | Conifer crop tree release | Conifer Crop Tree Release (CCTR) is a silvicultural technique used to enhance the growth, health and productivity of individual trees, while improving other resources such as wildlife habitat, recreation, timber value, and aesthetics. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| PLT25 | Prune low density pine or hardwood trees to improve tree quality and wildlife habitat | This enhancement is to enrich the health and productivity of individual trees, while improving other resources such as recreation, timber value, and aesthetics through the use of a silvicultural technique--pruning. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| PLT26 | Forest stand improvement to treat understory vegetation to minimize the risk of damaging wildfires, and/or manipulate the density and composition of tree species to improve wildlife habitat and forest health | This enhancement is to manage the understory vegetation in a forested area with mechanical, chemical or manual methods to reduce the fuel load to lessen the risk of a wildfire, improve the plant species mix to benefit wildlife or to improve the health of the residual trees. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| PLT27 | Create small openings in pine stands to improve wildlife habitat or to prepare the area for natural regeneration | This enhancement is to create small openings in pine stands (i.e., one-half (0.5) to three (3) acres in size). The cleared area will have the vegetation removed through harvesting, mulching, or means compatible with the site. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| PLT29 | Rehabilitating damaged or cut over stands | This enhancement is designed to restore a forest that has been damaged or cut-over leaving very few desirable trees along with undesirable tree species. Action will be taken to reduce the undesirable tree species and promote the desirable tree species. Over time, the favoring of desirable species will bring the stand back to a productive and healthy forest. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |
| PLT30 | Monitor pasture health using pasture condition scores (PCS) | Evaluate current pasture productivity and stability of the plant community and soil resources; and utilize the information for management decision making. | All conditions |
| SOE05 | Intensive no-till (Organic or Non-organic systems) | This enhancement is for using an intensive no-till, strip till, or direct seeding method of planting throughout the planned rotation. High residue levels are maintained by including high residue-producing crops, or by low residue crops followed by a cover crop in the rotation. Termination of all cover crops is accomplished using chemical methods or non-chemical methods, such as flail mowing, roller crimper and frost kill. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL01 | Controlled traffic system | Controlled traffic confines heavy traffic from tractor drive wheels/tracks, combine wheels, fertilizer or manure | All conditions |

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| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | spreaders and grain carts to specific lanes in crop fields year after year. | |
| SQL04 | Use of Cover Crop Mixes | This enhancement is for the use of cover crop mixes that contain two (2) or more different species of cover crops or cultivars of a single species. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL05 | Use deep rooted crops to breakup soil compaction | This enhancement is for the use of deep rooted crops to break up compacted soils and improve soil quality. Deep rooted crops can be perennial plants like alfalfa or annual plants like forage radish. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL08 | Intercropping to improve soil quality and increase biodiversity | This enhancement involves the use of intercropping principles (i.e., growing two or more crops in close proximity to each other during part or all of their life cycles) to promote interactions that improve soil and water quality via increased biodiversity and contribute to pest management. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL09 | Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture | Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture is the establishment of mixtures of perennial grasses, forbs and/or legume species on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown in monocultures. Select perennial species based on species compatibility, forage quality potential, improvements to soil quality, beneficial effects for wildlife and/or production of biomass. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL10 | Crop management system on crop land acres recently converted | Implement a prescriptive crop management system on crop land acres that have been recently converted from CRP grass/legume conservation cover or similar perennial vegetated cover to a rotation of annually planted crops. Note: this enhancement is limited to acres where the conversion event took place not more than 2 years prior (not including hayland). | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL11 | Cover cropping in orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial horticultural crops | Grow perennial or annual cover crop mixtures of grass, legumes, native flowering plants and/or other forbs year round to provide soil coverage, organic mulch, beneficial insect habitat, and other conservation benefits in orchards, vineyards or other perennial horticultural crops. Cover crops, once planted, are replanted annually or maintained year after year. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL12 | Intensive cover cropping in annual crops | Grow and manage *seasonal* cover crops of grasses, legumes or forbs to maintain soil coverage and other conservation benefits during all the non-crop production periods in an annual crop rotation. Intensive cover cropping is applicable to conventional, specialty and organic crop production systems. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL13 | Forest stand improvement for soil health | This enhancement consists of forest management activities (planting, tending, and harvesting) to minimize impacts on forest soils and improve soil health. | No potential to affect historic properties when limited to hand tools; when limited to trees under 6" in diameter; or when no burning or physical ground disturbance is planned. |

