

# IOWA

## ***Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watershed Initiative (MRBI)***

### ***Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI)***

## ***List of Eligible Practices and Payment Schedule FY2012***

***January, 2012***

#### **PAYMENT UNIT TYPES**

AC = Acres

AU = Animal Units

CFD= cubic foot per second X drop in feet

CY = Cubic Yards

EA = Each

NO = Number

FT = Feet

FT<sup>2</sup>= Square Foot

FT<sup>3</sup> = Cubic Foot

FRP=feet of riser weir length X pipe barrel length in feet

GA = Gallon

HP = Horse Power

**COST TYPE IS PR = Payment Rate** – The payment rate is the amount of financial assistance (\$/unit) available through EQIP.

HU = Historically Underserved: Includes, Beginning Farmers, Limited Resource Farmers, Socially Disadvantaged Farmers, Tribal Farmers. The payment rate is higher for HU producers on most practices. To determine if you are an HU producer go to:

[http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/SLB\\_Farmer/](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/SLB_Farmer/)

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**ACCESS CONTROL  
Practice Code 472**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: ACRE**

**Definition:** Excluding animals, people, or vehicles from sensitive woodland, stream or pond areas.

**Purpose:** To protect, maintain, or improve the quantity and quality of the resource of concern.

**Applicability:** In areas where vegetative establishment and maintenance, soil condition, water and air quality, wildlife or aesthetic values are in need of protection. This practice is also applicable in areas where human and animal health and safety hazards are present.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Excluding livestock from woodlands, streams, and ponds. The unit of measurement is defined as the area that is capable of being grazed. Typical size is 5 acres.	AC	\$56.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$56.00	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

**COMPOSTING FACILITY  
Practice Code 317**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Animal Unit***

**Definition:** A facility to process raw manure or other raw organic by-products into biologically stable organic material.

**Purpose:** To reduce the pollution potential of organic agricultural wastes to surface and groundwater. The material for composting may include livestock and poultry manure and food processing wastes where food is processed as part of normal farming.

**Applicability:** Where a composting facility is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system and can be constructed, operated and maintained without polluting air and/or water resources. Where there is a need to improve air quality by reducing the emissions of odorous gases.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Composting facility to process animal waste/manure. Includes all structures needed to control runoff. Typical size is 1,000 animal units.	AU	\$15.45 <u>HU Rate</u> \$18.54	PR	100
Composting facility to process farm derived organics (non-manure). Typical structure would be a 70' by 60' concrete slab (pad) with associated diversion and berm structures for clean water diversion and runoff containment. Typical size could be 5,000 square feet of concrete pad. Composting of non-farm derived waste is not eligible.	FT <sup>2</sup>	3.83 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.59	PR	100

**Limitations:** Dead animal composting will be done under Practice 316 – Animal Mortality Facility. Municipal sludge, solid waste and other non-farm type wastes are not included in this standard.

**Maintenance:** Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

**COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (CNMP) - WRITTEN  
Practice Code 102**

**PRS Unit of Measure: Number**

**Definition:** A CNMP is a conservation plan that is unique to animal feeding operation (AFO). It is a grouping of conservation practices and management activities which, when implemented as part of a conservation system, will help to ensure that both production and natural resource protection goals are achieved. A CNMP incorporates practices to utilize animal manure and organic by-products as a beneficial resource. A CNMP addresses natural resource concerns dealing with soil erosion, manure, and organic by-products and their potential impacts on water quality, which may derive from an AFO. A CNMP is developed to assist an AFO owner/operator in meeting all applicable local, tribal, State, and Federal water quality goals or regulations. The six components of a CNMP are Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage; Land Treatment; Nutrient Management, Recordkeeping and Feed Management and Other Utilization Activities.

**Purpose:** To document the AFO owner's and/or operator's plan to manage manure and organic by-products by combining conservation practices and management activities into a conservation system that, when implemented, will achieve the goal of the producer and protect or improve water quality.

