Attachment 3
Classification of Conservation Practice Effects on Cultural Resources

The following list of conservation practices indicates the potential of each practice to have an adverse effect on historic properties (cultural resources that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places) if any are present in the area of potential effect. Detailed definitions for the three classification categories are as follows:

A. Conservation Practices Subject to Review by NRCS

Some conservation practices have a high potential to affect cultural resources when installed according to standard NRCS criteria. Such practices are subject to review and cultural resource consideration is required. These are denoted in the following list with a **G** for ground disturbing.

B. Conservation Practices Subject to Review Except when Non-intrusive

Some conservation practices may affect cultural resources unless they are installed under two different situations. First, the installation of the practice will not exceed the depth, extent, or kind of previous cultivation. Second, the land has not been previously cultivated, and the installation of the practice will result in no ground disturbance. If these situations apply, no further cultural resource considerations are needed. These practices are denoted in the following with a **PG** for potentially ground disturbing.

B. Conservation Practices Not Subject to Review

Some conservation practices are primarily management related and will not have any physical effects or alteration to a cultural resource. Some of these practices are not just benign, but provide beneficial effects by affecting soil or cover stability. Such practices do not require cultural resources considerations. These practices will be denoted in the following list with an **NG** for not ground disturbing.

The following list should be used to help determine if an Archaeological site file search needs to be conducted.

CONSERVATION PRACTICE DEFINITIONS AND T
CORRESPONDING POTENTIAL TO ADVERSELY I
CULTURAL RESOURCES

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Matrix Designation	Who determines potential effect?
FOTG*	**Access Road (Ft.) (560)** – A travel way constructed as part of a conservation plan.	Earth shaping and grading, vegetation removal, placement of gravel culverts, berms, etc.	G	FO
FOTG	**Agrichemical Handling Facility (No.) (596)** – A permanent structure with an impervious surface to provide an environmentally safe area for the handling of on-farm agrichemicals, such as pesticides and fertilizers, that are used in spraying operations of orchards, vineyards, and cropland.	Removal of vegetation, site grading, placement of concrete and/or building	G	FO
FOTG	**Animal Mortality Facility (No.) (316)** - An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses.	Can include Composting Facilities, Freezers, Disposal Pits for normal mortality, Burial Pits for catastrophic mortality, and Incinerators; all facilities except freezers will require some degree of earth excavation.	G	FO
FOTG	**Animal Trails and Walkways (ft.) (575)** - A travel facility for livestock and/or wildlife to provide movement through difficult or ecologically sensitive terrain.	Shaping of earth to form an elevated or level bed or crossing.	G	FO
FOTG	**Brush Management (Ac.) (314)** – Managing and manipulating stands of shrubs and short, scrubby trees on rangeland, pastureland, and recreation and wildlife areas by mechanical, chemical, or biological means or by prescribed burning.	Vegetation can be mechanically removed with a mower, chopper, offset disk or other heavy farm equipment. Sometimes a dozer will be used to scrap vegetation away.	G	FO

FOTG	**Channel Stabilization (ft.) (584)** - Measure(s) used to stabilize the bed or bottom of a channel.	Applies to the beds of existing or newly constructed channels, alluvial or non-alluvial, undergoing damaging aggradation or degradation that cannot be controlled by clearing or snagging, by the establishment of vegetative protection, by the installation of bank protection, or by the installation of upstream water control structures.	G	FO
FOTG	**Clearing and Snagging (Ft.) (326)** – Removing snags, drifts, or other obstructions from a channel.	Construction equipment is used to pull fallen or leaning trees from streams, creeks and drainage ditches. Sand bars and debris piles are removed with heavy equipment such as an excavator.	G	FO
FOTG	**Closure of Waste Impoundments (No.) (360)** - The closure of waste impoundments (treatment lagoons and liquid storage facilities), that are no longer used for their intended purpose, in an environmentally safe manner.	Applies to agricultural waste impoundments that are no longer needed as a part of a waste management system and are to be permanently closed or converted.	G	FO
FOTG	**Composting Facility (No.) (317)** - A facility to process raw manure or other raw organic by-products into biologically stable organic material.	Applies where organic waste is generated by agricultural production or processing.	PG	FO
FOTG	**Conservation Cover (Ac.) (327)** - Establishing and maintaining permanent vegetative cover to protect soil and water resources.	Applies on land to be retired from agricultural production requiring permanent protective cover.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Conservation Cropping Rotation (Ac.) (328)** – An adapted sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth.	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	**Constructed Wetland (No.) (656)** - A constructed shallow water ecosystem designed to simulate natural wetlands.	Applies where a constructed wetland is a component of a planned conservation system or agricultural waste amanagement system.	G	FO