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| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| SQL14 | Integrate grazing into crop and forest systems | This enhancement integrates of grazing into land use systems where they are absent. | All conditions |
| SQL15 | Utilize the soil health nutrient tool to assess soil nutrient pools | Use a soil health nutrient tool to assess soil nutrient pools for soil health. | All conditions |
| SQL16 | High species diversity grazing lands | Warm-season perennial grazing lands will be overseeded with a multi-species diverse mixture of annual grasses, clovers, and broadleaf species. | No potential to affect historic properties when applied aerially, or when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| SQL17 | Placement of hay feeding areas on low fertility soils | This enhancement combines soil testing and remediation of low fertility grazing areas with targeted hay feeding sites. Selected sites will have the hay unrolled. Only specific grazing areas will be targeted instead of the entire farm. | All conditions |
| SQL18 | Soil health crop rotation | Implement a crop rotation which addresses the four principle components of a soil health: adds diversity to the cropping system; maintains residue throughout the year; keeps a living root; and minimizes soil chemical, physical and biological disturbance. | All conditions |
| SQL19 | Management for rangeland soil health | Professional assessment of rangeland health by evaluating the presence, descriptions and amounts of rills, water flow patterns, pedestals or terracettes, bare ground, gullies, wind erosion affected areas, litter movement, soil surface loss and resistance to erosion, plant community composition and distribution, compaction, functional/structural groups, plant mortality/decadence, amounts of litter, annual production, invasive plants, and reproductive capability of perennial plants; and implementing measures that help avoid degradation of the resource. | All conditions |
| WQL03 | Rotation of supplement and feeding areas | The proper location and regular movement of livestock concentration areas such as feeding areas and mineral blocks in a manner that will improve livestock distribution, reduce localized areas of disturbances and reduce impacts on water bodies. | All conditions |
| WQL04 | Plant Tissue Testsing and Analysis to Improve Nitrogen Management | Use plant tissue tests to adjust nitrogen application rates. | All conditions |
| WQL05 | Apply nutrients no more than 30 days prior to planned planting date | This enhancement is for applying nutrients from fertilizer, manures and/or compost no more than 30 days prior to the planned planting date of the crop. | All conditions |
| WQL07 | Split nitrogen applications 50% after crop emergence | Apply no more than 50% of total crop nitrogen needs within 30 days prior to planting or in the case of pasture or hay after green up of the dormant grasses. Apply the remaining 50% or more of the total nitrogen needs after crop emergence or pasture green up. | All conditions |

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| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| WQL09 | Apply phosphorus fertilizer below soil surface | This enhancement is for the application of all phosphorus fertilizer at least 3 inches deep, including manure, or as a 2X2 row starter. Note: the use of this enhancement may require a revised Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) plan. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| WQL10 | Plant an annual grass-type cover crop that will scavenge residual nitrogen | Plant a cover crop that will scavenge nitrogen remaining in the soil after the harvest of a previous crop. Suitable cover crops include those with at least a "Very Good" rating for scavenging nitrogen as documented in "*Managing Cover Crops Profitably, 3rd Edition*" (Sarrantonio, 1998), Chart 2 Performance & Roles, pg 67. Examples include cereal rye, barley, forage radish and sorghum sudan. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| WQL11 | Precision application technology to apply nutrients | The use of precision agriculture technologies to apply nutrients to fit variations in site-specific conditions found within fields. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| WQL18 | Non-Chemical Pest Mgmt for Livestock | The use of management, monitoring, and prevention techniques to manage external livestock pests without the use of pesticides. | All conditions |
| WQL19 | Transition to Organic Grazing Systems | "Transition to Organic Grazing Systems" supports the conversion of a conventional to an organic livestock grazing system. Key to the enhancement activity is following ecological and pasture-based grazing requirements, applying materials according to the National List of Allowed Synthetic and Prohibited Natural Substances, and managing livestock according to National Organic Program (NOP) rules (Subpart C – Organic Production and Handling Requirements) for organic certification. This enhancement activity facilitates compliance with NOP rules for organic certification. | All conditions |
| WQL20 | Transition to Organic Cropping Systems | "Transition to Organic Cropping Systems" supports the conversion of a conventional to an organic cropping system. Key to the enhancement is the inclusion of management activities that improve water and soil quality in an "Organic System Plan (OSP)" that adheres to the National Organic Program (NOP) 205.201 criteria. Included in the plan are specifics on how producers will manage pests, weeds, diseases, and plant nutrients by following a crop rotation that incorporates cover crops and by using other cultural, biological and physical methods. The OSP also covers uses of manure and compost, measures to prevent exposure of organic crops and soils to NOP-prohibited substances, and seed sources. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| WQL22 | On Farm Composting of Farm Organic Waste | This enhancement consists of composting organic waste generated from the agricultural operation(s) on-farm. This includes animal manures, livestock mortality (where state or | No potential to affect historic properties when utilizing existing structures; when confined to the modern surface; and when no new construction is planned. |

