

**Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Application Ranking Summary  
FY17 Cropland - Upper San Joaquin**

**National Priorities Addressed**

Issue Questions	Point(s)
If the application is for development of a Conservation Activity Plan (CAP), the agency will assign significant ranking priority and conservation benefit by answering "Yes" to the following question. Answering "Yes" to question 1a will result in the application being awarded the maximum amount of points that can be earned for the national priority category.	
1. a. Is the program application to support the development of a Conservation Activity Plan (CAP)? If answer is "Yes", do not answer any other national level questions. If answer is "No", proceed with evaluation to address the remaining questions in this section.	250
Water Quality Degradation – Will the proposed project improve water quality by: (select all that apply)	
2. a. Implementing the practices in a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)?	15
2. b. Implementing the practices in a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP)?	10
2. c. Reducing impacts from sediment, nutrients, salinity, or pesticides on land adjoining a designated "impaired water body" (TMDL, 303d listed waterbody, or other State designation)?	10
2. d. Reducing the impacts from sediment, nutrients, salinity, or pesticides in a "non-impaired water body"?	10
2. e. Implementing practices that improve water quality through animal mortality and carcass management?	10
Water Conservation – Will the proposed project conserve water by: (select all that apply)	
3. a. Implementing irrigation practices that reduce aquifer overdraft.	15
3. b. Implementing irrigation practices that reduce on-farm water use?	10
3. c. Implementing practices in an area where the applicant participates in a geographically established or watershed-wide project?	10
3. d. Implementing practices that reduce on-farm water use as a result of changing to crops with lower water consumptive use, the rotation of crops, or the modification of cultural operations?	10
Air Quality - Will the proposed project improve air quality by: (select all that apply)	
4. a. Meeting on-farm regulatory requirements relating to air quality or proactively avoid the need for regulatory measures?	10
4. b. Implementing practices that reduce on-farm emissions of particulate matter (PM2.5, PM10)?	10
4. c. Implementing practices that reduce on-farm generated greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O)?	10
4. d. Implementing practices that increase on-farm carbon sequestration?	10
Soil Health:- Will the proposed project improve soil health by: (select all that apply)	
5. a. Reduce erosion to tolerable limits (Soil "T")?	10
5. b. Increasing organic matter and carbon content, and improving soil tilth and structure?	10
Wildlife Habitat – Will the proposed project improve wildlife habitat by: (select all that apply)	

6. a. Implementing practices benefitting threatened and endangered, at-risk, candidate, or species of concern.	10
6. b. Implementing practices that retain wildlife and plant habitat on land exiting the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or other set-aside program?	10
6. c. Implementing practices benefitting honey bee populations or other pollinators?	10
6. d. Implementing land-based practices that improve habitat for aquatic wildlife?	10
Plant and Animal Communities: Will the proposed project improve plant and animal communities by: (select all that apply)	
7. a. Implementing practices that result in the management control of noxious or invasive plant species on non-cropland?	10
7. b. Implementing practice in an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM)?	10
Energy Conservation– Will the proposed project reduce energy use by: (select all that apply)	
8. a. Reducing on-farm energy consumption?	10
8. b. Implementing practice(s) identified in an approved AgEMP or energy audit, which meet ASABE S612 criteria?	10
Business Lines – Will the practices to be scheduled in the “EQIP Plan of Operations” result in:	
9. a. Enhancement of existing conservation practice(s) or conservation systems already in place at the time the application is received?	10
<b>State Issues Addressed</b>	
<b>Issue Questions</b>	<b>Point(s)</b>
State Category One Ranking Criteria – Conservation Activity Plan If the application is for development of a Conservation Activity Plan (CAP), the agency will assign significant ranking priority and conservation benefit by answering “Yes” to the following question. Answering “Yes” to question 1a will result in the application being awarded the maximum amount of points that can be earned for the state priority category.	
1. a. Is the program application to support the development of a Conservation Activity Plan (CAP)? If answer is “Yes”, do not answer any other state level questions. If answer is “No”, proceed with evaluation to address the remaining questions in this section.	250
State Category Two Ranking Criteria – SOIL EROSION: Sheet and Rill Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations promotes soil health and reduces sheet and rill erosion, as estimated by RUSLE2; and, includes a combination of vegetative and management practices such as residue and tillage management, cover crop, or conservation crop rotation where erosion is estimated at – (Select “Yes” to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
2. a. Greater than 2T; after treatment estimated soil loss will not exceed T.	20
2. b. Less than 2T; after treatment estimated soil loss will not exceed T.	5
State Category Three Ranking Criteria – SOIL EROSION: Wind Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations may include practices such as windbreak/shelterbelt establishment, windbreak/shelterbelt renovation or herbaceous wind barriers; or, may include practices that promote soil health such as residue and tillage management, cover crop, or conservation crop rotation. Treatment will reduce wind erosion as estimated by WEPS by – (Select “Yes” to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
3. a. Greater than 50 percent; and, total annual soil loss is estimated to not exceed T after treatment.	20