FOTG	**Contour Buffer Strips (Acre) (332)** - Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established across the slope and alternated down the slope with parallel, wider cropped strips.	Planting protective cover on sloping farmland, to prevent erosion.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Contour Farming (Ac.) (330)** – Farming sloping land in such a way that preparing land, planting, and cultivating are done on the contour. (This includes following established grades or terraces or diversions.)	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	**Cover Crop (340)** – A crop of close-growing grasses, legumes, or small grain grown primarily for seasonal protection and soil improvement. It usually is grown for one year or less, except where there is permanent cover as in orchards.	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	**Critical Area Planting (Ac.) (342)** – Planting vegetation, such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes, on highly erodible or critically eroding areas (does not include tree planting mainly for wood products.)	These areas are highly disturbed, eroded areas to begin with. Farm or heavy equipment is used to shape the area before planting vegetation.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Dam, Floodwater Retarding (No. and acre feet) (402)** – A single-purpose dam designed for temporary storage of floodwater and for its controlled release.	Extensive earthwork is conducted to remove trees, and construct dam and associated pool area. Permanent water is impounded behind dam	G	FO
FOTG	**Dead Poultry Composting Facility (No.) (317) (318i)** – A facility for the composting of the normal daily mortalities from a poultry or livestock operations.	Usually, site is graded and shaped, and a concrete pad with roof and sides is constructed. Approximately 10 to over 40 feet in length and/or width.	G	FO
FOTG	**Deep Tillage (AC.) (324)** - Performing tillage operations below the normal tillage depth to modify the physical or chemical properties of the soil.	Tillage equipment such as chisels, subsoilers, or rippers can go as deep as 24".	G	FO

FOTG	**Dike (Ft.) (356)** – An embankment constructed of earth or other suitable materials to protect land against overflow or to regulate water.	Heavy farm or construction equipment is used to place soil into a berm 2 - 6 feet high or higher and 4 - 10 feet wide or wider. Soil may be excavated from a nearby source or adjacent to Dike	G	FO
FOTG	**Diversion (Ft.) (362)** – A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side.	Heavy farm or construction equipment is used to excavate a channel and push soil up into a berm 2 - 6 feet high or higher and 4 - 10 feet wide or wider.	G	FO
FOTG	**Drainage Water Management (Ac.) (554)** - Control of water surface elevations and discharge from surface and subsurface drainage systems.	Applies where the topography is relatively smooth, uniform and flat to gently sloping. A water table may be maintained without excessive seepage and without having an adverse impact on adjoining properties.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Dry Hydrant (No.) (432)** - A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into water source that permits the withdrawal of water by suction.	Installation of pipeline into a ready water source. Use of ditch witch if possible.	G	FO
FOTG	**Early Successional Habitat Development/Mgt. (Ac.) (647)** - Manage early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife or natural communities.	Plantings of native grasses.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Fence (Ft.) (382)** - Enclosing or dividing an area of land with a suitable, permanent structure that acts as a barrier to livestock, big game, predators, or people.	Posts are installed into the ground by drilling a 4"-6" diameter hole 2-3 feet deep approximately 8-12 feet apart. Post can be driven into the ground instead of drilling. Fences may be from a few hundred feet to several thousand feet in length.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Field Border (Ft.) (386)** – A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of a field by planting or by converting from trees to herbaceous vegetation or shrubs.	Crop field may be planted to grass, or trees along a crop field may be removed and planted to grass.	PG	FO

