

WSCC Archeologist's Reviewed Exemptions for Conservation Districts

(Dec 14 2015)

The conservation practices listed in the "Archeologist Reviewed Exemptions for Conservation Districts" table below have been determined to have a potential to cause effects to cultural resources and therefore should always be referred to a professional archeologist for review. The reviewing professional archeologist should consider the following exempt conditions to assist them in determining if a proposed project could be recommended (to the appropriate conservation district) to be exempt from further cultural resource review.

EXEMPT CONDITIONS

-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 the very low to moderate probability using the DAHP predictive model.

-Flood damage repairs to roads, bridges, water control structures, or dams when the facility is not of historic significance in the rehabilitation is to the previously disturbed area.

-In stream structures that do not involve ground disturbance activities.

-Removal of modern dumps (less than 50 years old) not associated with historic properties.

-Removal of non-historic structures or buildings less than 50 years old where there will be no ground disturbance.

-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 the structures will exceed previous disturbance, an archaeologist will do an archaeological review on a case-by-case basis and send this information and recommendations via letter to consultation partners for their review and comment. Historic property inventory (HPI) forms will be prepared if the culvert, roads, cattle guards, or water control structures are eligible on their own under one of the national register criteria.

-In forest lands where pruning and thinning of pre-commercial sized trees is undertaken using hand loppers, chainsaws, or hand saws 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 are utilized unless over frozen ground with protective snow cover. Other vehicles (such as ATVs or pickups) may be used to access or transport prunings as they will have minimal impact to the surface.

NOTE: Conservation practice is a specific treatment, such as structural or vegetative in nature, or a management technique, commonly used to meet specific needs in planning and implementing conservation, for which standards and specifications have been developed.

Conservation activity is a general category of undertakings not otherwise covered under conservation practices.

List of Professional Archeologist Reviewed Exemptions for Conservation Districts

(Dec 14, 2015)

These Conservation Activities/Practices requires a Professional Archeologist's review to determine: if **Exempt** (by meeting the exempt conditions shown above) **OR** if **Consultation is needed**.

Code	Conservation Practice/Activity	DESCRIPTION
202	Edge-of-Field Water Quality Monitoring– System Installation (Interim Practice)	This conservation activity standard addresses the system installation associated with edge-of-field water quality monitoring.
309	Agrichemical Handling Facility (No.)	A facility with an impervious surface to provide an environmentally safe area for the handling of on-farm agrichemicals.
310	Bedding (Ac.)	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.)	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.)	A waste storage impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout, or by fabricating a structure.
316	Animal Mortality Facility (No.)	An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses for routine and catastrophic mortality events.
317	Composting Facility (No.)	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 (Cubic Yards)	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.

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319	On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility (No.)	A permanent facility designed to provide secondary containment of oil and petroleum products used on-farm.
320	Irrigation Canal or Lateral (Ft.)	A permanent channel constructed to convey irrigation water from the source of supply to one or more irrigated areas.
324	Deep Tillage (Ac.)	Performing tillage operations below the normal tillage depth to modify adverse physical or chemical properties of a soil.
326	Clearing and Snagging (Ft.)	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.)	Establishing and maintaining permanent vegetative cover.
331	Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops (Ac.)	Planting orchards, vineyards, or small fruits so that all cultural operations are done on the contour.
332	Contour Buffer Strips (Ac.)	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.
348	Dam, Diversion (No)	A structure built to divert all or part of the water from a waterway or a stream.
350	Sediment Basin (No)	A basin constructed with an engineered outlet, formed by an embankment or excavation or a combination of the two.
356	Dike (Ft)	A barrier constructed of earth or manufactured materials.
359	Waste Treatment Lagoon (No.)	A waste treatment impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout.
360	Waste Facility Closure (No.)	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.)	A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side.
366	Anaerobic Digester (No.)	A component of a waste management system that provides biological treatment in the absence of oxygen.

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378	Pond (No)	A water impoundment made by constructing an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout.
382	Fence (Ft.)	A constructed barrier to animals or people.
388	Irrigation Field Ditch (Ft.)	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.
393	Filter Strip (Ac.)	A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow.
394	Firebreak (Ft.)	A permanent or temporary strip of bare or vegetated land planned to retard fire.
395	Stream Habitat Improvement and Management (Ac.)	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.)	Modification or removal of barriers that restrict or impede movement or migration of fish or other aquatic organisms.
397	Aquaculture Ponds (Ac)	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 and ft ³)	A channel or tank with a continuous flow of water constructed or used for high-density fish production.
402	Dam (No & Ac-ft)	An artificial barrier that can impound water for one or more beneficial purposes.
410	Grade Stabilization Structure (No)	A grade stabilization structure is a structure used to control the grade in natural or constructed channels.
412	Grassed Waterway (Ac.)	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.

