

**PROTOTYPE PROGRAMMATIC
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON STATE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE**

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) administers numerous voluntary assistance programs, special initiatives, and grant and emergency response programs for soil, water, and related resource conservation activities available to eligible private producers, States, commonwealths, Federally Recognized Tribal governments, other government entities, and other applicants for conservation assistance, pursuant to the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill, Public Law 113-79); Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-46, 16 U.S.C. 590 a-f, as amended); the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Public Law 78-534, as amended); the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 83-566, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1001-1012); the Agricultural and Food Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-98, 95 Stat. 1213); the Agricultural Credit Act (Public Law 95-334), Title IV, Section 403); Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-624); the Flood Control Act of 1936 (Public Law 74-738); the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198, as amended); the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-127); and executive and secretarial orders, implementing regulations and related authorities; and

WHEREAS, NRCS, through its conservation assistance programs and initiatives, provides assistance for activities with the potential to affect historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) and therefore constitute undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. 306108, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, including the provisions of these regulations addressing NHLs at 36 CFR Part 800.10; and

WHEREAS, NRCS has determined that the requirement to take into account the effects to historic properties of its undertakings may be more effectively and efficiently fulfilled through the use of a Prototype Programmatic Agreement (Prototype Agreement); and

WHEREAS, the NRCS Washington State Office has consulted with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer/SHPO, Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, and followed the instructions in the ACHP letter that accompanied the Prototype Agreement, dated November 21, 2014; and

WHEREAS, NRCS also is responsible for fulfilling the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), including the use of categorical exclusions, and coordinating NEPA and Section 106 reviews, as appropriate; and

WHEREAS, NRCS developed this Prototype Agreement in consultation with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and its members, interested Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, interested historic preservation organizations, (such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(4), the ACHP has designated this agreement as a Prototype Agreement, which allows for the development and execution of subsequent prototype agreements by individual NRCS State office(s) (State-based Prototype Agreements) to evidence compliance with Section 106; and

WHEREAS, this State-based Prototype Agreement conforms to the NRCS Prototype Agreement as designated by the ACHP on November 21, 2014, and therefore, does not require the participation or signature of the ACHP when the NRCS State Office and the SHPO/THPO/Indian tribe agree to the terms of the State-based Prototype Agreement; and

WHEREAS, this Prototype Agreement replaces the 2002 nationwide “Programmatic Agreement among the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers relative to Conservation Assistance,” as amended in 2011 and 2012, which expired on November 20, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the NRCS State Conservationist is the responsible federal agency official within the state for all provisions of Section 106, including consultation with the SHPO and government-to government consultation with Indian tribes to negotiate the State-based Prototype Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the State-based Prototype Agreement does not apply to undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on Tribal lands, as defined by 54 U.S.C. 300319 of the NHPA, without prior agreement and execution of a State-based Prototype Agreement with the concerned Indian tribe; and

WHEREAS, the NRCS has consulted with Indian tribe(s) listed in Appendix D and has invited the Indian tribe(s) to enter into this State-based Prototype Agreement as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, this Prototype Agreement does not modify the NRCS’ responsibilities to consult with Indian tribes on all undertakings that might affect historic properties and properties of religious and cultural significance to them, regardless of where the undertaking is located, without prior agreement by the concerned Indian tribe, and recognizes that historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe may be located on ancestral homelands or on officially ceded lands near or far from current settlements; and

WHEREAS, when NRCS conducts individual Section 106 reviews for undertakings under this State-based Prototype Agreement, it shall identify and invite other agencies, organizations, and individuals to participate as consulting parties; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the NRCS Washington State Office and the Washington SHPO agree that undertakings in Washington State shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

NRCS shall ensure that the following stipulations are met and carried out:

I. Applicability.

- a. Once executed by the NRCS and the Washington SHPO, this State-based Prototype Agreement sets forth the review process for all NRCS undertakings subject to Section 106 in Washington State.
- a. Execution of this State-based Prototype Agreement supersedes any existing State-based Prototype Agreement and any State Level Agreement with Washington SHPO executed under the previous NRCS nationwide Programmatic Agreement, but does not replace any existing project-specific Section 106 agreements (Memoranda of Agreement or Programmatic Agreements).
- b. This State-based Prototype Agreement applies only when there is a Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) in the NRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716).
- c. This State-based Prototype Agreement applies only where there is staff who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Washington State NRCS.

II. Roles and Professional Qualifications.

- a. The NRCS Washington State Conservationist is responsible for oversight of its performance under this State-based Prototype Agreement.
- b. NRCS Washington shall ensure all NRCS staff or individuals carrying out Section 106 historic preservation compliance work on its behalf, including the NRCS Washington State senior historic preservation professional staff member (the Cultural Resources Specialist (CRS), or Archaeologist, or Historian), are appropriately qualified to coordinate the reviews of resources and historic properties as applicable to the resources and historic properties being addressed (site, building, structure, landscape, resources of significance to Indian tribes, and other concerned communities). Thus, these staff and consultants must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards and have the knowledge to assess the resources within an undertaking's area of potential effects (APE).
The Washington State Conservationist or their designee is responsible for consultation with the Washington SHPO, or their designee and government to government consultation with Indian Tribal leaders and/or their THPO to develop consultation protocols. The Washington State Conservationist shall inform Tribal leaders and/or their THPO when a designee has been assigned. These responsibilities may not be carried out on behalf of NRCS by another federal agency.

c. The NRCS Washington CRS shall provide technical historic property and resource information to the State Conservationist for use in Section 106 findings and determinations, after appropriate consultations with the SHPO, Indian tribes, and discussions with the landowner. The CRS shall monitor and oversee the work and reporting of all NRCS field office personnel and professional service consultants. The CRS shall also assist the State Conservationist in determining whether an undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties, triggering Section 106 review, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(a).

d. NRCS field office personnel involved in implementing this State-based Prototype Agreement, after completion of NRCS' web, classroom, and field awareness training acquired through USDA's AgLearn training site, shall work with the CRS, as feasible, in completing historic preservation compliance (Section 106) field records for the agricultural producer's (NRCS' client or voluntary applicant for assistance) files and for use in producing initial historic property identification records (as set forth and outlined in NRCS' operational guidance, the National Cultural Resources Procedures Handbook, Title 190, Part 601).

e. The CRS in Washington shall oversee development of the scopes of work for investigation of the APEs for identified undertakings (see 36 CFR Part 800.4). The NRCS may use professional service contractors or consultants or partners to assist with cultural resources compliance studies. NRCS shall ensure these contractors meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards.

f. NRCS remains responsible for all consultation with the SHPO, Indian tribes and THPOs, and all determinations of NRHP eligibility and effect. NRCS may not delegate consultation for findings and determinations to professional services consultants or producers/applicants for conservation assistance.

g. Washington SHPO shall consult and provide a response to NRCS within 30 days of receipt if provided sufficient data on a proposed undertaking and APE. The definition of sufficient data is provided in 36 CFR Part 800.11.

h. The ACHP shall provide technical guidance, participate in dispute resolution, and monitor the effectiveness of this agreement, as appropriate.

