



# Ranking Pool Report

**Ranking Pool:** FY'24 OR ACEP-WRE General

**Program:** ACEP-WRE

**Pool Status:** Active

**States:** OR (Admin)

**Template:** FY 2023 ACEP-WRE General **Template Status:** Active

**Last Modified By:** Eric Moeggenberg

**Last Modified:** 06/22/2023

## Land Uses and Modifiers

Land Use	Grazed	Wildlife	Irrigated	Hayed	Drained	Organic	Water Feature	Protected	Urban	Aquaculture
Crop	--	x	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest	--	x	--	N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--
Range	--	x	N/A	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	--
Pasture	--	x	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water	N/A	x	N/A	N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--
Other Rural Land	--	x	--	N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--
Associated Ag Land	--	x	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	--

## Resource Concern Categories

Categories			
Category	Min %	Default %	Max %
Aquatic habitat	10	15	80
Concentrated erosion	0	5	70
Degraded plant condition	0	10	70
Field pesticide loss	0	5	70
Field sediment, nutrient and pathogen loss	0	5	70
Fire management	0	2	5
Long term protection of land	10	10	80
Pest pressure	0	5	70
Salt losses to water	0	3	5
Source water depletion	0	5	70
Storage and handling of pollutants	0	5	70
Terrestrial habitat	10	15	80
Weather resilience	0	10	20
Wind and water erosion	0	5	15

## Aquatic habitat

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms	50	67	100
Elevated water temperature	0	33	50

## Concentrated erosion

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Bank erosion from streams, shorelines or water conveyance channels	0	70	100
Classic gully erosion	0	15	50
Ephemeral gully erosion	0	15	50

## Degraded plant condition

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Plant productivity and health	0	50	100
Plant structure and composition	0	50	100

## Field pesticide loss

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Pesticides transported to groundwater	0	50	75
Pesticides transported to surface water	25	50	100

## Field sediment, nutrient and pathogen loss

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Nutrients transported to groundwater	0	35	100
Nutrients transported to surface water	0	28	100
Pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids or compost applications transported to groundwater	0	4	15
Pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids or compost applications transported to surface water	0	4	100
Sediment transported to surface water	0	29	100

## Fire management

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Wildfire hazard from biomass accumulation	100	100	100

## Long term protection of land

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Loss of functions and values	85	95	100
Threat of conversion	0	5	15

## Pest pressure

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Plant pest pressure	100	100	100

## Salt losses to water

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Salts transported to groundwater	0	50	100
Salts transported to surface water	0	50	100

## Source water depletion

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Groundwater depletion	25	40	60
Surface water depletion	40	60	75

## Storage and handling of pollutants

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Nutrients transported to groundwater	0	50	100
Nutrients transported to surface water	0	50	100
Petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants transported to groundwater	0	--	50
Petroleum, heavy metals and other pollutants transported to surface water	0	--	100

## Terrestrial habitat

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates	100	100	100

## Weather resilience

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Drifted snow	0	--	25
Naturally available moisture use	0	10	25
Ponding and flooding	0	45	100
Seasonal high water table	0	35	100
Seeps	0	10	25

## Wind and water erosion

Resource Concern	Min %	Default %	Max %
Sheet and rill erosion	0	85	100
Wind erosion	0	15	100

# Practices

Practice Name	Practice Code	Practice Type
Brush Management	314	Conservation Practices
Herbaceous Weed Treatment	315	Conservation Practices
Clearing and Snagging	326	Conservation Practices
Conservation Cover	327	Conservation Practices
Prescribed Burning	338	Conservation Practices
Cover Crop	340	Conservation Practices
Critical Area Planting	342	Conservation Practices
Dam, Diversion	348	Conservation Practices
Well Decommissioning	351	Conservation Practices
Dike and Levee	356	Conservation Practices
Diversion	362	Conservation Practices
Pond	378	Conservation Practices
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation	380	Conservation Practices
Fence	382	Conservation Practices
Fuel Break	383	Conservation Practices
Woody Residue Treatment	384	Conservation Practices
Field Border	386	Conservation Practices
Riparian Herbaceous Cover	390	Conservation Practices
Riparian Forest Buffer	391	Conservation Practices
Filter Strip	393	Conservation Practices
Firebreak	394	Conservation Practices
Stream Habitat Improvement and Management	395	Conservation Practices
Aquatic Organism Passage	396	Conservation Practices
Dam	402	Conservation Practices
Grade Stabilization Structure	410	Conservation Practices
Grassed Waterway	412	Conservation Practices