FOTG	**Filter Strip (Ac.) (393)** - An area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from wastewater.	Applied at the edges of fields and to connect other buffer practices within the field.	PG	FO
FOTG	**Firebreak (Ft.) (394)** - A strip of bare land or vegetation that retards fire.	Use of appropriate equipment, e.g. a dozer, to construct a barrier to help retard the spread of fire.	G	FO
FOTG	**Fish Passage (No.) (396)** - Modification or removal of barriers that restrict or prevent movement or migration of fish.	Applies to all rivers, streams, and outlets of ponds or lakes where barriers impede desired fish passage.	G	FO
FOTG	**Fishpond Management (Ac.) (399)** - Managing impounded water for the production of fish or other aquatic organisms (non-commercial use).	Applies in warm and cold water ponds, lakes and reservoirs.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Forage Harvest Management (Ac.) (511)** - The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop or ensilage.	Applies to all land uses where machine harvested forage crops are grown.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Forest Site Preparation (Ac.) (490)** – Treating areas to encourage natural seeding of desirable trees or to permit reforestation by planting or direct seeding.	Pushing and piling, chopping, or burning timber trash left over from timber harvest.	G	FO
FOTG	**Forest Stand Improvement (Ac.) (666)** – Removing unmerchantable or undesirable trees, shrubs and/or vines from wooded areas.	Undesirables may be cut with chain saw and left on ground, injected with poison and left standing, or cut and removed with forest harvest equipment.	PG	FO
FOTG	**Forest Trails and Landings (Ac.) (655)** - A route, travelway or cleared area within a forest.	Installation of paths and walkways.	G	FO
FOTG	**Grade Stabilization Structure (No.) (410)** – A structure used to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels.	Applies to all types of grade stabilization structures, including a combination of earth embankments and mechanical spillways and full-flow or detention-type structures.	G	FO

FOTG	**Grassed Waterway (Ac.) (412)** - A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established with suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff.	A channel is cut from 12-30 inches deep and 8 to 30 or more feet wide and from 10 to 400 feet or more long. Spoil is placed and spread on nearby crop field.	G	FO
FOTG	**Heavy Use Area Protection (Ac.) (561)** - Stabilization of areas intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by establishing vegetative cover, by surfacing with suitable materials, and/or by installing needed structures.	These areas are usually worn, disturbed and eroded from animal or vehicle traffic. The area is graded, shaped and covered with hardened material such as crushed rock or concrete.	G	FO
FOTG	**Hedgerow Planting (Ft.) (422)** – Establishing a living fence of shrubs or trees in, across, or around a field.	Small trees/shrubs are usually hand planted using shovel or dibble, in two or more rows.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Herbaceous Wind Barriers (Ft.) (603)** - Herbaceous vegetation established in rows or narrow strips in the field across the prevailing wind direction.	Applies to cropland or other land where crops are grown.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Irrigation Pipeline (Ft.) (430)** - A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.	Applies to fields suitable for irrigation to prevent erosion or damage to land; applies to buried aluminum pipelines.	G	FO
FOTG	**Irrigation Water Management (Ac.) (449)** - The process of determining and controlling the volume, frequency and application rate of irrigation water in a planned, efficient manner.	Applies to all irrigated lands.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Land Clearing (Ac.) (460)** - Removing trees, stumps, and other vegetation to achieve a conservation objective.	Use of heavy equipment, extensive site disturbance.	G	FO
FOTG	**Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment (No. and Ac.) (453)** – Treating in-place material, mine spoil (excavated overburden), mine waste, or overburden to reduce downslope movement.	Highly disturbed area is stabilized using heavy equipment and/or vegetation.	NG	FO

FOTG	**Land Reconstruction, Abandoned Mined Land (Ac.) (543)** - Restoring land and water areas that are adversely affected by past mining practices increasing the productivity of the areas for a beneficial use.	Applies to the construction,grading, and reshaping of land that has been disturbed or adversely affected by past mining of all minerals and commodities.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Land Reconstruction, Currently Mined Land (Acre) (544)** – Restoring currently mined land to an acceptable form and for a planned use.	These sites are already or will be highly disturbed from recent mining activity.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Land Smoothing (Ac.) (466)** – Removing irregularities on the land surface by use of special equipment.	Applies on areas where depressions, mounds, old terraces, turn-rows, and other surface irregularities interfere with the application of needed soil and water conservation and management practices.	G	FO
FOTG	**Lined Waterway or Outlet (Ft.) (468)** – A waterway or outlet with an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, or other permanent material. The lined section extends up the side slopes to the designed depth of flow. The earth above the permanent lining may be vegetated or otherwise protected.	Waterway channel is excavated from 12- over 30 inches deep and 2 to over 10 feet wide. Spoil is placed and spread in adjacent field.	G	FO
FOTG	**Manure Transfer (No.) (634)** - A manure conveyance system using structures, conduits, or equipment.	Includes structures, pipelines, pumps and other conveyances as part of a planned manure management or comprehensive nutrient management system.	G	FO
FOTG	**Mulching (Ac.) (484)** - Applying plant residues, by-products or other suitable materials produced off site, to the land surface.	Usually, composted material, plastic sheeting or other suitable material is placed by hand or machine over the top of a crop field or row bed for crop production.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Nutrient Management (Ac.) (590)** – Managing the amount, form, placement, and timing of applications of plant nutrients.	Part of normal farming activity. Incorporation of fertilizer into the root zone is extent of soil disturbance.	NG	FO