III. Training.

a. NRCS shall require personnel conducting conservation planning or application to complete the NRCS Web-based (in USDA AgLearn) and field Cultural Resources Training in modules. NRCS should provide this training within two years of being hired. After hire and on an on-going basis, on-the-job training shall be provided by the CRS. Personnel will be encouraged to complete the ACHP's Section 106 *Essentials* course.

b. NRCS shall require CRS/Archaeologist/Historian and/or other NRCS personnel overseeing cultural resource work to take the NRCS Cultural Resources Training Modules (awareness training) and the ACHP's Section 106 *Essentials* course, or a course with similar content, if approved by the NRCS FPO. Training must be completed within the first calendar year after execution of this State-based Prototype Agreement or of being hired by NRCS.

c. NRCS personnel shall review and update training completion with their supervisors and include their training in their Individual Development Plans. Personnel completion of cultural resources training will be recorded and tracked by NRCS.

d. NRCS may invite the SHPO/Indian tribes or staff to participate in presentations at agency classroom or field trainings. NRCS shall encourage participation and provide the proposed training agenda to the consulting parties in the geographic area of the training.

NRCS shall encourage all personnel conducting or overseeing cultural resources work to take

additional appropriate specialized training as provided by the SHPO, Indian tribes, the ACHP, National Park Service, General Services Agency or other agencies, as feasible. NRCS shall encourage the CRS to participate in regional conferences, archaeology month events and other public education activities.

IV. Lead Federal agency.

a. For any undertaking for which the NRCS is the lead federal agency for Section 106 purposes per 36 CFR Part 800.2(a)(2), NRCS staff shall follow the terms of this State-based Prototype Agreement. NRCS shall notify the SHPO/Indian tribe of its involvement in the undertaking and the involvement of the other federal agencies.

b. For any undertaking for which the NRCS is not the lead federal agency for Section 106 purposes, including those undertakings for which the NRCS provides technical assistance to other USDA or other federal agencies, the terms of this State-based Prototype Agreement shall not apply to that undertaking. If the lead federal agency agrees, NRCS may follow the approved alternative procedures in place for that agency. NRCS and the lead federal agency shall ensure the consulting parties are promptly notified of lead status.

V. Review Procedures.

a. In consultation with the Washington SHPO/Indian tribe, NRCS shall identify those undertakings with little to no potential to affect historic properties and list those undertakings in Appendix A. Upon the determination by the CRS that an undertaking is included in Appendix A, the NRCS is not required to consult further with the SHPO/Indian tribe for that undertaking. Also listed in Appendix A are undertakings that have potential to affect historic properties and these practices will follow the procedure outlined in Stipulation V.c.

b. The list of undertakings provided in the Appendix A may be modified and/or standard treatments developed through consultation and written agreement between the NRCS State Conservationist and the SHPO/Indian tribe without requiring an amendment to this State-based Prototype Agreement. The NRCS State office will maintain the master list and will provide an updated list to all consulting parties with an explanation of the rationale (metadata) for classifying the practices accordingly. This review of Appendix A shall be undertaken at least every 2 years in consultation with the SHPO/Indian Tribes.

c. Undertakings identified in Appendix A as having potential to affect historic properties shall require further review as outlined in Stipulation V.c. The NRCS shall consult with the SHPO/Indian tribe to define the undertaking's APE, identify and evaluate historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, assess potential effects, and identify strategies for resolving adverse effects prior to approving the financial assistance for the undertaking.

1. NRCS shall provide its proposed APE, identification of historic properties and/or scope of identification efforts, and assessment of effects in separate transmittals.
2. NRCS shall utilize the DAHP Wisaard application and e106 process for correspondence, site forms, determinations of eligibility and professional survey reports.
3. The NRCS shall attempt to avoid adverse effects to historic properties whenever possible; where historic properties are located in the APE, NRCS shall describe how it proposes to modify, buffer, or move the undertaking to avoid adverse effects to historic properties.
4. Where the NRCS proposes a finding of "no historic properties affected" or "no adverse effect" to historic properties, the SHPO/Indian tribe shall have 30 calendar days from receipt of this documented description and information to review it and provide comments.

The NRCS shall take into account all timely comments.

i. If the SHPO/Indian tribe, or another consulting party, disagrees with NRCS' findings and/or determination, it shall notify the NRCS within the 30 calendar days of receipt. The NRCS shall consult with the SHPO/Indian tribe or other consulting party to attempt to resolve the disagreement. NRCS shall notify the DAHP of the dispute. If the disagreement cannot be resolved through this consultation, NRCS shall follow the dispute resolution process in Stipulation VIII below.

ii. If the SHPO/Indian tribe does not respond to the NRCS within the 30 calendar days of receipt and/or the NRCS receives no objections from other consulting parties, or if the SHPO/Indian tribe concurs with the NRCS' determination and proposed actions to avoid adverse effects, the NRCS shall document the concurrence/lack of response within the review time noted above, and may move forward with the undertaking.

5. Where a proposed undertaking may adversely affect historic properties, NRCS shall describe proposed measures to minimize or mitigate the adverse effects, and follow the process in 36 CFR Part 800.6, including consultation with other consulting parties and notification to the ACHP, to develop a Memorandum of Agreement to resolve the adverse effects. Should the proposed undertaking have the potential to adversely affect a known NHL, the NRCS shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions that may be necessary to minimize harm to the NHL in accordance with 54 U.S.C. 306107 of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800.6 and 800.10, including consultation with the ACHP and respective National Park Service, Regional National Historic Landmark Program Coordinator, to develop a Memorandum of Agreement.

VI. Emergency and Disaster Management Procedures (Response to Emergencies)

a. NRCS shall notify the SHPO/NHO/Indian tribes immediately, or within 48 hours of the emergency determination, following the NRCS' Emergency Watershed Program (EWP) final rule (see Section 216, P.L. 81-516 Final Rule, 7 CFR Part 624 (April 2005)).

b. The NRCS has prepared procedures with consultation partners which are appended to this document and can be found in Appendix B. Further event-specific emergency procedures may be developed or modified, through consultation and written agreement between the NRCS State Conservationist and the WA SHPO, without requiring an amendment to this State-based Prototype Agreement. Copies of such will be filed with the NRCS FPO and the ACHP.