3. b. 20 to 49 percent; and, total annual soil loss is estimated to not exceed T after treatment.	10
3. c. Less than 20 percent; and, total annual soil loss is estimated to not exceed T after treatment.	5
State Category Four Ranking Criteria – SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION: Organic Matter Depletion (Select "Yes" to All Applicable Answers)	
4. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations results in a STIR value reduced from a conventional tillage value to 20 or less. (If 'Yes' to 4.a. then 4.b. must be 'No').	40
4. b. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations results in a STIR value is reduced from a conventional tillage value to 80 or less. (If 'Yes' to 4.b. then 4.c. must be 'No').	35
4. c. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations results in SCI increased from a negative value to a positive value.	30
4. d. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes cover crops during times in the crop rotation that are seasonally fallowed, or when a cash crop is normally planted.	30
State Category Five Ranking Criteria – WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excess Nutrients in Surface Water The Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List is found at the State Water Resources Control Board website: <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml</a> (Select "Yes, if applicable)	
5. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will minimize the transport of nutrients to a surface waterbody on the 303(d) list for the pollutant category, "Nutrients," where an existing pathway to the surface water exists; and, conservation treatment includes managem	15
State Category Six Ranking Criteria – WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excess Nutrients in Groundwater The California State Water Resources Control Board map, "Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Areas and High Use Groundwater Basins," map is available at: <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/gama/docs/hydro_areas.pdf">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/gama/docs/hydro_areas.pdf</a> Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes management practice(s) and the treatment area is located within: (Select "Yes" to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
6. a. A Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Area.	10
6. b. A High Use Ground Water Basin Area, but not a Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Area.	5
State Category Seven Ranking Criteria – WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Pesticides Transported to Surface Water NRCS Agronomy Technical Note 5 (February 2011) is found at: <a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1043138.pdf">www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1043138.pdf</a> (Select "Yes" to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
7. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes any combination of NRCS conservation practices or IPM techniques from NRCS Agronomy Technical Note 5, Tables 1 and 2 (February 2011) that results in a reduction of the WIN-PST surface water hazard rating for at least one pesticide to 'Low' or 'Very Low' and adoption of a Year-Round University of California Integrated Pest Management (UC IPM), when available for the crop or other comparable protocol.	15
7. b. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes any combination of NRCS conservation practices or IPM techniques from NRCS Agronomy Technical Note 5, Tables 1 and 2 (February 2011) that results in a reduction of the WIN-PST surface water hazard rating to 'Low' or 'Very Low' for at least one pesticide.	10

<p>State Category Eight Ranking Criteria – WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excessive Sediment in Surface Water The Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program website:  <a href="http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/agriculture/">http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/agriculture/</a> The Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List is found at the State Water Resources Control Board website:  <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml</a>  (Select "Yes" to All Applicable Answers)</p>	
<p>8. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will minimize and mitigate water quality impacts associated with sediments in runoff water from the treatment unit to a surface water body on the 303(d) list for the pollutant category 'Sediments' or to a surface water body under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program.</p>	15
<p>8. b. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes vegetative practices to minimize the potential of sediment delivery into a surface water body.</p>	15
<p>8. c. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes structural practices to minimize the potential of sediment delivery into a surface water body.</p>	15
<p>State Category Nine Ranking Criteria – INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE: Habitat Degradation Food, Water, Cover/Shelter, Habitat Continuity/Space  Evaluated using either the Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) or Pollinator Habitat Assessment (PHA). The 'planned' assessment score must be greater than or equal to 0.5 (<math>\geq 0.5</math>) for the WHEG or greater than or equal to 90 points (<math>\geq 90</math> points) for the PHA.  (Select "Yes" to One Answer Only, if applicable)</p>	
<p>9. a. Fish or wildlife habitat improvements in the EQIP schedule of operations directly benefit Federal or State threatened, endangered, rare, proposed, candidate, fully protected and selected species (selected species included: Tricolored blackbird, Western burrowing owl, Foothill yellow-legged frog, Steelhead, Western pond turtle and pollinators) and the WHEG or PHA the 'planned assessment score is met.</p>	10
<p>9. b. Fish or wildlife habitat improvements in the EQIP schedule of operations directly benefit habitat for Species of Special Concern (as identified in Section II under Special Environmental Concerns) animals and the WHEG or PHA the 'planned assessment score is met.</p>	5
<p>State Category Ten Ranking Criteria – INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE: Farming/Ranching and Field Operations  (Select "Yes," if applicable).</p>	
<p>10. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations results in implementation of farming, ranching, and field operations practices that result in at least 10 percent reduction in energy use. Practices include those that state "reduce energy use" in the purpose section of the standard.</p>	15