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| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | local laws allow), and waste from on-farm processing of agricultural products (e.g., slaughter by-products or vegetable culls removed from the field during harvest). It does not include any hazardous household waste, any general hazardous waste products or bio-hazard waste products. Yard waste such as grass clippings and leaves can be included but are not required. Composted products must be used in compliance with all federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations. | |
| WQL25 | Split applications of nitrogen based on a PSNT | Use pre-sidedress soil nitrate test (PSNT) to determine the need and/or amount of additional nitrogen to be applied during a sidedress/topdress N application. | All conditions |
| WQL26 | Reduce the concentration of nutrients imported on farm | Grow at least 75% of feed for livestock on the farm and use manure from the livestock to supplement up to 50% of N, 90% of P and 90% K for crops grown on the farm. | All conditions |
| WQL27 | Drainage water management for nutrient, pathogen, or pesticide reduction | This enhancement consists of managing soil and/or surface water levels during the non-cropping season in order to reduce the loss of nutrients, pathogens, or/and pesticides from a crop field through drainage systems and into downstream receiving waters. This enhancement may also be utilized to reduce the oxidation of organic matter in the soil and/or reduce wind erosion or particulate matter (dust) emissions. | No potential to affect historic properties when using existing water control structures. |
| WQL29 | High level integrated pest management to reduce pesticide environmental risk | Utilize advanced Integrated Pest Management (IPM) prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression techniques to eliminate or minimize the need for pesticide while maintaining satisfactory pest control. Apply pesticides in an environmentally sound manner only when monitoring indicates an economic pest threshold has been exceeded and other measures are not sufficiently effective. Choose the lowest risk pesticide available labeled for and effective against the target pest(s), and implement appropriate mitigation techniques to minimize environmental risks. Pesticide applications must follow all label requirements. | All conditions |
| WQL30 | Integrated pest management for ORGANIC farming | Managing pests on an organic farm, including farms transitioning to organic, with an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system that relies on high level prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression techniques that are based on an understanding of pest ecology. Organic IPM relies primarily on ecologically-based cultural and biological practices that result in healthy soil, healthy plants and habitat for beneficial organisms. Appropriate mitigation techniques are utilized to | All conditions |

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| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| | | reduce environmental risks from selected suppression techniques. | |
| WQL31 | Land application of treated manure | This enhancement is for the use of manure that has been treated to reduce odors and/or pathogens prior to land application. Acceptable practices include controlled temperature anaerobic digestion (mesophilic or thermophilic), composting, and chemical treatment or amendment. Waste treatment lagoons and injection of manure alone do not qualify as acceptable practices. | All conditions |
| WQL32 | Apply enhanced efficiency fertilizer products | At least 50% of the pre-emergent and early post emergent nitrogen fertilizers, phosphorus fertilizers or manure used for production must include enhanced efficiency formulations. | All conditions |
| WQL33 | Use of non-chemical methods to kill cover crops | Use non-chemical methods to kill cover crops prior to no-tilling, direct seeding or strip-tilling the normal production crop. These methods include mowing, rolling, undercutting and weather kill. | No potential to affect historic properties when implemented within areas of agricultural development and within the existing depth of tillage. |
| WQT01 | Irrigation system automation | This enhancement entails using GPS guided variable rate irrigation or other innovative technologies that allow irrigation water application based on variable site conditions within a field. | All conditions |
| WQT03 | Irrigation pumping plant evaluation | This enhancement consists of the evaluation of the pumping plant performance and efficiency using the Nebraska Irrigation Pumping Plant Performance Criteria. | All conditions |
| WQT05 | Remote monitoring and notification of irrigation pumping plant operation | A system for monitoring the status of an irrigation pumping plant and notifying the operator by a wireless connection of a change in the operating status of the irrigation system. | All conditions |
| WQT07 | Regional weather networks for irrigation scheduling | Crop evapotranspiration (crop ET) information from a regional weather network is utilized as a part of the irrigation water management plan for irrigation scheduling. Water use is planned and adjustments in application rates and timing are made using the regional weather network data. | All conditions |
| WQT08 | Decrease irrigation water quantity or conversion to non-irrigated crop production | This enhancement consists of reducing the total quantity of irrigation water used to produce crops and forages or the conversion of land to non-irrigated production. | All conditions |
| WQT09 | High level or advanced irrigation water management | This enhancement entails using high level irrigation water management (IWM) methods and other innovative technologies to evaluate precise soil and crop conditions to schedule irrigation water application based on variable site conditions within a field. | All conditions |
| WQT10 | Center pivot irrigation system end gun removal | This enhancement consists of removing the end guns from center pivot irrigation systems. | All conditions |

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| **Practice** | **Name** | **Description** | **Excluded ONLY under the following conditions** |
| WQT11 | Low energy precision application (LEPA) irrigation | This enhancement consists of converting existing conventional sprinkler irrigation systems to a low energy precision application (LEPA) irrigation system. | All conditions |
| WQT12 | Computerized hole selection for polypipe | This enhancement consists of calculating hole sizes for polypipe tubing using computer software to determine the optimal size hole per furrow in order to improve irrigation efficiency and decrease the quantity of irrigation water need per season. | All conditions |