Client			Land Units												
Location			☑ Land Uses	Cr	ор	Pasture Range Forest Farmstead Assoc Ag Land Designated Protected Area Developed Land W	/ater [Othe	r Rural L	and					
required. If a screening	heet is designed to assist planners and clients in identifying resource concerns during the planning process. The planning criteria outlined in Section III of the FOTG sets the minimum level of treatment. If a screening question is TRUE, this indicates no resource concern exists and no assessment is screening question is FALSE, the assessment must be completed to evaluate if there is a resource concern. If the Assessment is TRUE, Planning Criteria is met. If the Assessment is FALSE, the Planning Criteria is not met and a Resource Concern exists. If the Resource Concern is a Client Identified Objective (in effect the client wishes to exceed planning criteria), the concern will be required to be evaluated in the planning process.														
Resource Concern	Land Use *Required	Component	Screening True not a concern, False or no question go to assessment	✓ T	F	essment Level e not a concern, False is a resource concern T F Q D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D									
	Crop* • Developed Land* Farmsteads*	Sheet & Rill				Water erosion rate ≤ T									
SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, & wind	Associated Ag Land* Designated Protected Area* Other Rural Land* Pasture*	Wind	Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10%			Wind erosion rate ≤ T									
erosion	• Forest*	Sheet & Rill Wind	Soil surface organic residue cover > 80%			Site is stable and without visible signs of erosion									
	• Range*	Sheet & Rill Wind	Meets State established criteria.			RHA - soil site stability - slight to moderate or less OR Rangeland Planned Trend is positive									
		Ephemeral gullies	Ephemeral gullies are not occuring			Conservation practices and managements are in place to prevent or control ephemeral gullies									
	• Crop*	Classic gullies	Classic gullies are not present			Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head cutting and widening and are offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structures									
SOIL EROSION – Concentrated flow erosion	• Forest* • Farmsteads* • Pasture* • Range* • Developed Land* • Associated Ag Land* • Designated Protected Area* • Other Rural Land*	Classic gullies	Classic gullies are not present			Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head cutting and widening and are offsite impacts are minimized by vegetation and/or structures									
SOIL EROSION– Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance	Crop* • Forest Range* • Developed Land* Associated Ag Land* Designated Protected Area* Water* • Other Rural Land* Farmsteads*		Streams, shoreline or channels are not on or adjacent to site			For shorelines and water conveyance channels; banks are stable or commensurate with normal geomorphological processes AND If bank erosion is present, it is beyond the client's control or commensurate with normal geomorphological processes AND For streambanks; SVAP2 bank condition element score >=5									
channels	• Pasture*					Bank erosion is beyond the client's control or commensurate with normal geomorphological processes AND PCS - streambank / shoreline erosion element score ≥ 4									
SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION - Subsidence	Crop Forest Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Area Pasture		Histisol soils are not present OR Histisols soils are not exhibiting subsidence			Subsidence is adequately managed to meet client's objectives									
SOIL QUALITY	Crop • Forest Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Area Other Rural Land		Soil compaction is not a problem			Compaction is managed to meet Client's production and management objectives									
DEGRADATION -	Pasture		AND			PCS – compaction element score ≥ 4									
Compaction	• Range		Activities do not cause soil compaction problems			RHA - soil site stability - slight to moderate or less OR Compaction is managed to meet Client's production and management objectives									