VII. Post-review discoveries of cultural resources or historic properties and unanticipated effects to historic properties

Where construction has not yet begun and a cultural resource is discovered after Section 106 review is complete, the NRCS shall consult to seek avoidance or minimization strategies in consultation with the SHPO/Indian tribe, and/or to resolve adverse effects in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.6. The NRCS shall ensure that every contract for assistance includes provisions for halting work/construction in the area when potential historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects to historic properties are found after implementation, installation, or construction has begun. When such a discovery occurs, the producer who is receiving financial

assistance or their contractor shall immediately notify the NRCS State Conservationist's Office, CRS, supervisory NRCS personnel for the area, and the landowner/applicant. NRCS CRS shall inspect the discovery within 24 hours, if weather permits, and in consultation with the local NRCS official (field office supervisor or District or Area Conservationist), concerned Indian tribes, the SHPO, the NRCS State engineering or program supervisor, as appropriate), the landowner/producer (whomever NRCS is assisting), the CRS shall establish a protective buffer zone surrounding the discovery. This action may require inspection by tribal cultural resources experts in addition to the CRS.

All NRCS contact with media shall occur only under the direction of the NRCS Public Affairs Officer and the State Conservationist with technical guidance from the CRS.

1. Security shall be established to protect the resources/historic properties, workers, and private property. Local law enforcement authorities will be notified in accordance with applicable State law and NRCS policy in order to protect the resources. Construction and/or work may resume outside the buffer only when the State Conservationist determines it is appropriate and safe for the resources and workers and following consultations detailed in this agreement.

2. NRCS CRS shall notify the SHPO/Indian tribe and the ACHP no later than 48 hours after the discovery and describe NRCS' assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, as feasible and proposed actions to resolve any adverse effects to historic properties. The eligibility determination may require the assessment and advice of concerned Indian tribes, the SHPO, and technical experts (such as historic landscape architects) not employed by NRCS.

3. The SHPO/Indian tribe and ACHP shall respond within 48 hours from receipt of the notification with any comments on the discovery and proposed actions.

4. NRCS shall take any comments provided into account and carry out appropriate actions to resolve any adverse effects.

5. NRCS shall provide a report to the SHPO/Indian tribe and the ACHP of the actions when they are completed.

VIII. Post-review discoveries of HUMAN Remains and unanticipated effects to Human Remains and Graves

a. When human remains are discovered, the NRCS shall follow all applicable federal, tribal, and state burial laws and ordinances, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and implementing regulations, when on tribal or federal lands, and Washington State Laws RCW 27.44, RCW 68.50 and RCW 68.60 when on non-federal lands. NRCS shall also refer to the ACHP's Policy Statement regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects and the ACHP's Section 106 Archaeology Guidance. NRCS shall also follow USDA and NRCS policy on treatment of human remains and consultation consistent with Washington State Law.

IX. Dispute resolution.

a. Should any consulting or signatory party to this State-based Prototype Agreement object to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of the agreement are implemented, the NRCS State Conservationist and CRS shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If the State Conservationist determines that such objection cannot be resolved, he or she will:

1. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the State Conservationist's proposed resolution, to the NRCS FPO and Senior Policy Official (SPO Deputy Chief for Science and Technology) and the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the FPO, SPO, and State Conservationist with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, NRCS shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP and any signatory or consulting parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. NRCS will then proceed according to its final decision.
 2. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, NRCS may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed. Prior to reaching such a final decision, NRCS shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and consulting parties, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of the written response.
- b. The NRCS Washington State Office responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this agreement that are not the subject of the dispute remains unchanged.
 - c. Any consulting party to State-based Prototype Agreement may request the ACHP provide its advisory opinion regarding the substance of any finding, determination, or decision regarding compliance with its terms.
 - d. At any time during the implementation of the State-base Prototype Agreement, a member of the public may submit an objection pertaining to this agreement to the NRCS State Conservationist, in writing. Upon receiving such an objection, the State Conservationist shall notify the NRCS SPO and FPO, the SHPO/Indian tribe, take the objection into account, and consult with other consulting parties as appropriate to resolve the objection. The NRCS State Conservationist shall notify the SPO, FPO, SHPO/Indian tribe of the outcome of this process.

VIII. Public Involvement

The NRCS State Conservationist will ensure the public is involved in the development of this State-based Prototype Agreement and participates in Section 106 review as set forth above in Section V (reference to other parties).

IX. Annual reporting and monitoring.

- a. Every year following the execution of this agreement, commencing December 1, 2015, until it expires or is terminated, the NRCS Washington State Conservationist shall provide all consulting parties (including those parties who participate in the consultation but do not sign the agreement) and the FPO a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms, including a list of undertakings falling under Appendix A as well as undertakings that required further review; a summary of the nature and content of meetings held with SHPO/Indian tribes; and an assessment of the overall effectiveness of the State-based Prototype Agreement. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received in NRCS' efforts to carry out the terms of this agreement.
 1. The NRCS FPO shall use the state reports to provide, through the NRCS SPO, an annual report to the ACHP.
 2. The State Conservationist shall use the state report to assess the need for annual meetings with the SHPO/Indian tribes each fiscal year.
- b. The State Conservationist will participate in an annual review with the NRCS Regional

Conservationist regarding the effectiveness of the prototype agreement and submit a written (email) report following this review to the SPO (Deputy Chief for Science and Technology).
c. The NRCS State Conservationist, SHPO, Indian tribes may request that the ACHP participate in any annual meeting or agreement review.

X. Compliance with applicable State law and Tribal law (when on Tribal lands).

NRCS shall comply with relevant and applicable state law, including permit requirements on state land, and with relevant and applicable tribal law, when on tribal lands.

XI. Duration of Prototype Agreement.

This State-based Prototype Agreement will be in effect for 5 years from the date of execution unless amended or terminated pursuant to Stipulation XIII below.

XII. Amendment and termination.

a. This State-based Prototype Agreement may be amended if agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy, signed by all of the signatories, are filed with the NRCS FPO, SPO, and the ACHP.

b. If any signatory to this State-based Prototype Agreement, or the ACHP, determines that its provisions will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XII.A. If within 30 calendar days, or other time period agreed upon by the signatories, an amendment cannot be agreed upon, any signatory or the ACHP may terminate the agreement upon written notification to the other signatories.

c. If this State-based Prototype Agreement is terminated, or expires without being extended via the amendment process described above, and prior to continuing work on any undertaking, NRCS shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800 for all individual undertakings in Washington State.

