

## Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA

## § 610.14

surface cover, surface roughness, and soil moisture.

(6) *P* is the support practice factor. Accounts for the effect of conservation support practices, such as cross-slope farming, stripcropping, buffer strips, and terraces on soil erosion.

### § 610.13 Equations for predicting soil loss due to wind erosion.

(a) The equation for predicting soil loss due to wind in the Wind Erosion Equation (WEQ) is  $E=f(IKCLV)$ . (For further information on WEQ see the paper by N.P. Woodruff and F.H. Siddaway, 1965. "A Wind Erosion Equation," Soil Science Society of America Proceedings, Vol. 29, No. 5, pages 602-608, which is available from the American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin. In addition, the use of the WEQ in NRCS is explained in the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) National Agronomy Manual, 190-V-NAM, second ed., Part 502, March, 1988, which is available from the NRCS, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.)

(b) [Reserved]

(c) The factors in the WEQ equation are defined as follows:

(1) *E* is the estimation of the average annual soil loss in tons per acre.

(2) *f* indicates the equation includes functional relationships that are not straight-line mathematical calculations.

(3) *I* is the soil erodibility index. It is the potential for soil loss from a wide, level, unsheltered, isolated field with a bare, smooth, loose and uncrusted surface. Soil erodibility is based on soil surface texture, calcium carbonate content, and percent day.

(4) *K* is the ridge roughness factor. It is a measure of the effect of ridges formed by tillage and planting implements on wind erosion. The ridge roughness is based on ridge spacing, height, and erosive wind directions in relation to the ridge direction

(5) *C* is the climatic factor. It is a measure of the erosive potential of the wind speed and surface moisture at a given location compared with the same factors at Garden City, Kansas. The annual climatic factor at Garden City is arbitrarily set at 100. All climatic fac-

tor values are expressed as a percentage of that at Garden City.

(6) *L* is the unsheltered distance. It is the unsheltered distance across an erodible field, measured along the prevailing wind erosion direction. This distance is measured beginning at a stable border on the upwind side and continuing downward to the nonerodible or stable area, or to the downwind edge of the area being evaluated.

(7) *V* is the vegetative cover factor. It accounts for the kind, amount, and orientation of growing plants or plant residue on the soil surface.

### § 610.14 Use of USLE, RUSLE, and WEQ.

(a) All Highly Erodible Land (HEL) determinations are based on the formulas set forth in 7 CFR §12.21 using some of the factors from the USLE and WEQ and the factor values that were contained in the local Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) as of January 1, 1990. In addition, this includes the soil loss tolerance values used in those formulas for determining HEL. The soil loss tolerance value is used as one of the criteria for planning soil conservation systems. These values are available in the FOTG in the local field office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

(b) RUSLE will be used to:

(1)(i) Evaluate the soil loss estimates of conservation systems contained in the FOTG.

(ii) Evaluate the soil loss estimates of systems actually applied, where those systems were applied differently than specified in the conservation plan adopted by the producer or where a conservation plan was not developed, in determining whether a producer has complied with the HEL conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §3801 *et seq.*, set forth in 7 CFR Part 12; and

(2) Develop new or revised conservation plans.

### Subpart C—State Technical Committees

SOURCE: 64 FR 42003, Aug. 3, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

## §610.21

## 7 CFR Ch. VI (1-1-01 Edition)

### §610.21 Purpose and scope.

This subpart sets forth the procedures for establishing and using the advice of State Technical Committees. NRCS shall establish in each State a technical committee to assist in making technical recommendations relating to the implementation of natural resource conservation activities and programs. USDA will use State Technical Committees in an advisory capacity in the administration of certain conservation programs and initiatives. These State Technical Committees are exempt from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.2).

### §610.22 State Technical Committee membership.

(a) State Technical Committees shall include members who represent a variety of natural resource sciences and occupations, including those related to soil, water, wetlands, plants, and wildlife. The State Conservationist in each State will serve as chairperson. In addition, committee membership will include one representative from each of the following agencies or groups, if willing to serve:

- (1) NRCS, USDA;
- (2) Farm Service Agency, USDA;
- (3) State Farm Service Agency Committee, USDA;
- (4) Forest Service, USDA;
- (5) Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, USDA;
- (6) Rural Development, USDA;
- (7) Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior;
- (8) United States Environmental Protection Agency;
- (9) Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of Interior;
- (10) Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior;
- (11) U.S. Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior;
- (12) Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior;
- (13) Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army;
- (14) Each of the Federally recognized American Indian Tribal Governments and Alaskan Native Corporations encompassing 100,000 acres or more in the State;

(15) State departments and agencies that the NRCS State Conservationist deems appropriate, including a member from each of the following agencies or entities within the State:

- (i) Fish and wildlife agency;
  - (ii) Forestry agency;
  - (iii) Water resources agency;
  - (iv) Department of agriculture;
  - (v) Association of soil and water conservation districts;
  - (vi) Soil and water conservation agency;
  - (vii) Coastal zone management agency; and
- (16) Other Federal, State, tribal, and local agency personnel with expertise in soil, water, wetlands, plant, and wildlife management, as the NRCS State Conservationist considers appropriate.

(b) In addition to agency and Tribal membership, State Technical Committees shall include members from the following private interests, if willing to serve:

- (1) Agricultural producers with demonstrable conservation expertise;
- (2) Nonprofit organizations with demonstrable conservation expertise;
- (3) Persons knowledgeable about economic and environmental impacts of conservation techniques and programs; and
- (4) Representatives from agribusiness.

(c) To ensure that recommendations of the State Technical Committees take into account the needs of the diverse groups served by the USDA, membership shall include, to the extent practicable, individuals with demonstrated ability to represent the conservation and related technical concerns of particular historically underserved groups and individuals; i.e., minorities, women, persons with disabilities and socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

(d) In accordance with the guidelines in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the State Conservationist establishes membership on the State Technical Committee. Individuals or groups wanting to participate on a State Technical Committee within a specific State may submit to the State Conservationist of that particular