Planner______Date_____

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		, go directly to assessment. If the Resource Concern							9	
Resource Concern	Land Use *Required	Component	Screening True not a concern, False or no question go to assessment	T	✓ F	Assessment Level True not a concern, False is a resource concern	T	F	✓ Resource Concem?	Tract/Land Unit with concern
	• Crop*					SCI>0				
SOIL QUALITY	• Pasture		Permanent ground cover > 80%	ermanent ground cover > 80%		SCI > 0 OR [PCS - plant cover element score ≥ 4 AND PCS - plant residue element score ≥ 4]				
DEGRADATION – Organic matter depletion	• Range		Soil organic matter depletion is not a problem AND			[RHA - soil site stability slight to moderate or less AND RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating slight to moderate departure or less] OR Rangeland Planned Trend positive				
	• Forest		Activities do not cause soil organic matter depletion			Ground cover meets state criteria specific to ecological site OR Soil organic matter is managed to meet Client objectives				
SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Concentration of salts or other chemicals	Crop Pasture Range Associated Ag Land Farmsteads		Activities do not cause salinity/sodicity problems			Conservation practices and managements are in place to mitigate on-site effects				
EXCESS WATER – Ponding, flooding,	Crop Forest Farmsteads Pasture Range Developed Land Associated Ag Land Other Rural Land	Ponding and Flooding	Ponding or flooding not a problem AND Activities do not cause ponding/flooding problems							
seasonal high water table, seeps, and		Seasonal High Water Table	Seasonal high water table does not cause a problem			Excess water is managed to meet Client's objectives				
drifted snow		Seeps	Excess water from seeps does not cause a problem							
	Othor Harar Earla	Drifted Snow	Drifted snow does not cause a problem							
INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient	Crop Developed Land Forest Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Area		Moisture management is not a problem AND			Runoff and evapotranspiration levels are minimized to meet Client's management objectives				
moisture management	• Range*		Activities do not cause inefficient moisture management problems			RHA - hydrologic function attributes slight to moderate or less				
	Pasture					PCS – compaction element score ≥ 4 AND PCS - plant cover element score ≥ 4				
INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation water	• All*		PLU is not irrigated			The irrigation system components and management meet state specific efficiency criteria				

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		Excess nutrients in surface water	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied			Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil or tissue tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize surface water impacts					
	• Crop*	Excess nutrients in groundwater	PLU is not grazed			Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil or tissue tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize groundwater impacts					
		Excess nutrients in surface water				PCS - streambank / shoreline erosion element score ≥ 4 AND			1]	
	• Pasture*	Excess nutrients in groundwater				PCS - livestock concentration areas element score ≥ 4 AND Nutrients are applied and based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget					
		Excess nutrients in surface water				Nutrients if applied, are based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize surface water impacts					
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excess nutrients in	Developed Land	Excess nutrients in groundwater	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied			Nutrients if applied, are based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize groundwater impacts					
surface and ground waters	Other Rural Land Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Area	Excess nutrients in surface water	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed			Nutrients if applied, are based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize surface water impacts					
	Water Forest Range	Excess nutrients in groundwater	AND There are no confined livestock areas			Nutrients if applied, are based on a soil test, tissue tests or nutrient budget AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize groundwater impacts					
	• Farmsteads*	Excess nutrients in surface water	Drganic or inorganic nutrients are not applied NND LU is not grazed			Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize surface water impacts AND Surface waters are protected from contamination due to runoff and leaching from storage sites, spill and other concentrated sources					
		Excess nutrients in groundwater	There are no confined livestock areas			Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize groundwater impacts AND Groundwater is protected from contamination due to runoff and leaching from storage sites, spill and other concentrated sources					
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters		Pesticides transported to surface water	Pest control chemicals are not applied			Pesticides are stored, handled, disposed and managed to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize surface water impacts					
	• All	Pesticides transported to groundwater	Pest control chemicals are not applied			Pesticides are stored, handled, disposed and managed to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize groundwater impacts					

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WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess pathogens and chemicals from	Crop* • Farmsteads* Forest Developed Land Associated Ag Land	Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications transported to surface water	Potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals are not applied on the land			Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to surface water sources					
manure, bio-solids or compost applications	Other Rural Land Designated Protected Area Water Pasture* Range	Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications transported to groundwater	Potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals are not applied on the land			Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to groundwater sources					
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION –		Excessive salts in surface water	Excess salt is not a problem AND			Salt concentrations are managed to mitigate off-site transport to surface waters					
Excessive salts in surface and ground waters	• All	Excessive salts in groundwater	Activities do not contribute to excess salt problem			Salt concentrations are managed to mitigate off-site transport to groundwater					
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Petroleum, heavy metals and other • All		Petroleum, heavy metals, and other pollutants transported to surface water	Activities do not present the potential for contamination by petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants			Petroleum, heavy metals or other potential pollutants are stored and handled to avoid runoff to surface water					
metals and other pollutants transported to receiving waters		Petroleum, heavy metals, and other pollutants transported to groundwater	Activities do not present the potential for contamination by petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants			Petroleum, heavy metals or other potential pollutants are stored and handled to avoid leaching to groundwater					
Crop* Developed Land* Farmsteads* Other Rural Land Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Are. WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Pasture*			Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10% AND Classic gullies are not present AND Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site			Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies AND SVAP2 - bank condition ≥ 5 AND Livestock and vehicle water crossings are stable AND Water erosion rate ≤ T AND Wind erosion rate ≤ T					
Excessive sediment in surface waters	• Forest*		There are no untreated sources of erosion AND Streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent			Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies AND Heavy use areas are stable AND SVAP2 - bank condition ≥ 5					
	• Range*		to site			RHA - hydrologic function attribute - slight to moderate or less AND SVAP2 - bank condition ≥ 5					
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Elevated water temperature	• All		Water courses on or adjacent to the site are not designated by a State Agency as a temperature impairment OR Water course temperature is not a client concern			[SVAP2 - riparian area quality element score ≥ 5 AND SVAP2 - riparian area quantity quality element score ≥ 5 AND SVAP2 - canopy cover element score ≥ 6] OR Existing conservation practices are in place to address water temperature					