<b>Practice Name</b>	<b>Practice Code</b>	<b>Practice Type</b>
Wildlife Habitat Planting	420	Conservation Practices
Land Clearing	460	Conservation Practices
Land Smoothing	466	Conservation Practices
Access Control	472	Conservation Practices
Mulching	484	Conservation Practices
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation	490	Conservation Practices
Obstruction Removal	500	Conservation Practices
Pumping Plant	533	Conservation Practices
Range Planting	550	Conservation Practices
Drainage Water Management	554	Conservation Practices
Access Road	560	Conservation Practices
Trails and Walkways	575	Conservation Practices
Stream Crossing	578	Conservation Practices
Streambank and Shoreline Protection	580	Conservation Practices
Channel Bed Stabilization	584	Conservation Practices
Structure for Water Control	587	Conservation Practices
Nutrient Management	590	Conservation Practices
Pest Management Conservation System	595	Conservation Practices
Terrace	600	Conservation Practices
Subsurface Drain	606	Conservation Practices
Surface Roughening	609	Conservation Practices
Tree/Shrub Establishment	612	Conservation Practices
Underground Outlet	620	Conservation Practices
Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities	643	Conservation Practices
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management	644	Conservation Practices
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management	645	Conservation Practices
Shallow Water Development and Management	646	Conservation Practices


Practice Name	Practice Code	Practice Type
Early Successional Habitat Development-Mgt	647	Conservation Practices
Structures for Wildlife	649	Conservation Practices
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	650	Conservation Practices
Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment	654	Conservation Practices
Forest Trails and Landings	655	Conservation Practices
Constructed Wetland	656	Conservation Practices
Wetland Restoration	657	Conservation Practices
Wetland Creation	658	Conservation Practices
Wetland Enhancement	659	Conservation Practices
Forest Stand Improvement	666	Conservation Practices
Well Plugging	755	Interim Conservation Practices
Acquisition Process - Appraisal	LTAPA	Easements
Acquisition Process - Appraisal Update	LTAPAU	Easements
Acquisition Process - Boundary Survey	LTAPBS	Easements
Acquisition Process - Closing Services	LTAPCS	Easements
Acquisition Process - Environmental Database Records Search	LTAPERS	Easements
Acquisition Process - Full Phase I	LTAPFP1	Easements
Acquisition Process - Appraisal Technical Review First Review	LTAPTR1	Easements
Acquisition Process - Appraisal Technical Review Second Review	LTAPTR2	Easements
Acquisition Process - Title Search	LTAPTS	Easements
Long-Term Protection of Land - 30-Year Contract	LTP30YC	Easements
Long-Term Protection of Land - 30-Year Easement	LTP30YE	Easements
Long-Term Protection of Land - Maximum Duration Allowed by State Law	LTPMAS	Easements
Long-Term Protection of Land - Permanent Easement	LTPPE	Easements

## Ranking Weights

Factors	Algorithm	Allowable Min	Default	Allowable Max
Vulnerabilities	Default	10	15	50
Planned Practice Effects	Default	5	20	20
Resource Priorities	Default	20	35	70
Program Priorities	Default	15	30	30

Factors	Algorithm	Allowable Min	Default	Allowable Max
Efficiencies	Default	0	0	0

**Display Group: FY'23 OR ACEP WRE (Active) (Active)**

 An asterisk will be displayed to show that it is a conditional section or conditional question.