NRCS will consider requests from other USDA agencies to become a signatory to the State-based Prototype Agreement following formal written requests and appropriate discussion with and approval by the NRCS FPO and SPO, and joint USDA Agency -NRCS State Office consultation with the ACHP, NCSHPO, and Indian tribes/THPOs, and other consulting parties, as appropriate. Such inclusion of the USDA agency may require amendment to this State-based Prototype Agreement.

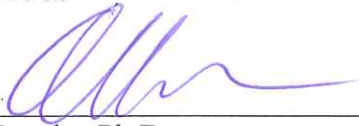
Execution of this State-based Prototype Agreement by the NRCS and SHPO/Indian tribe and implementation of its terms is evidence that NRCS has taken into account the effects of its undertakings in Washington State on historic properties and afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment.

Signatory Parties



Roylene Rides at the Door
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USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
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(509)323-2900

4/26/18
DATE



Allyson Brooks, Ph.D.
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(360) 586-3066

4/19/18
DATE

APPENDIX A

List of NRCS Undertakings in Washington State

Appendix A is a comprehensive table of NRCS conservation practices, enhancements and conservation activities currently available in Washington State. Some undertakings are listed as “Undertakings with little to no Potential to Affect Historic Properties” as determined by qualified NRCS Cultural Resource Specialists (CRS) as described in Stipulation II.b. Specific conditions must be met for some of these undertakings and are described in Appendix A. When these practices are planned and meet the stated conditions, consultation under Section 106 will not be initiated. If the planned practice implementation does not meet the stated conditions, the practice will require review by a Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS). Practices listed as “Require Cultural Resources Specialist Review” have been determined to have a higher potential to cause effects to historic properties. These practices therefore will always be referred to a CRS for review. Upon review of the project, the CRS will initiate Section 106 consultation unless the undertaking meets any of the follow conditions as determined by the CRS only:

- When practice installation does not extend beyond the previously tilled zone and is installed in lands that have an agricultural history of tillage (tilled > 20 times) and falls in *very low to moderate probability* using the DAHP predictive model.
- Repairs to agricultural infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, water control structures, cisterns, solar panels or dams) due to flood or wildfire damage when the structure is not greater than 50 years old and the rehabilitation does not extend beyond the previously disturbed area.
- In-stream structures that do not involve ground disturbing activities.
- Removal of modern dumps (less than 50 years old) not associated with older material and where there will be no ground disturbance.
- Removal of structures or buildings not greater than 50 years old that are not likely to be significant when they reach 50 years due to exceptional importance, where there will be no ground disturbance and where no burning is used to remove structures.
- Replacement of existing structures as they pertain to farm and ranch access roads (culverts, roads, cattle guards, and water control structures) as long as construction does not exceed previous disturbance. When the replacement of these structures will exceed previous disturbance, the NRCS Cultural Resource Specialist will do archaeological review and send this DAHP Historic Property Inventory form and recommendation via letter to consultation partners for their review and comment.
- In forest lands where pruning and thinning of pre-commercial sized trees is undertaken using hand loppers, chainsaws or hand saws and where the dispersal of forest debris is left lying where it falls, is chipped, or is hand stacked (not for burning). When no tracked vehicles or masticators are utilized unless over frozen ground with protective snow cover. Other vehicles (such as ATV or pickups) may be used to access work site or transport equipment or tow chipper if the ground is solid (either frozen or dry) and will have minimal impacts to the surface.

- Cement pads and slabs (such as pivot, pump, dry stack, compost, and chemical mixing pads) when no surface disturbance or is installed over previously tilled or heavily disturbed areas.
- Slope stabilization when using vegetation, bales, or downed trees if laid across-slope and no heavy equipment is used for installation.

Definition of terms used in Appendix A:

- *Conservation Practice*: A specific treatment, such as structural or vegetative measure, or management technique, commonly used to meet specific needs in planning and implementing conservation, for which standards and specifications have been developed.
- *Conservation Enhancement*: A type of conservation activity used to treat natural resources and improve conservation performance. Enhancements are directly related to a practice standards and are installed at a level of management intensity which exceeds the sustainable level for a given resource concern.
- *Conservation Activity*: A general category of NRCS undertakings not otherwise covered under conservation practices or enhancements.

Practice Code	Conservation Activity, Conservation Practice, or Conservation Enhancement	Undertakings with little to no Potential to Affect Historic Properties	REQUIRES CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST REVIEW (Cultural Resource Specialist will initiate consultation unless meets criteria described in Appendix A preface)	DESCRIPTION
Conservation Activities				
NA	Technical Assistance	<i>When NRCS provides no financial assistance for implementation of conservation activities or otherwise exercises no control over implementation.</i>		Advice or technical assistance, including the development, review and/or approval of conservation plans or technical designs.
NA	Technical Determinations	X		Technical determinations based upon empirical or factual findings and determinations of compliance or non-compliance including, but not limited to, wetlands determinations, determinations of highly erodible land, certification of the existence of a wetland or highly erodible land, determination of prime and unique farmland, and the like.
NA	Information gathering activities	<i>When there is no ground disturbance or when there are no known sites and activity is limited to small scale field investigations such as shovel holes, auger holes, probe holes, and/or core holes.</i>		Includes resource inventory, monitoring, field trials and other research or information gathering, including but not limited to soil and wetland investigations.
NA	Development or revision of Technical Documents	X		Includes conservation practice standards, specification, implementation requirements, and technical notes and tools.
NA	Soil Survey	<i>When there is no ground disturbance or when there are no known sites and activity is limited to small scale field investigations such as shovel holes, auger holes, probe holes, and/or core holes.</i>		The process of classifying soil types and other soil properties in a given area and geo-encoding such information.
NA	National Resources Inventory (NRI)	<i>When there is no ground disturbance or when there are no known sites and activity is limited to small scale field investigations such as shovel holes, auger holes, probe holes, and/or core holes.</i>		A statistical survey of land use and natural resource conditions and trends on U.S. non-Federal lands.
NA	Snow Survey	X		A program that provides mountain snowpack data and streamflow forecasts for the western United States. Common applications of snow survey products include water supply management, flood control, climate modeling, recreation, and conservation planning.
NA	Easement Acquisition	X		Financial assistance provided to partners to purchase easements that protect the agricultural use and conservation values of eligible land.
NA	Conservation Activity Plans (CAP)	X		A conservation plan identifying conservation practices to address specific resource concerns.
Conservation Practices and Associated Conservation Stewardship Program (CStP) Enhancements. An asterisk following the practice code indicates there are associated CStP enhancements. Unless listed below, CStP enhancements will be evaluated the same as the related conservation practice.				
201	Edge-of-Field Water Quality Monitoring— Data Collection and Evaluation (ac)	X		Water quality monitoring and evaluation under this conservation activity standard are the actions and activities, using acceptable tools and protocols, by which a producer will measure the effectiveness of conservation practices and systems.
202	Edge-of-Field Water Quality Monitoring— System Installation (no)		X	This conservation activity standard addresses the system installation associated with edge-of-field water quality monitoring.
309	Agrichemical Handling Facility (no)		X	A facility with an impervious surface to provide an environmentally safe area for the handling of on-farm agrichemicals.
310	Bedding (ac)		X	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.
311	Alley Cropping (ac)		X	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.
313	Waste Storage Facility (no)		X	A waste storage impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout, or by fabricating a structure.
314*	Brush Management (ac)	<i>When practice installation involves hand operations, chemical treatments, biological treatments, or surface mowing/brush hog.</i>		The management or removal of woody (non-herbaceous or succulent) plants including those that are invasive and noxious.
315*	Herbaceous Weed Control (ac)	X		The removal or control of herbaceous weeds including invasive, noxious and prohibited plants.
316	Animal Mortality Facility (no)		X	An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses for routine and catastrophic mortality events.
317	Composting Facility (no)		X	A structure or device to contain and facilitate the controlled aerobic decomposition of manure or other organic material by micro-organisms into a biologically stable organic material that is suitable for use as a soil amendment.
318	Short Term Storage of Animal Waste and Byproducts (cu ft)		X	Temporary, non-structural measures used to store solid or semi-solid, organic agricultural waste or manure (stackable livestock and poultry manure, bedding, litter, spilled feed, or soil mixed with manure) on a short-term basis between collection and utilization.
319	On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility (no)		X	A permanent facility designed to provide secondary containment of oil and petroleum products used on-farm.