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	Farmsteads Developed Land Designated Protected Area Associated Ag Land Other Pural Land		Plant production and health is not a client concern			Plants are adapted to the site, meet production goals and do not negatively impact other resources AND Plant damage from wind erosion is below Crop Damage Tolerance levels				
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Undesirable plant productivity and	• Range*					Vegetation meet similarity index or range condition score of 60 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend OR RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating - slight to moderate departure or less				
health	• Pasture*					PCS - 30 or above AND Plants are adapted to the site, meet production goals and do not negatively impact other resources				
	• Forest		Plant production and health is not a client concern			Forest species are adapted to site AND Composition and stand density meets the Client's objectives and production goals				
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION -	Forest Designated Protected Area Associated Ag Land Water Pasture		Plant communities support the intended land use and desired ecological functions			Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition and structure to support desired ecological functions				
Inadequate structure and composition	• Range*		Plant communities support the intended land use and desired ecological functions			Plant communities contain adequate diversity, composition and structure to support desired ecological functions OR RHA – biotic integrity attribute rating slight to moderate departure or less OR Vegetation meet similarity index of 60 or greater for desired plant community and has a positive trend				
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Excessive plant pest pressure	• Crop • Forest* • Farmsteads • Range* • Developed Land • Associated Ag Land • Designated Protected Area • Water • Other Rural Land		Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure			Pest damage to plants are below economic or environmental thresholds or client-identified criteria AND Plant pests, including noxious and invasive species are managed to meet client objectives				
	• Pasture*		Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure			PCS - insect and disease pressure element score ≥ 4 AND PCS - site adaptation element score ≥ 4				
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION- Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation	• All		Wildfire hazard is not a concern			Fuel loads and fuel ladders are managed to provide defensible space and meet client objectives				

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INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE – Habitat degradation		Quantity, quality of food is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife or invertebrate species	Managing for wildlife is not a client objective.			WHSI rating ≥ 0.5 AND (when surface stream present) [SVAP2 – fish habitat complexity element score ≥ 7 AND SVAP2 – aquatic invertebrate habitat element score ≥ 7] OR Conservation practices and management are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds OR Food is available in quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest					
		Quantity, quality of water is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife or invertebrate species	Managing for wildlife is not a client objective.			WHSI rating ≥ 0.5 AND (when surface stream present) SVAP2 – aquatic invertebrate habitat element score ≥ 7 OR Conservation practices and management are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds OR Water is available in quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest					
	• All	Quantity, quality or cover/shelter is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife or invertebrate species	Managing for wildlife is not a client objective.			WHSI rating ≥ 0.5 AND (when surface stream present) [SVAP2 – barriers to movement element score ≥ 7 AND SVAP2 – fish habitat complexity element score ≥ 7 AND SVAP2 – aquatic invertebrate habitat element score ≥ 7 OR Conservation practices and management are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds OR Cover is of available quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest					
		Habitat continuity and/or space is inadequate to meet requirements of identified fish, wildlife or invertebrate species	Managing for wildlife is not a client objective.			WHSI rating ≥ 0.5 AND (when surface stream present) [SVAP2 – barriers to movement element score ≥ 7 AND SVAP2 – aquatic invertebrate habitat element score ≥ 7] OR Conservation practices and management are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds OR The connectivity of habitat components are adequate to support stable populations of targeted species					
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadeq feed and forage	• All		Land is not grazed.			Livestock forage, roughage and supplemental nutritional requirements addressed.					
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION - Inadeq livestock shelter	• All		Land is not grazed.			Artificial or natural shelters meet animal health needs and client objectives.					
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadeq livestock water	• All		Land is not grazed.			Water of acceptable quality and quantity adequately distributed to meet animal needs.					