**Survey: Applicability Questions**

Section: Applicability		
Question	Answer Choices	Points
Is this an ACEP-WRE application that seeks to protect and restore wetlands through a 30-year or permanent conservation easement and has met Oregon workload priority to rank?	YES	--
	NO	--

**Survey: Category Questions**

Section: Category		
Question	Answer Choices	Points
Are the applications PLU's located in Oregon	YES	--
	NO	--

**Survey: Program Questions**

Section: Program Ranking Criteria		
Question	Answer Choices	Points
Easement Cost - Is there a voluntary landowner offer to accept a reduced easement value based on the compensation that the landowner would be entitled to for the enrollment type?	70 percent Fair Market Value, the GARC is 85 percent so reduce GARC by 15 percent.	10
	75 percent Fair Market Value, reduce GARC by 10 percent.	7
	80 percent Fair Market Value, reduce GARC by 5 percent.	5
	85 percent Fair Market Value, GARC, no landowner offer to reduce payment.	0
Restoration Cost -What is the total estimated restoration cost per acre that will be borne by NRCS per the preliminary restoration plan?	Less than \$500 per acre.	15
	\$500 to \$1500/acre.	10
	\$1500 to \$2500/acre.	7
	More than \$2500/acre .	3
	Restoration Cost -What is the total estimated restoration cost per acre that will be borne by NRCS per the preliminary restoration plan?	0

**Section: Program Ranking Criteria**

Question	Answer Choices	Points
Restoration Cost-Benefit - What is the cost per environmental benefit ratio? Restoration cost per acre divided by the Environmental Benefits points equals the Cost benefit ratio.	Less than 10	50
	10 to 20	25
	More than 20	0
Operation and Maintenance - What is the cost of monitoring, Operation and Maintenance, and management requirements needed to keep structural and vegetative practices functional? Consider deterioration and damage prevention, repair, and replacement, in addition to monitoring needs.	Minimal. Restoration designed to minimize Operation and Maintenance, and management costs and requirements; practices have low replacement cost, easy access, and/or infrequent maintenance requirements. Monitoring events will occur according to monitoring policy, typically 1 time every 5 years after restoration	75
	Moderate. Restoration requires a moderate degree of Operation and Maintenance and management costs during establishment period, with less frequent inputs thereafter. Monitoring requirements are more frequent due to level of oversight needed to ensure the CUAs, vegetation or structural conditions are within policy.	40
	High. Onsite or offsite conditions require high degree of Operation and Maintenance and management and repair costs, e.g. structures requiring significant maintenance after flood events, restoration requiring frequent water management, recurring treatment needed to address erosion and, or siltation, continual noxious weed reinfestation. Monitoring events must occur annually or easement conditions may decline due to lack of oversight.	0
Priority Areas - Are the PLUs within the boundary one of the Priority Geographic Regions Maps for WRE?	Project is located within a USFWS Recovery Zone in the Willamette Valley for T&E species.	20
	Project is located within a Lower Columbia River Priority Area	20
	Project located within a Highest Priority watershed for Oregon Coastal Coho	20
	Project is not located in a Priority Area, however it is included in a CIS, LRP, or is a property approved by STC to protect for unique circumstances.	5
	Project is not located in Priority Area, CIS, LRP, or approved by STC to protect, it is low ranking and should be deferred per Workload Prioritization Tool.	0
Project Complexity - what is the level of project complexity? Base the answer on prelim WRPO, consider inventory, plan, and design time, level of permitting, and NEPA, ESA, SHPO consultation requirements.	Very low, less than standard planning time and permits.	20
	Low, std planning time and permitting.	10
	Moderate, requires individual ESA consultation, sites over 1,000 acres, water rights adjustments.	5
	High, requires an EA or EIS	0



## Section: Program Ranking Criteria

Question	Answer Choices	Points
What is the project size? Consider connection to adjacent existing or enrolled WRE easements, if adjacent then consider the entire complex, if the easements will be restored together as a larger easement area.	Offered easement area is larger than 30 acres.	10
	Offered area is less than 30 acres.	0