FOTG	**Obstruction Removal (Ac.) (500)** – Removal and disposal of unwanted, unsightly, or hazardous buildings, structures, vegetation, landscape features, trash, and other materials.	This could be limited to man-made obstructions to natural obstructions such as rock, and will vary greatly from job to job.	PG	FO
FOTG	**Open Channel (Ft.) (582)** – Constructing or improving a channel, either natural or artificial, in which water flows with a free surface.	Excavation of soil and shaping or grading of bottom and banks of channel using heavy equipment.	G	FO
FOTG	**Pasture and Hay Planting (Ac.) (512)** - Establishing and reestablishing long-term stands of native or introduced forage species.	The actual planting activity is done using normal farm equipment. The planting operation could be conducted on previously cropped land, or cleared land converted from forest or native vegetation.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pest Management (Ac.) (595)** – A system of managing pests (including diseases, weeds, insects and other invertebrates, and wildlife) to reduce adverse effects on plant and animal growth, crop production, farm profitability and environmental resources.	Part of normal farming operation and seldom, if ever, disturbs soil below normal plow layer on cropland or other land.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pipeline (Ft.) (516)** - Pipeline having an inside diameter of 8 inches or less.	Pipe is placed 18- 30 inches below ground into a 4-6 inch wide trench usually dug using a trenching machine.	G	FO
FOTG	**Pond (No.) (378)** – A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout.	Earthwork is completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate soil and either spread nearby, or place to construct a dam. Water will be impounded.	G	FO
FOTG	**Pond Sealing of Lining - Flexible Membrane (No.) (521A)** - A manufactured hydraulic barrier consisting of a functionally continuous sheet of synthetic or partially synthetic, flexible material.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO

FOTG	**Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant** - A liner for a pond or waste impoundment consisting of a compacted soil-dispersant mixture.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. The liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pond Sealing or Lining (No.) (521C)** - A liner for a pond or waste impoundment consisting of a compacted soil -bentointe mixture.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Precision Land Forming (Ac.) (462)** – Reshaping the surface of land to planned grades.	Earthmoving equipment such as a fixed blade, grader, or earth pan is pulled across a field in several directions.	G	FO
FOTG	**Prescribed Burning (Ac.) (338)** - Applying controlled fire to a predetermined area.	Timing of burning must be compatible with site and soil conditions to maintain soil productivity and minimize the effects on soil erosion and soil properties such as soil structure and moisture.	PG	FO
FOTG	**Prescribed Grazing (Ac.) (528)** – Managing the controlled harvest of vegetation with grazing animals.	Manage removal of herbage by grazing animals according to site limitations, rate of plant growth and physiological needs of forage plants.	PG	FO
FOTG	**Pumping Plant for Water Control (No.) (533)** – A pumping facility installed to transfer water for a conservation need, including removing excess surface or ground water; filling ponds, ditches or wetlands; or pumping from wells, ponds, streams, and other sources.	Permanent structure consisting of pump, motor and water conveyance appurtenances. Facility may be housed in a shed or small building.	G	FO
FOTG	**Residue Management: No-Till and Strip Till (Ac.) (329A)** – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residues on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops in narrow slots or tilled strips in previously untilled soil and residue.	Part of normal farming operation allows for the tillage of strips within the crop field. Other areas are left in herbaceous vegetation or previous crop residue for the current growing season. Requires special equipment.	NG	FO

FOTG	**Residue Management: Mulch Till (Ac.) (329B)** – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residue on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops where the entire field surface is tilled prior to planting.	Part of normal farming operation which allows for the tillage of crop fields using normal farming equipment.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Residue Management: Ridge Till (Acre) (329C)** – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residue on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops on preformed ridges alternated with furrows protected by crop residue.	Part of normal farm operation except that crop rows are shaped into ridges 2-8 inches high and 4-12 inches wide using normal farming equipment.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Residue Management, Seasonal (Ac.) (344)** - Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface during a specified period of the year, while planting annual crops on a clean-tilled seedbed, or when growing biennial or perennial seed crops.	Practice attempts to retain crop residues on soil surface after crop harvest. Non-soil disturbing.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats (Ac.) (643)** - Restoring and conserving rare or declining native vegetated communities and associated wildlife species.	Restoring terrestrial and aquatic habitats by reestablishing native plant communities.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Riparian Forest Buffer (Ac.) ((391)** - An area of predominantly trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and upgradient from watercourses or water bodies.	Generally, previously cleared land that has been cropped or pastured is planted to trees or other vegetation using a mechanical tree planter or hand planting equipment.	PG	FO
FOTG	**Riparian Herbaceous Cover (Ac.) (390)** - Riparian areas are ecosystems that occur along water courses or at the fringe of waterbodies. Riparian herbaceous cover consists of grasses, grass-like plants, and forbs.	Applies where the ecosystem has been altered and the potential natural plant community has changed or has been converted to cropland or pastureland.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Roof Runoff Management (No.) (558)** – A facility for collecting, controlling, and disposing of runoff water from roofs.	The placement of gutters on the roof eves and the disposal of the water across the land, away from the building or other nearby structure.	NG	FO