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INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Equipment and facilities	• All		Client is not interested in improving equipment and facilities energy efficiency			A USDA approved energy audit been implemented that address equipment and facilities to meet client objectives OR On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving practices have been implemented to meet client objectives					
INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Farming/ranching practices and field operations	• All		Client is not interested in improving energy use in farm and ranch field operations			A USDA approved energy audit been implemented that address field operations to meet client objectives OR On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving practices have been implemented to meet client objectives					
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Particulate Matter - PM - and PM Precursors	Crop Pasture Range Forest Other Rural Land Associated Ag Land Designated Protected Areas Developed Land Farmsteads		Activities are not present that contribute to agricultural source PM or PM precursor emissions such as Prescribed Burn, Travel ways unpaved or untreated with binding agents, Engines (combustion source), Tillage, Pesticide applications, Fertilization manure/ commercial), CAFO/manure management) AND Episodes or complaints of emissions of PM (dust, smoke, exhaust, etc.), or chemical drift have not occurred			PM and PM Precursor emissions are managed to meet client objectives					
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Greenhouse Gases - GHGs	• All		Activities are not present that produce GHGs emissions such as Fertilization, CAFO/manure management, Engines (combustion source), Tillage AND GHGs are not regulated in this planning area			Greenhouse gas emissions are managed to meet client objectives					
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Ozone Precursors	• All		Operations are not present that produce ozone precursor emissions such as: Engines (combustion source), Pesticide application, Burning, CAFO/manure management, Fertilization (manure /commercial)			Ozone precursor emissions are managed to meet client objectives					
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Objectionable odors	Crop Pasture Farmsteads Other Rural Land		Activities are not present that contribute to odor nuisance air quality conditions such as: Pesticide applications, CAFO / manure management, Composting is conducted AND Odor sources are not regulated in this planning area AND Episodes or complaints of odor nuisance have not occurred			Odors are managed to meet client objectives					

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Identified Resource Concerns

Client:	Location	l								_
Land Units										-
				Required		Ontional		Not Applic	anhla	-
		4 V ()	N () 6	1		Optional				
1	Er	iter Y (yes)	or N (no) f	or each app	olicable land	use to sho	ow presenc	e or absen	ce of Conce	ern.
							Area			_
		e e	Ф		ad	Land	Designated Protected Area	Developed Land	L	Other Rural Land
	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Farmstead	Assoc Ag Land	d Pro	odole	Water	r Rura
					Ĭ,	Assı	gnate	Deve		Othe
Resource Concern							Desi			
SOIL EROSION - Sheet & rill erosion										
SOIL EROSION - Wind erosion										
SOIL EROSION – Concentrated flow erosion, ephemeral gullies										
SOIL EROSION – Concentrated flow erosion, classic gullies										
SOIL EROSION – Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance channels										
SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION - Subsidence										
SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Compaction										
SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Organic matter depletion										
SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Concentration of salts or other chemicals										
EXCESS WATER – Ponding and flooding										
EXCESS WATER –Seasonal high water table										
EXCESS WATER -Seeps										
EXCESS WATER -Drifted snow										
INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient moisture management										
INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient use of irrigation water										
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters										
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters										
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications										
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excessive salts in surface and ground waters										
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants transported to receiving waters										
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excessive sediment in surface waters										
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Elevated water temperature										
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Undesirable plant productivity and health										
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Inadequate structure and composition										
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Excessive plant pest pressure										
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION—Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation										
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE – Habitat degradation-Food										
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE – Habitat degradation-Water										
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE – Habitat degradation-Cover/Shelter										
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE – Habitat degradation- Continuity/Space										
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadeq feed and forage										
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadeq livestock sheller										
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION – Inadeq livestock water										
INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Equipment and facilities										
INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Farming/ranching practices and field operations										
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Particulate Matter - PM - and PM Precursors										-
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Greenhouse Gases - GHGs										
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of Ozone Precursors AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Objectionable orders										
AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Objectionable odors									أكس	
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