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423	Hillside Ditch (Ft)	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.
430	Irrigation Pipeline	A pipeline and appurtenances installed to convey water for storage or application, as part of an irrigation water system.
432	Dry Hydrant (No.)	A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into water source that permits the withdrawal of water by suction.
436	Irrigation Reservoir (No & Ac-ft)	An irrigation water storage structure made by constructing a dam, embankment, pit, or tank.
441	Irrigation System, Microirrigation (No. and Ac.)	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	Sprinkler System (No. and Ac.)	A distribution system that applies water by means of nozzles operated under pressure.
443	Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface (No. and Ac.)	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)	An irrigation system designed to collect, store, and convey irrigation tailwater and/or rainfall runoff for reuse in irrigation.
453	Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment (No & Ac)	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)	Control of acid or otherwise toxic aqueous discharge from abandoned coal mines or coal-mine waste.
457	Mine Shaft & Adit Closing (No)	Closure of underground mine openings by filling, plugging, capping, installing barriers, gating or fencing.
460	Land Clearing (Ac.)	Removing trees, stumps, and other vegetation from wooded areas to achieve a conservation objective.
462	Precision Land Forming (Ac.)	Reshaping the surface of land to planned grades.

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464	Irrigation Land Leveling (Ac.)	Reshaping the surface of land to be irrigated, to planned lines and grades.
466	Land Smoothing (Ac.)	Land smoothing is removing irregularities on the land surface.
468	Lined Waterway or Outlet (Ft)	A waterway or outlet having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, synthetic turf reinforcement fabrics, or other permanent material.
472	Access Control (Ac.)	The temporary or permanent exclusion of animals, people, vehicles, and/or equipment from an area.
482	Mole Drain (Ft)	An underground conduit constructed by pulling a bullet-shaped cylinder through the soil.
500	Obstruction Removal (Ac.)	Removal and disposal of buildings, structures, other works of improvement, vegetation, debris or other materials.
512	Forage and Biomass Planting (Ac.)	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production.
516	Livestock Pipeline (Ft.)	A pipeline and appurtenances installed to convey water for livestock or wildlife.
527	Karst Sinkhole Treatment (No.)	The treatment of sinkholes in karst areas to reduce contamination of groundwater resources, and/or to improve farm safety.
533	Pumping Plant (No.)	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)	Reclamation of land and water areas adversely affected by past mining activities.
548	Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment (Ac.) (548) (3/03)	Modifying physical soil and/or plant conditions with mechanical tools by treatments such as pitting, contour furrowing, and chiseling, ripping or subsoiling.
555	Rock Barrier (Ft.)	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.
558	Roof Runoff Structure (No.)	A structure that will collect, control and convey precipitation runoff from a roof.

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560	Access Road (Ft.)	An access road is an established route for equipment and vehicles.
561	Heavy Use Area Protection (Ac.)	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.)	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.)	Recreation Land Grading and Shaping is reshaping the surface of the land to support recreational landuse.
568	Trails and Walkways (Ft.)	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.
570	Stormwater Runoff Control (No. and Ac.)	Controlling the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff.
572	Spoil Spreading (Ac.)	Disposal of surplus excavated materials.
574	Spring Development (No)	Collection of water from springs or seeps to provide for livestock and wildlife.
575	Trails and Walkways (Ft.)	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.)	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.)	Treatment(s) used to stabilize and protect banks of streams or constructed channels, and shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries.
582	Open Channel (Ft)	Constructing or improving a channel either natural or artificial, in which water flows with a free surface.
584	Channel Bed Stabilization	Measure(s) used to stabilize the bed or bottom of a channel.

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587	Structure for Water Control (No.)	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.
600	Terrace (Ft)	An earth embankment, or a combination ridge and channel, constructed across the field slope.

606	Subsurface Drain (Ft.)	A conduit installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey excess water.
607	Surface Drainage, Field Ditch (Ft.)	A graded ditch for collecting excess water in a field.
608	Surface Drainage, Main or Lateral (Ft)	An open drainage ditch constructed to a designed cross section, alignment and grade.
609	Surface Roughening (Ac.)	Performing tillage operations that create random roughness of the soil surface.
610	Salinity & Sodic Soil Management (Ac.)	Management of land, water and plants to reduce accumulations of salts and/or sodium on the soil surface and in the crop rooting zone.
614	Watering Facility (No.)	A watering facility is a means of providing drinking water to livestock or wildlife.
620	Underground Outlet (Ft)	A conduit or system of conduits installed beneath the surface of the ground to convey surface water to a suitable outlet.
630	Vertical Drain (No)	A well, pipe, pit, or bore in porous, underground strata into which drainage water can be discharged without contaminating groundwater resources.
632	Waste Separation Facility (No.)	A filtration or screening device, settling tank, settling basin, or settling channel used to partition solids and/or nutrients from a waste stream.
634	Waste Transfer (No)	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)	An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment.
636	Water Harvesting Catchment (No.)	A facility for collecting and storing runoff from precipitation.

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638	Water and Sediment Control Basin (No)	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)	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.)	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.)	Restoring, conserving, and managing unique or diminishing native terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
646	Shallow Water Development and Management (Ac.)	The inundation of lands to provide habitat for fish and/or wildlife.
654	Road / Trail / Landing Closure and Treatment (Ft)	The closure, decommissioning, or abandonment of roads, trails, and/or landings and associated treatment to achieve conservation objectives.
655	Forest Trails and Landings (Ac.)	A temporary or infrequently used route, path or cleared area.
656	Constructed Wetland (Ac.)	An artificial ecosystem with hydrophytic vegetation for water treatment.
657	Wetland Restoration (Ac)	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)	The creation of a wetland on a site location that was historically non-wetland.
659	Wetland Enhancement (Ac.)	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.
666	Forest Stand Improvement (Ac.)	The manipulation of species composition, stand structure and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation.