FOTG	**Sediment Basin (No.) (350)** – A basin constructed to collect and store sediment and debris.	Earthwork generally completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate and place fill to form a berm, dam or pit.	G	FO
FOTG	**Shallow Water Management for Wildlife (Ac.) (646)** - Managing shallow water on agricultural lands and moist soil areas for wildlife habitat.	May involve diking, ditching, or flooding appropriate sites.	G	FO
FOTG	**Spoil Spreading (Ac.) (572)** - Disposing of surplus excavated materials.	Applies to sites where spoil material is available from excavation of channels, drainage ditches, irrigation canals or other construction sites.	G	FO
FOTG	**Spring Development (No,) (574)** – Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping, or providing collection and storage facilities.	Earthwork generally completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate and place fill to form a berm, dam or pit.	G	FO
FOTG	**Stream Crossing (No.) (578)** - A stabilized area or structure constructed across a stream to provide a travel way for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles.	Applies where an intermittent or perennial watercourse exists and a ford, bridge, or culvert type crossing is desired for livestock, people, and/or equipment.	G	FO
FOTG	**Streambank and Shoreline Protection (Ft.) (580)** - Treatment(s) used to stabilize and protect banks of streams or constructed channels, and shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries.	Applies to streambanks of natural or constructed channels and shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries to prevent the loss of land, or other facilities adjacent to banks including protection of known historical, archaeological, and traditional cultural properties.	G	FO
FOTG	**Stripcropping (Ac.) (585) -** Growing row crops, small grains, or fallow in a systematic arrangement of equal width strips across a field.	Normal farm activity using normal farming equipment.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Structure for Water Control (No.) (587)** - A structure in a water management system that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, maintains a desired water surface elevation or measures water.	Usually consists of a pipe or weir with a movable gate. The structure is installed into an earthen embankment.	G	FO

FOTG	**Subsurface Drain (Ft.) (606)** - A conduit, such as tile, pipe, or tubing, installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey drainage water.	A pipe is installed 12 inches to five feet below the soil surface using a backhoe or trenching machine.	G	FO
FOTG	**Surface Drainage – Field Ditch (Ft.) (607)** – A graded ditch for collecting excess water in a field.	Can be constructed using a tractor-mounted grading blade or small dozer. Ditch can be 12 - 24 inches deep or more and 12 to 30 inches or more wide.	G	FO
FOTG	**Surface Drainage – Main or Lateral (Ft.) (608)** – An open drainage ditch constructed to a designed size and grade.	Generally constructed using construction equipment such as a backhoe or excavator.	G	FO
FOTG	**Terrace (Ft.) (600)** – An earth embankment or a ridge and channel constructed across the slope at a suitable spacing and with an acceptable grade.	Soil is pushed up and down hill into a berm 18-30 inches high or more, and 6-20 feet wide or more. A 6-12 inch channel is cut uphill of the terrace.	G	FO
FOTG	**Tree/Shrub Establishment (Ac.) (612)** - Establishing woody plants by planting seedlings or cuttings, direct seeding, or natural regeneration.	Trees are planted on a 10 ft by 10 ft or lesser density, generally using a tractor pulled mechanical planter that mimics a normal farm tillage operation. Trees can be hand planted.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Underground Outlet (Ft.) (620)** – A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey it to a suitable outlet.	A pipe is installed 12 inches to five feet below the soil surface using a backhoe or trenching machine.	G	FO
FOTG	**Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (Ac.) (645)** - Creating, restoring, maintaining or enhancing areas for food, cover, and water for upland wildlife and species which use upland habitat for a portion of their life cycle.	Applies to all landscapes that are suitable for the kinds of wildlife habitat that are needed within the range of the desired species or the natural community under consideration. A Habitat Evaluation is required.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Use Exclusion (Ac.) (472)** - Excluding livestock, people or vehicles from an area to achieve a resource management objective.	May require the use of other facilities such as fencing and watering facilities.	NG	FO