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320	Irrigation Canal or Lateral (ft)		X	A permanent channel constructed to convey irrigation water from the source of supply to one or more irrigated areas.
324	Deep Tillage (ac)		X	Performing tillage operations below the normal tillage depth to modify adverse physical or chemical properties of a soil.
325	Seasonal High Tunnel System for Crops (sq ft)	<i>When there are no known sites and there is no excavated anchoring system below previous tillage and when no drains or underground water or electrical systems are installed.</i>		A seasonal polyethylene covered structure with no electrical, heating, and/or mechanical ventilation systems that is used to cover crops to extend the growing season in an environmentally safe manner.
326	Clearing and Snagging (ft)		X	Removal of vegetation along the bank (clearing) and/or selective removal of snags, drifts, or other obstructions (snagging) from natural or improved channels and streams.
327*	Conservation Cover (ac)	<i>When practice installation is not in native prairie. When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading or machine scalping.</i>		Establishing and maintaining permanent vegetative cover.
328*	Conservation Crop Rotation (ac)	X		A planned sequence of crops grown on the same ground over a period of time (i.e. the rotation cycle).
329*	Residue and Tillage Management, no-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed (ac)	X		Limiting soil disturbance to manage the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and plant residue on the soil surface year around.
330	Contour Farming (ac)	X		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.
331	Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops (ac)		X	Planting orchards, vineyards, or small fruits so that all cultural operations are done on the contour.
332	Contour Buffer Strips (ac)	X		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.
333*	Amending Soil Properties with Gypsum Products	X		Using gypsum- (calcium sulfate dihydrate) derived products to change the physical and/or chemical properties of soil.
334*	Controlled Traffic Farming	X		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.
340*	Cover Crop (ac)	X		Grasses, legumes, and forbs planted for seasonal vegetative cover.
342	Critical Area Planting (ac)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading or machine scalping.</i>		Establishing 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.
345*	Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till (ac)	X		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 and harvest crops in systems where the field surface is tilled prior to planting.
348	Dam, Diversion (no)		X	A structure built to divert all or part of the water from a waterway or a stream.
350	Sediment Basin (no)		X	A basin constructed with an engineered outlet, formed by an embankment or excavation or a combination of the two.
351	Water Well Decommissioning (no)	<i>When any windmill or well house associated with well is less than 50 years old AND when use of heavy equipment or access roads and creation of staging areas will not exceed previous disturbance in area.</i>		The sealing and permanent closure of an inactive, abandoned, or unusable water or monitoring well.
353	Monitoring Well (no)	X		A well, or wells, designed and installed to obtain representative groundwater samples and hydrogeologic information.
355	Well Water Testing (ac)	X		Testing the physical, biological, and chemical quality of groundwater from a water well or spring.
356	Dike (ft)		X	A barrier constructed of earth or manufactured materials.
359	Waste Treatment Lagoon (no)		X	A waste treatment impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout.
360	Waste Facility Closure (no)		X	Waste facility closure is the process of removing the long-term accumulation of sludge, floating matter, and wastewater from waste impoundments (animal waste lagoons or storage ponds) in an environmentally safe manner.
362	Diversion (ft)		X	A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side.
366	Anaerobic Digester (no)		X	A component of a waste management system that provides biological treatment in the absence of oxygen.
367	Roofs and Covers (no)	<i>When installed on existing structures with no new support structures.</i>		A fabricated rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible membrane over a waste treatment or storage facility.
368	Emergency Animal Mortality Management (no)		X	A means or method for the management of animal carcasses from catastrophic mortality events.
371	Air Filtration and Scrubbing (no)	X		A device or system for reducing emissions of air contaminants from a structure via interception and/or collection.
372	Combustion System Improvement (no)	X		Installing, replacing, or retrofitting agricultural combustion systems and/or related components or devices for air quality and energy efficiency improvement.