## Survey: Resource Questions

## Section: Resource Ranking Criteria

Question	Answer Choices	Points
Restored Hydrology - Future Condition - What is the extent of hydrologic restoration relative to historic conditions? Percent of the Eligible Acres on which the hydrology will be restored to historic conditions suitable for the needs of the native wetland-dependent wildlife species that occurred in the area and appropriate for the wetland functions and values that existed prior to manipulation.	90 to 100 %	50
	75 to 89 %	30
	50 to 74 %	20
	Less than 50%	0
Altered Hydrology - Present Condition - What is the degree of hydrologic alteration? Use Certified Wetland Determination or wetland inventory, with input from Resource Soil Scientist and Wetlands Team, to estimate the degree of departure from original hydrology. Choose the category representing the majority of the Eligible Acres that will have hydrology restored. The more restored the property is the less FA/TA is required for restoration.	Original wetland hydrology is significantly degraded or modified. For example, functional ditches, dikes, diversions, and tiles are affecting the historic hydrology.	0
	Original wetland hydrology is moderately degraded or modified; or original wetland hydrology was previously restored. For example, functional, or partially functional, ditches, dikes, diversions, and tiles are affecting less than or equal to 50 percent of the Eligible Acres.	25
	Original wetland hydrology is relatively unmodified or previous hydrologic modifications have largely deteriorated such that historic hydrology is present.	50
Habitat for At-Risk Species - What species will benefit from the easement WRPO?	Offered acres have known use by State or Federally listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate species	10
	Offered acres will restore, enhance, or create habitat for use by State or Federally listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate species.	5
	None of the above.	0
Native Plant Communities - What percentage of the Total Easement Acres will return to a predominance of historic native vegetation after restoration? Acreage includes existing vegetation in the Other Eligible Acres land eligibility category, as well as those areas planted, seeded, or allowed to naturally revegetate. Consider the likelihood that easement sites will retain their habitat functions and values after the restoration is complete	90 - 100%	20
	75-89%	10
	50-74%	5
	Less than 50%	0
Habitat Diversity - Resiliency - What will the post-restoration condition be within the easement? Utilize the Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States, AKA Cowardin classes. Identify the habitat types in the Prelim WRPO and the plan must include those as existing or restored. Types inclu	3 or more types	10
	2 types	7
	1 type	3

## Section: Resource Ranking Criteria

Question	Answer Choices	Points
Adjacent Protected Habitat - What is the proximity of proposed easement to an existing protected area? For example: other conservation easement, USFWS refuge, State or locally managed wildlife areas. List the protected areas in the Prelim WRPO.	Adjacent	10
	Less than 1 mile	5
	1 - 5 miles	2
	More than 5 miles	0
Floodplain Connectivity - Resiliency - Will the post restoration conditions support a functioning floodplain with river or creek having access to the floodplain?	YES	10
	NO	0
Duration of Enrollment - What will be the permanence of restored habitat?	Permanent Easement	10
	30-year Easement or 30-year Contract	5
Water Quality - Will the protection and restoration of offered area result in a measurable amount of reduced transfer of pollutants, sediments, or nutrients to an adjacent water body which will result in an increase of water quality? Current production practices on the offered land are creating onsite or offsite environmental impacts that could be alleviated by easement acquisition and restoration. Support documentation must demonstrate what practices will cease that will result in measurable water quality improvements. Estimate of decreased sediment delivery if applicable.	YES	10
	NO	0
Carbon Sequestration - Will the restoration and management result in the establishment of permanent cover that will provide for long term carbon sequestration? For example, there will be minimal soil disturbance, no to infrequent burning, low inputs from equipment, and establishment of woody trees or permanent grass stands. Documentation is data that supports the restoration plan will result in carbon sequestration.	YES	10
	NO	0
Climate Resiliency - Will the protection and restoration provide for climate resiliency and will the site be able to be specifically monitored and managed for climate resiliency? For example, marshes or estuaries will be restored to provide habitat that will persist through Sea Level Rises.	YES	10
	NO	0