FOTG	**Waste Storage Facility (No.) (313)** – A waste storage impoundment made by constructing a pond (embankment and/or excavated pit or dugout), or by fabricating a structure.	Usually constructed of earth materials using heavy construction equipment, or the placement of a concrete structure or other storage vessel.	G	FO
FOTG	**Waste Treatment Lagoon (359)** – An impoundment made by excavation or earth fill for biological treatment of animal or other agricultural waste.	Heavy construction equipment is used to excavate soil at least 10 feet deep. Soil is placed along top and shaped into a berm.	G	FO
FOTG	**Waste Utilization (Ac.) (633)** – Using agricultural waste or other waste on land in an environmentally acceptable manner while maintaining or improving soil and plant resources.	Collection and surface application of agricultural wastes including animal manures and contaminated water from livestock and poultry operations; solids and wastewater from municipal treatment plants; and agricultural processing residues safe for land application.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Watering Facility (No.) (614)** - A trough or tank, with needed devices for water control and wastewater disposal, installed to provide drinking water for livestock.	A tank is placed on the ground, or on a concrete or gravel pad. Area can be as small as 1 foot square or as large as 30 feet diameter.	G	FO
FOTG	**Water and Sediment Control Basin (Ft.) (638)** – An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor water courses to form a sediment trap and a water detention basin.	Constructed using heavy construction equipment. However, the sites are almost always severely degraded from erosion. Soil is collected from surrounding sites and placed into an embankment 2-6 feet high. An underground outlet is almost always installed in conjunction with this practice.	G	FO
FOTG	**Water Well (No.) (642)** - A well constructed or improved to provide water for irrigation, livestock, wildlife, or recreation.	Wells are generally constructed by driving 2 - 12 inch metal casings into the ground 20 to over 200 feet deep. The disturbed area is usual less than 16 sq. ft.. Some wells are hand dug	G	FO

FOTG	**Well Decommissioning (No.) (351)** - The sealing and permanent closure of a water well no longer in use.	Applies to any drilled, dug, driven, bored, or otherwise constructed vertical water well determined to have no further beneficial use.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Well Testing (No.) (355)** - Testing for physical, biological and chemical characteristics of well water.	Applies to water supplies that are used or have potential to be used on farms or ranches.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Wetland Creation (Ac.) (658)** - A wetland that has been created on a site location which historically was not a wetland or is a wetland but the site will be converted to a wetland with a different hydrology, vegetation type, or function than naturally occurred on the site.	Applies to sites where no natural wetland occurred or where a wetland exists, or existed, and the wetland characteristics (hydrology, vegetation, and functions) will be different from what historically occurred.	G	FO
FOTG	**Wetland Enhancement (Ac.) (659)** - The modification or rehabilitation of an existing or degraded wetland, where specific functions and/or values are modified for the purpose of meeting specific project objectives. Some functions may remain unchanged while others may be degraded.	Applies to any degraded or existing wetland where the objective is to specifically enhance a selected wetland function(s) or value(s). The standard and specifications for Dike (356) and Structure for Water Control (587) will be used as appropriate.	G	FO
FOTG	**Wetland Restoration (Ac.) (657)** - Rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to as natural condition as practicable.	Usually consists of other practices such as tree planting, dike construction or placement of water control structures to accomplish objectives. These actions strive to re-create the natural hydro-period of a wetland before it was drained or degraded.	G	FO
	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (Ac.) (644) - Retaining, creating, or managing wetland habitat for wildlife.	Usually managing other practices that effect habitat and hydro-period. Applies to existing wetland area.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Wildlife Watering Facility (No.) (648)** – Constructing, improving, or modifying watering places for wildlife.	Heavy construction equipment is used to excavate and shape soil.	G	FO
FOTG	**Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (Ac.) (380)** – A belt of tree or shrubs established next to a farmstead or	Planting of two or more rows of trees using hand tools or mechanical tree planter.	NG	FO

feedlot.

NOTE:

1 CRS = Cultural Resources Specialist (Archaeologist)
2 CRC= Cultural Resources Coordinator - NRCS State Office
3 FO = Field Office employees trained in cultural resources ID and review
4 G = Ground Disturbing Practice
5 PG = Potentially Ground Disturbing Practice
6 NG = Non-ground Disturbing Practice