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373	Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces (sq ft)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading or machine scalping.</i>		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.
374*	Farmstead Energy Improvement (no)	<i>When building is less than 50 years old. If building is over 50 years old, when practice is installed on the interior of building.</i>		Development and implementation of improvements to reduce, or improve the energy efficiency of on-farm energy use.
375	Dust Control from Animal Activity on Open Lot Surfaces (ac)	<i>When practice does not extend to undisturbed strata below feedlot.</i>		Reducing or preventing the emissions of particulate matter arising from animal activity on open lot surfaces at animal feeding operations.
376*	Field Operations Emissions Reduction (ac)	X		Adjusting field operations and technologies to reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions from field operations.
378	Pond (no)		X	A water impoundment made by constructing an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout.
379	Multi-Story Cropping (ac)	X		Existing or planted stands of trees or shrubs that are managed as an overstory with an understory of woody and/or non-woody plants that are grown for a variety of products.
380	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (ft)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading or machine scalping.</i>		Windbreaks or shelterbelts are single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs in linear configurations.
381*	Silvopasture Establishment (ac)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading or machine scalping.</i>		An agroforestry application establishing a combination of trees or shrubs and compatible forages on the same acreage.
382*	Fence (ft)		X	A constructed barrier to animals or people.
E382136Z	Incorporating "wildlife friendly" fencing for connectivity of wildlife food resources	<i>When retrofitting existing fence</i>		
383*	Fuel Break (ac)	<i>When dozer or tracked vehicle is not used.</i>		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.
384*	Woody Residue Treatment (ac)	<i>When there is no piling for burning.</i>		The treatment of residual woody material that is created due to management activities or natural disturbances.
386*	Field Border (ft)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field.
388	Irrigation Field Ditch (ft)		X	A permanent irrigation ditch constructed in or with earth materials, to convey water from the source of supply to a field or fields in an irrigation system.
390*	Riparian Herbaceous Cover (ac)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		Grasses, sedges, rushes, ferns, legumes, and forbs tolerant of intermittent flooding or saturated soils, established or managed as the dominant vegetation in the transitional zone between upland and aquatic habitats.
391*	Riparian Forest Buffer (ac)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		An area predominantly trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.
393*	Filter Strip (ac)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow.
394	Firebreak (ft)	<i>When practice installation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		A permanent or temporary strip of bare or vegetated land planned to retard fire.
395*	Stream Habitat Improvement and Management (ac)		X	Improving a stream channel to make a new fish habitat or to enhance an existing habitat. Maintain, improve or restore physical, chemical and biological functions of a stream, and its associated riparian zone, necessary for meeting the life history requirements of desired aquatic species.
396	Aquatic Organism Passage (mi)		X	Modification or removal of barriers that restrict or impede movement or migration of fish or other aquatic organisms.
397	Aquaculture Ponds (ac)		X	A water impoundment constructed and managed for farming of freshwater and saltwater organisms including fish, mollusks, crustaceans and aquatic plants.
398	Fish Raceway or Tank (ft)		X	A channel or tank with a continuous flow of water constructed or used for high-density fish production.
399*	Fishpond Management (ac)	X		Managing impounded aquatic habitat and water quality for the production of fish.
402	Dam (ac-ft)		X	An artificial barrier that can impound water for one or more beneficial purposes.
410	Grade Stabilization Structure (no)		X	A grade stabilization structure is a structure used to control the grade in natural or constructed channels.

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412	Grassed Waterway (ac)		X	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.
422	Hedgerow Planting (ft)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		Establishment of dense vegetation in a linear design to achieve a natural resource conservation purpose.
423	Hillside Ditch (ft)		X	A channel that has a supporting ridge on the lower side constructed across the slope at definite vertical intervals and gradient with or without a vegetative barrier.
428	Irrigation Ditch Lining (ft)	<i>When irrigation ditch is less than 50 years old.</i>		A lining of impervious material or chemical treatment, installed in an irrigation ditch, canal, or lateral.
430	Irrigation Pipeline (ft)		X	A pipeline and appurtenances installed to convey water for storage or application, as part of an irrigation water system.
432	Dry Hydrant (no)		X	A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into water source that permits the withdrawal of water by suction.
436	Irrigation Reservoir (ac-ft)		X	An irrigation water storage structure made by constructing a dam, embankment, pit, or tank.
441	Irrigation System, Microirrigation (ac)		X	An irrigation system for frequent application of small quantities of water on or below the soil surface: as drops, tiny streams or miniature spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line.
442	Irrigation System, Sprinkler (ac)		X	A distribution system that applies water by means of nozzles operated under pressure.
443	Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface (ac)		X	A system in which all necessary earthwork, multi-outlet pipelines, and water-control structures have been installed for distribution of water by surface means, such as furrows, borders, and contour levees, or by subsurface means through water table control.
447	Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery (no)		X	An irrigation system designed to collect, store, and convey irrigation tailwater and/or rainfall runoff for reuse in irrigation.
449*	Irrigation Water Management (ac)	X		The process of determining and controlling the volume, frequency, and application rate of irrigation water.
450	Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Erosion Control (ac)	X		Application of water-soluble Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) to meet a resource concern.
453	Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment (ac)		X	Managing in-place natural materials, mine spoil (excavated over-burden), mine waste or overburden to reduce down-slope movement.
455	Land Reclamation, Toxic Discharge Control (no)		X	Control of acid or otherwise toxic aqueous discharge from abandoned coal mines or coal-mine waste.
457	Mine Shaft & Adit Closing (no)		X	Closure of underground mine openings by filling, plugging, capping, installing barriers, gating or fencing.
460	Land Clearing (ac)		X	Removing trees, stumps, and other vegetation from wooded areas to achieve a conservation objective.
462	Precision Land Forming (ac)		X	Reshaping the surface of land to planned grades.
464	Irrigation Land Leveling (ac)		X	Reshaping the surface of land to be irrigated, to planned lines and grades.
466	Land Smoothing (ac)		X	Land smoothing is removing irregularities on the land surface.
468	Lined Waterway or Outlet (ft)		X	A waterway or outlet having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, synthetic turf reinforcement fabrics, or other permanent material.
472*	Access Control (ac)		X	The temporary or permanent exclusion of animals, people, vehicles, and/or equipment from an area.
482	Mole Drain (ft)		X	An underground conduit constructed by pulling a bullet-shaped cylinder through the soil.
484*	Mulching (ac)	X		Applying plant residues or other suitable materials produced off site, to the land surface.
490	Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (ac)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		Treatment of areas to improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs.
500	Obstruction Removal (ac)		X	Removal and disposal of buildings, structures, other works of improvement, vegetation, debris or other materials.
511*	Forage Harvest Management (ac)	X		The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, greenchop, or silage.
512*	Forage and Biomass Planting (ac)	<i>When practice installation does not occur in undisturbed ground.</i>		Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production.
516	Livestock Pipeline (ft)		X	A pipeline and appurtenances installed to convey water for livestock or wildlife.
520	Pond Sealing or Lining- Compacted Soil Treatment (sq ft)	X		A liner for an impoundment constructed using compacted soil with or without soil amendments.
521A	Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (no)	X		A manufactured hydraulic barrier consisting of a functionally continuous layer of synthetic or partially synthetic, flexible material.
521B	Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (no)	X		A liner for a pond or waste impoundment consisting of a compacted soil-dispersant mixture.
521C	Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (no)	X		A liner for a pond or waste storage impoundment consisting of a compacted soil-bentonite mixture.
521D	Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (no)	X		A liner for a pond or waste storage impoundment constructed using compacted soil without soil amendments.
527	Karst Sinkhole Treatment (no)		X	The treatment of sinkholes in karst areas to reduce contamination of groundwater resources, and/or to improve farm safety.
528*	Prescribed Grazing (ac)	X		Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals.