Local Issues Addressed	
Issue Questions	Point(s)
Does the EQIP schedule of operations include ONLY non-structural conservation practices to address soil health resource concerns?	
1. If 'Yes', then ONLY local ranking criteria categories 3, 4 and 5 are applicable to the application ranking; and, do not answer any other local ranking criteria categories 'Yes'.	0
Does the EQIP schedule of operations include structural practices?	
2. If 'Yes', then ONLY local ranking criteria categories 6-19 are applicable to the application ranking; and, do not answer local ranking criteria categories 3, 4 or 5 if 'Yes'.	0
Local Category Three - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION: Compaction Compaction has been identified as a resource concern as determined by the following methods: the Soil Quality Test Kit, Penetrometer, pin-flag test or observation of soil and/or plant condition, and conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will result in: (Select "Yes," if applicable)	
3. a. Implementation of one or more practices to physically break up a compacted layer or reduce soil compacting activities, such as, (329) Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till, (324) Deep Tillage (not more than once every 5 years), or (340) Cover Crop, etc.	150
Local Category Four - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION: Organic Matter Depletion Soil organic matter is assessed through the Soil Condition Index (SCI) score. (Select "Yes," to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
4. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations increases a Soil Condition Index (SCI) score from a negative score to a positive score.	200
4. b. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations increases SCI and includes at least one of the following: Cover Crop, Mulch, Residue and Tillage Management, Conservation Crop Rotation or Conservation Cover.	150
Local Category Five - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION: Concentration of Salts and Other Chemicals Evidence of saline soil conditions are evident such as white crusting or streaking on the soil surface, poor soil structure and infiltration, presence of salt tolerant weeds, and/or electroconductivity (EC) values that reduce productivity or limit desired use. (Select "Yes," if applicable)	
5. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations implements a management plan utilizing NRCS conservation practice, such as, 610 - Salinity and Sodic Soil Management, 449-Irrigation Water Management, 328 - Conservation Crop Rotation and 590 - Nutrient Management, to address concentration of salts.	50
Local Category Six - SOIL EROSION: Sheet and Rill Soil loss tolerance, T, is based on soil type. (Select "Yes" to All Applicable Answers)	
6. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will reduce soil detachment related to irrigation runoff.	20
6. b. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will result in storm water-induced erosion that is currently greater than T being reduced to less than or equal to T.	10
Local Category Seven - SOIL EROSION: Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shorelines or Water Conveyance Channels (Select "Yes," if applicable)	

7. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will reduce soil loss on channel banks where current agricultural management activities are impacting streambank stability and integrity.	15
Local Category Eight - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION: Compaction Compaction has been identified as a resource concern as determined by the following methods: the Soil Quality Test Kit, Penetrometer, pin-flag test or observation of soil and/or plant condition, and conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will result in: (Select "Yes," if applicable)	
8. a. Implementation of one or more practices to physically break up a compacted layer or reduce soil compacting activities, such as, (329) Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till, (324) Deep Tillage (not more than once every 5 years), or (340) Cover Crop, etc.	15
Local Category Nine - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION: Organic Matter Depletion Soil organic matter is assessed through the Soil Condition Index (SCI) score. (Select "Yes," to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
9. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations increases a Soil Condition Index (SCI) score from a negative score to a positive score.	15
9. b. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations increases SCI and includes at least one of the following: Cover Crop, Mulch, Residue and Tillage Management, Conservation Crop Rotation or Conservation Cover.	10
Local Category Ten - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION: Concentration of Salts and Other Chemicals Evidence of saline soil conditions are evident such as white crusting or streaking on the soil surface, poor soil structure and infiltration, presence of salt tolerant weeds, and/or electroconductivity (EC) values that reduce productivity or limit desired use. (Select "Yes," if applicable)	
10. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations implements a management plan utilizing NRCS conservation practice, such as, 610 - Salinity and Sodic Soil Management, 449-Irrigation Water Management, 328 - Conservation Crop Rotation and 590 - Nutrient Management, to address concentration of salts.	5
Local Category Eleven - INSUFFICIENT WATER: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water California Irrigation Water Savings Tool found in the California eFOTG Section 1, Resource Assessment Tools. Conservation treatment includes implementation of IWM and/or an irrigation system improvement (does not include water conveyances to the field) that results in a water savings of: (Select "Yes" to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
11. a. 45 or greater acre/inch per acre per year	30
11. b. 44 to 44.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	29
11. c. 41 to 43.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	28
11. d. 38 to 40.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	27
11. e. 35 to 37.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	26
11. f. 32 to 34.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	25
11. g. 31 to 31.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	24
11. h. 30 to 30.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	23
11. i. 29 to 29.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	22
11. j. 28 to 28.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	21
11. k. 27 to 27.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	20

11. l. 26 to 26.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	19
11. m. 25 to 25.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	18
11. n. 24 to 24.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	17
11. o. 23 to 23.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	16
11. p. 22 to 22.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	15
11. q. 21 to 21.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	14
11. r. 20 to 20.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	13
11. s. 19 to 19.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	12
11. t. 18 to 18.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	11
11. u. 17 to 17.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	10
11. v. 16 to 16.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	9
11. w. 15 to 15.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	8
11. x. 14 to 14.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	7
11. y. 13 to 13.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	6
11. z. 12 to 12.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	5
11. za. 11 to 11.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	4
11. zb. 10 to 10.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	3
11. zc. 9 to 9.99 acre/inch per acre per year.	2
11. zd. 8 or less acre/inch per acre per year.	1
Local Category Twelve - INSUFFICIENT WATER: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water California Irrigation Water Savings Tool found in the California eFOTG Section 1, Resource Assessment Tools. Conservation treatment includes improving an irrigation water conveyance, delivering water to one or more fields, (does not apply to conveyances solely for on-field distribution which are covered by the irrigation system improvement criteria). Resulting water savings of: (Select "Yes" to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
12. a. 20 to 15 percent water savings.	5
12. b. 14 to 10 percent water savings.	4
12. c. 9 to 5 percent water savings.	3
12. d. 4 percent of less water savings.	2
Local Category Thirteen - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excess Nutrients in Surface Water Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations – (Select "Yes" to All Applicable Answers)	
13. a. Result in development and implementation of a nutrient management plan according to NRCS conservation practice standard, 590 – Nutrient Management, to reduce the potential for off-site transport of nutrients to surface water.	20
13. b. Result in implementation of vegetative practice(s) that will reduce the potential for nutrients to enter surface water.	10
13. c. Results in implementation of residue and tillage management, cover crop, and/or conservation crop rotation conservation practices to improve soil health. Practices will increase surface water infiltration in turn reduce runoff that carries nutrients in surface water.	10
13. d. Result in the installation of a tailwater recovery system that will reduce the potential for nutrients to enter surface water.	15
13. e. Reduce the potential for nutrients to enter a surface water body on the 303(d) list for the pollutant category 'Nutrients.'	20

