Attachment 1. Comparison of watershed condition assessments and land health evaluations.

	Watershed Condition Assessment (WCA)	ndition assessments and land nealth evaluations. Land Health Evaluation
Purpose	 Inform the identification of areas for the protection of intactness and connectivity. Inform the prioritization of areas for restoration. Inform the prioritization of areas for monitoring. Inform land health standards evaluations. Inform the planning process (e.g., AMS, affected environment). Inform evaluations of land use plan effectiveness. Compile national-level mapping and reporting of condition of national land health standards across watersheds. 	 Interpret WCAs and, as needed, locally available high-quality information to evaluate achievement of land health standards. Document rationale and conclusions of standards achievement, non-achievement, and/or progress towards achievement of each standard. Map areas where standards are achieved, making significant progress, or not achieved, where data and metrics are available. Identify areas where land use and disturbance information should be reviewed through a causal factor determination. Inform project-level NEPA analysis for all programs. Identify restoration priorities and appropriate approaches.
Elements Addressed	 Resource conditions relative to national land health standards. Landscape intactness, including connectivity. Natural and anthropogenic disturbances. BLM ownership patterns and management influence. 	 Achievement or non-achievement of land health standards on BLM-managed lands within subdivided units of the evaluation area. Areas where significant progress towards achievement is being made, and how progress will be monitored.
Scale and area of Interest	All lands within a watershed (HUC 10) or group of watersheds.	 BLM-managed lands within the land health evaluation area. Evaluation areas defined as landscapes, but may incorporate management boundaries.
Data and indicators	 Core, standardized indicators for each land health standard. Nationally standardized datasets (e.g., AIM and remote-sensing based products). Locally available data to supplement national approach. Infrastructure inventories and standardized intactness assessments. 	 WCAs. If needed, locally available quantitative and qualitative data (BLM or stakeholder). If needed, locally available land use information. Land potential information. Weather and climate data.
Analysis process	• To be outlined in the forthcoming technical reference (TR). The analysis approach will be nationally standardized with processes for state offices to supplement results with locally available data.	 May include mix of qualitative, quantitative, and descriptive approaches. Benchmarks based on ecological potential or other criteria. Uses preponderance of evidence and professional judgement.
Outputs	 Condition of indicators relative to each land health standard. Level of landscape intactness and habitat connectivity. Types and locations of landscape-scale disturbances. Resource protection and restoration opportunities. 	 Land health evaluation document: data and analysis process; achievement/non-achievement, and/or significant progress towards achievement of applicable standards, for public land within evaluation area; and rationale for findings. Spatial data for evaluation outcomes.
Roles and Responsibilities	 NOC leads TR development. NOC completes WCAs using the nationally consistent approach. NOC provides technical assistance with WCA data access and use. States supplement WCAs as needed and use WCA results to inform land health evaluations and other management decisions. 	 NOC provides centralized storage of evaluation results. NOC provides technical assistance and workflow tools. State, district, and field offices determine the scale and priority for evaluating land health standards. State, district and field offices complete land health standards evaluations.