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533	Pumping Plant (no)	<i>When installed on existing platform.</i>		A facility that delivers water at a designed pressure and flow rate. Includes the required pump(s), associated power unit(s), plumbing, appurtenances, and may include on-site fuel or energy source(s), and protective structures.
543	Land Reclamation, Abandoned Mined Land (ac)		X	Reclamation of land and water areas adversely affected by past mining activities.
548	Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment (ac)		X	Modifying physical soil and/or plant conditions with mechanical tools by treatments such as pitting, contour furrowing, and chiseling, ripping or subsoiling.
550*	Range Planting (ac)	<i>When there is no surface disturbance such as harrowing or tilling.</i>		Establishment of adapted perennial or self-sustaining vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs and trees.
554*	Drainage Water Management (ac)	X		The process of managing water discharges from surface and/or subsurface agricultural drainage systems.
555	Rock Barrier (ft)		X	A rock retaining wall constructed across the slope to form and support a bench terrace that will control the flow of water and check erosion on sloping land.
557	Row Arrangement (ac)	X		Row Arrangement is a system of crop rows on planned directions, grades and lengths.
558	Roof Runoff Structure (no)		X	A structure that will collect, control and convey precipitation runoff from a roof.
560	Access Road (ft)		X	An access road is an established route for equipment and vehicles.
561	Heavy Use Area Protection (sq ft)		X	Heavy Use Area Protection is used to stabilize a ground surface that is frequently and intensively used by people, animals, or vehicles.
562	Recreation Area Improvement (ac)		X	Established grasses, legumes, vines, shrubs, trees, or other plants or selectively reducing stand density and trimming woody plants to improve an area for recreation.
566	Recreation Land Grading and Shaping (ac)		X	Recreation Land Grading and Shaping is reshaping the surface of the land to support recreational land use.
570	Stormwater Runoff Control (no)		X	Controlling the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff.
572	Spoil Spreading (ac)		X	Disposal of surplus excavated materials.
574	Spring Development (no)		X	Collection of water from springs or seeps to provide for livestock and wildlife.
575	Animal Trails and Walkways (ft)		X	A trail is a constructed path with a vegetated or earthen surface. A walkway is a constructed path with an artificial surface. A trail/walkway is used to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles.
578*	Stream Crossing (no)		X	A stabilized area or structure constructed across a stream to provide a travel way for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles.
580*	Streambank and Shoreline Protection (ft)		X	Treatment(s) used to stabilize and protect banks of streams or constructed channels, and shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries.
582	Open Channel (ft)		X	Constructing or improving a channel either natural or artificial, in which water flows with a free surface.
584	Channel Bed Stabilization (ft)		X	Measure(s) used to stabilize the bed or bottom of a channel.
585	Stripcropping (ac)	X		Growing planned rotations of row crops, forages, small grains, or fallow in a systematic arrangement of equal width strips across a field.
587	Structure for Water Control (no)		X	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.
588	Cross Wind Ridges (ac)	X		Ridges formed by tillage, planting or other operations and aligned perpendicular to prevailing wind direction during critical wind erosion periods.
589C	Cross Wind Trap Strips (ac)	X		Herbaceous cover established in one or more strips typically perpendicular to the most erosive wind events.
590*	Nutrient Management (ac)	X		Managing the amount (rate), source, placement (method of application), and timing of plant nutrients and soil amendments.
591	Amendments for the Treatment of Agricultural Waste (AU)	X		The use of chemical or biological additives to change the properties of manure, process wastewater, contaminated storm water runoff and other wastes.
592	Feed Management (AU)	X		Manipulating and controlling the quantity and quality of available nutrients, feedstuffs, or additives fed to livestock and poultry.
595*	Integrated Pest Management (ac)	X		A site-specific combination of pest prevention, pest avoidance, pest monitoring, and pest suppression strategies.
600	Terrace (ft)		X	An earth embankment, or a combination ridge and channel, constructed across the field slope.
601	Vegetative Barrier (ft)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		Permanent strips of stiff, dense vegetation established along the general contour of slopes or across concentrated flow areas.
603	Herbaceous Wind Barriers (ft)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		Establishment of dense vegetation in a linear design to achieve a natural resource conservation purpose.
604	Saturated Buffer (ft)		X	A subsurface, perforated distribution pipe used to divert and spread drainage system discharge to a vegetated area to increase soil saturation.
605	Denitrifying Bioreactor (no)		X	A structure that uses a carbon source to reduce the concentration of nitrate nitrogen in subsurface agricultural drainage flow via enhanced denitrification.
606	Subsurface Drain (ft)		X	A conduit installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey excess water.
607	Surface Drainage, Field Ditch (ft)		X	A graded ditch for collecting excess water in a field.
608	Surface Drainage, Main or Lateral (ft)		X	An open drainage ditch constructed to a designed cross section, alignment and grade.
609	Surface Roughening (ac)		X	Performing tillage operations that create random roughness of the soil surface
610	Salinity & Sodic Soil Management (ac)		X	Management of land, water and plants to reduce accumulations of salts and/or sodium on the soil surface and in the crop rooting zone.