Local Category Fourteen - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excess Nutrients in Groundwater Natural or human induced nutrients, including animal and other wastes, are observed to degrade or have the potential to degrade, groundwater quality when applied to cropland. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes management practices that minimize the amount of nutrients/organic material moving below the root zone; management practices may include NRCS conservation practice, 590 - Nutrient Management and/or 449 - Irrigation Water Management. The hydrologic soil group for the treatment unit is predominately: (Select "Yes" to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
14. a. A, soils with high infiltration rates.	20
14. b. B, soils with moderate infiltration rates.	15
14. c. C, soils with slow infiltration rates, and/or D, soils with very slow infiltration rates.	10
Local Category Fifteen - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Pesticides Transported to Surface Water The Windows Pesticide Screening Tool (Win-PST) hazard rating is greater than 'Low' for the treatment unit and mitigation is needed. NRCS Agronomy Technical Note 5 (February 2011) is found at: <a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1043138.pdf">www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1043138.pdf</a> Conservation treatment includes any combination of NRCS conservation practices or IPM techniques from NRCS Agronomy Technical Note 5, Tables 1 and 2 (February 2011) that results in a reduction of the Win-PST pesticide hazard rating for surface water to 'Low' or 'Very Low' for at least one pesticide, and – (Select "Yes" to All Applicable Answers)	
15. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes mitigation measure(s) outlined in NRCS Agronomy Technical Note No. 5 to be implemented according to NRCS conservation practice standard, 595 - Integrated Pest Management. Mitigation measures may include techniques such as changing the timing of application, product substitution, or using precision application equipment.	25
15. b. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations results in development and implementation of an irrigation water management plan according to NRCS conservation practice standard, 449 –Irrigation Water Management, where irrigation runoff is identified as a pathway for pesticide loss.	10
15. c. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations results in irrigation system upgrade that will reduce runoff and/or tailwater, where irrigation runoff is identified as a pathway for pesticide loss. Examples include adoption of subsurface drip irrigation in fields that were previously furrow irrigated; or installing a sprinkler system in an orchard that was previously flood irrigated.	15
15. c. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will establish vegetative practice(s) to filter surface water runoff entering a waterway such as an intermittent or perennial stream, irrigation canal or drain; in-field irrigation conveyances are not considered waterways.	10
15. d. Reduce the potential for pesticides to enter a surface water body on the 303(d) list for the pollutant category 'Pesticides'.	20
15. e. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will reduce the potential for pesticides to enter a surface water body or wetland complex not on the 303(d) list for the pollutant category 'Pesticides'.	15
Local Category Sixteen - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excessive Sediment in Surface Water (Select "Yes" to All Applicable Answers)	

16. a. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will reduce off-site transport of suspended sediment during winter storm events to a surface water body or wetland complex where an existing pathway to the waterbody exists.	20
16. b. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will reduce off-site transport of suspended sediment during irrigation events to a surface water body or wetland complex where an existing pathway to the waterbody exists.	15
16. c. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will result in all of the following: 1) elimination of tillage operations for irrigation purposes: 2) year-round vegetative soil cover is maintained and 3) vegetative diversity is enhanced.	10
Local Category Seventeen - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excessive Sediment in Surface Water The Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List is found at the State Water Resources Control Board website: <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml</a> Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will reduce water quality impacts associated with turbidity in runoff water from the treatment unit: (Select "Yes" to Only One Answer, if applicable)	
17. a. To a surface water body on the 303(d) list for the pollutant category 'Sediment'.	20
17. b. To a surface water body or wetland complex.	15
Local Category Eighteen - INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE: Habitat Degradation Food, Water, Cover/Shelter, Habitat Continuity/Space is evaluated using the following assessment protocols: Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) or Pollinator Habitat Assessment (PHA). (Select "Yes" to All Applicable Answers)	
18. a. Riparian Zone: As documented in the Conservation Plan, the conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will improve the riparian zone that directly benefits fish or wildlife, where the riparian WHEG 'planned' worksheet is greater or equal to 0.5 ( $\geq 0.5$ ).	10
18. b. Multiple Habitat Types: As documented in the Conservation Plan, the conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations will improve multiple habitat types that directly benefits fish or wildlife, improving habitat elements for both upland/riparian, based on the appropriate WHEG that benefit both terrestrial and aquatic habitats and species. The score on the WHEG worksheet for the Land Use/Cover Type is greater than or equal to 0.5 ( $\geq 0.5$ )	5
18. c. Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes a fish screen that will eliminate entrainment of fish into the water delivery system (pipe or ditch) on a native fish-bearing stream where life history stages susceptible to entrainment are present concurrent with water diversions seasonally or year round.	10
Local Category Nineteen - INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE: Farming/ Ranching Practices and Field Operations Conservation treatment in the EQIP schedule of operations includes conservation practices that will result in: (Select "Yes" to One Answer Only, if applicable)	
19. a. At least 30 percent or greater reduction in energy use.	5
19. b. At least 20 percent reduction in energy use.	4
19. c. At least 10 percent reduction in energy use.	2