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612*	Tree/Shrub Establishment (ac)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		Establishing woody plants by planting seedlings or cuttings, direct seeding, or natural regeneration.
614	Watering Facility (no)		X	A watering facility is a means of providing drinking water to livestock or wildlife.
620	Underground Outlet (ft)		X	A conduit or system of conduits installed beneath the surface of the ground to convey surface water to a suitable outlet.
629	Waste Treatment (no)	X		The use of unique or innovative mechanical, chemical or biological technologies that change the characteristics of manure and agricultural waste.
630	Vertical Drain (no)		X	A well, pipe, pit, or bore in porous, underground strata into which drainage water can be discharged without contaminating groundwater resources.
632	Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (no)		X	A filtration or screening device, settling tank, settling basin, or settling channel used to partition solids and/or nutrients from a waste stream.
633	Waste Recycling (ac)	<i>When waste is only applied to cropland.</i>		The use of the by-products of agricultural production or the agricultural use of non-agricultural by-products.
634	Waste Transfer (no)		X	A system using structures, pipes or conduits installed to convey wastes or waste byproducts from the agricultural production site to storage/treatment or application.
635	Vegetated Treatment Area (ac)		X	An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment.
636	Water Harvesting Catchment (no)		X	A facility for collecting and storing runoff from precipitation.
638	Water and Sediment Control Basin (no)		X	An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope of minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin with a stable outlet.
640	Waterspreading (ac)		X	A system of dams, dikes, ditches, or other means of diverting or collecting runoff from natural channels, gullies, or streams and spreading it over relatively flat areas.
642	Water Well (no)		X	A hole drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted or otherwise constructed into an aquifer for water supply.
643*	Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (ac)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping. Practice scenarios to treat resource concerns associated with native Olympia oyster are not exempt from review by CRS.</i>		Restoring, conserving, and managing unique or diminishing native terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
644	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (ac)	<i>When dozers, trenchers and earth moving equipment are not used.</i>		Retaining, developing or managing wetland habitat for wetland wildlife.
645*	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (ac)	<i>When harrows, dozers, trenchers and earth moving equipment are not used.</i>		Provide and manage upland habitats and connectivity within the landscape for wildlife.
646*	Shallow Water Development and Management (ac)		X	The inundation of lands to provide habitat for fish and/or wildlife.
647*	Early Successional Habitat Development/Management (ac)	<i>When practice does not involve disking or tilling.</i>		Manage plant succession to develop and maintain early successional habitat to benefit desired wildlife and/or natural communities.
649	Structures for Wildlife (no)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping. When practices are installed on existing structures (buildings, fences, troughs, poles) less than 50 years old.</i>		A structure installed to replace or modify a missing or deficient wildlife habitat component.
650	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation (ft)	<i>When practice installation or site preparation does not involve earth movement such as blading, grubbing, or machine scalping.</i>		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.
654	Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment (ft)		X	The closure, decommissioning, or abandonment of roads, trails, and/or landings and associated treatment to achieve conservation objectives.
655	Forest Trails and Landings (ft)		X	A temporary or infrequently used route, path or cleared area.
656	Constructed Wetland (ac)		X	An artificial ecosystem with hydrophytic vegetation for water treatment.
657	Wetland Restoration (ac)		X	The return of a wetland and its functions to a close approximation of its original condition as it existed prior to disturbance on a former or degraded wetland site.
658	Wetland Creation (ac)		X	The creation of a wetland on a site location that was historically non-wetland.
659	Wetland Enhancement (ac)		X	The augmentation of wetland functions beyond the original natural conditions on a former, degraded, or naturally functioning wetland site; sometimes at the expense of other functions.
660	Tree/Shrub Pruning (ac)	<i>When slash is not piled for burning</i>		The removal of all or parts of selected branches, leaders, or roots from trees and shrubs.
666*	Forest Stand Improvement (ac)	<i>When practice installation does not involve use of tractors, masticator or other heavy equipment</i>		The manipulation of species composition, stand structure and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation.

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670	Lighting System Improvement (no)	<i>When building is less than 50 years old. If building is over 50 years old, only when practice is installed in the interior of building.</i>		Complete replacement or retrofitting of one or more components of an existing agricultural lighting system.
672	Building Envelope Improvement (no)	<i>When building is less than 50 years old. If building is over 50 years old, only when practice is installed in the interior of building.</i>		Modification or retrofit of the building envelope of an existing agricultural structure.
735	Waste Gassification Facility		X	Thermo-chemical treatment facility for animal and agricultural waste in an oxygen starved environment.
775	Drainage Ditch Covering (ft)	X		A fabricated rigid or semi-rigid cover installed over a drainage ditch.

Appendix B

Emergency Watershed Program

Background

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) administers the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program. This program responds to emergencies created by natural disasters. It is not necessary for a national emergency to be declared for an area to be eligible for assistance. The program is designed to help people and conserve natural resources by relieving imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences. All projects undertaken, with the exception of the purchase of floodplain easements, must have a project sponsor in addition to NRCS. EWP work is not limited to any one set of prescribed measures because case-by-case investigations are done to fit each situation.

Definitions of Two Categories of Emergency Funding

1. Recovery Measure: Actions that restore the natural resources to either a stable or pre-disaster condition, and will not cause increased adverse impacts to the landscape. Recovery measures are required to be completed within (220) day of receiving EWP funding. Often the ongoing threat of further damage means that there is urgency to complete in under 220 days if possible.

2. Exigency: Situations that demand immediate action to avoid potential loss of life and property. This includes situations where, if action is not taken immediately and a subsequent natural disaster event were to occur within a few hours or days, it could compound the impairment, cause new damages, or cause loss of life. NRCS has ten (10) days for exigency situations to complete the emergency measures once funding has been placed into the drawing account.

Program Administration and Section 106 Review for EWP

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) assistance may be made available when sudden watershed impairment occurs that creates an imminent threat to life or property, as determined by the State Conservationist (STC). The EWP Program provides recovery assistance consisting of emergency measures for repair and restoration of eligible locations.

Exigency situations occur rarely in Washington. For these situations NRCS Washington State shall follow the procedures outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.12(b)(2) where NRCS notifies The Council, SHPO/THPO, and Indian tribe(s) asking them to comment within 7 days, or, in special situations, within the time available.

Most commonly, EWP is used for recovery situations where emergency recovery measures are needed to relieve imminent hazards to life and property. Imminent refers to a subsequent natural occurrence of the same intensity or less that would cause significant damage to property and/or threaten human life.

With the urgency of action in mind, the following most common EWP actions have been determined to have a low probability of affecting historic properties when NRCS takes the actions described:

- **Installation of berms with minimal surface prep** when there are no known sites. NRCS will have a qualified archaeologist check location before installation. Monitoring report to consultation partners to follow.
- **Opening of blocked channel and/or sheet washed flood deposits.** Although work is slated to stay within flood disturbed areas, an archaeologist would do a precheck and monitor during work to ensure sterile intact areas that could contain sites are not impacted. This would include location for depositing spoils from the channel cleaning. Monitoring report to consultation partners to follow.
- **Obtaining gravel or rock sources.** If using a commercial source, or if using a private pit when there is sufficient stockpiled gravel already available, no further consultation or survey needed. New pit excavations on private land would not be included here.
- **Other Appendix A items used in NRCS non-emergency work but also fit emergency needs** such as seeding or handling of blown down trees.

For activities not fitting the above list of the most common EWP activities, NRCS requests review of EWP recovery action requests by consultation partners within 10 working days.

**APPENDIX C
GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT**

USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
NHL(s)	National Historic Landmark(s)
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NHO	Native Hawaiian Organization
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
FPO	Federal Preservation Officer (Federal Preservation Officer)
SPO	Senior Policy Official (NRCS)
NHQ	National Headquarters (NHQ)
APE	Area of Potential Effect—from ACHP regulations 36 CFR Part 800
CRS	Cultural Resources Specialist (NRCS—meets Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards, generally an archaeologist or historian)
EWP	Emergency Watershed Program (NRCS program)

**APPENDIX D
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