**Applicability:** Where a livestock facility exists in Iowa that will benefit from the development and implementation of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan.

**Payment Schedule:**

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Payment Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Payment for a TSP to develop a CNMP, for all types of livestock operations with between 1 and 200 animal units.	NO	\$4,860.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5,832.00	PR	100
Payment for a TSP to develop a CNMP, for all types of livestock operations with between 201 and 999 animal units.	NO	\$5,460.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$6,552.00	PR	100
Payment for a TSP to develop a CNMP, for a 1000 animal unit or larger size Dairy operation.	NO	\$7,695.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$9,234.00	PR	100
Payment for a TSP to develop a CNMP, for a 1000 animal unit or larger size Beef operation.	NO	\$6,757.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$8,109.00	PR	100
Payment for a TSP to develop a CNMP, for a 1000 animal unit or larger size Swine, Poultry or Other type of livestock operation.	NO	\$6,420.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$7,704.00	PR	100

<sup>+</sup>The four required components of a CNMP are Manure and Wastewater Handling and Storage; Land Treatment; Nutrient Management and Recordkeeping. Feed Management and Other Utilization Activities are not required for all contracts.

\* Soil testing will be performed as required by the Nutrient Management Standard 590.

**Limitations:** Although this is considered a management practice, it is a one-time payment. All components of the CNMP must be completed before any design work is begun on contracted structures.

For nutrient impaired stream segments or water bodies, additional management activities or conservation practices may be required to meet local, tribal, State, or Federal water quality goals or regulations.

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Landowner must obtain any required permits or certifications - Federal, Tribal, State, local, manure applicator, or inspection for this practice. Non-USDA fees such as permit fees are ineligible for payment.

Technical Service Providers (TSP): TSPs must be certified through NRCS in any of the components they contract for. For more detailed information on how to use a TSP go to <http://www.ia.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/TSP.html>.

**Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.**

**CONSERVATION COVER  
Practice Code 327**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Establishing and maintaining perennial vegetative cover on the land.

**Purpose:** To reduce soil erosion and sedimentation, improve water quality and create or enhance wildlife habitat.

**Applicability:** All land retired from agricultural production including land entered into retirement programs.

**Payment Schedule:**

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
<p>The establishment of a temporary cover of oats, for erosion control purposes for a planned summer construction site in a crop field. The typical size of 15 acres will not be cropped during the construction year. Construction must occur between June 15 and October 15. Payment may not be made until construction is complete. Maximum acres limited to the area needed to facilitate construction. One time payment.</p>	AC	\$209.20  <u>HU Rate</u> \$221.01	PR	100
<p>The establishment and maintenance of a vegetative cover consisting of a non-native grass and legume mix on a previously cropped area. This is typically a smaller or odd area of a farm operation that is being continuously cropped in a corn-soybean rotation. The cropped area generally has erosion problems and poor soil quality. Additionally, the current cropping system provides poor wildlife habitat. A need exists to reduce soil erosion, improve soil quality and wildlife habitat. The typical size of 10 acres will have a seedbed prepared and fertilizer applied prior to seeding the non-native grass/legume mix. The vegetative cover will reduce soil erosion and improve soil quality, as well as, improve wildlife habitat by providing feeding and nesting area for some wildlife species.</p>	AC	\$46.00  <u>HU Rate</u> \$69.00	PR	100
<p>The establishment and maintenance of a vegetative cover consisting of native grasses on a previously cropped area. This is typically a smaller or odd area of a farm operation that is being continuously cropped in a corn-soybean rotation. The cropped area generally has erosion problems and the soil quality is poor. Additionally, the current cropping system provides poor wildlife habitat. A need exists to reduce soil erosion, improve soil quality and wildlife habitat. The previously cropped (corn-soybean rotation) area will be seeded to a mix of 3 native grasses to establish and maintain a vegetative cover. The typical size of 10 acres will have a seedbed prepared prior to seeding. The vegetative cover will reduce soil erosion and improve soil quality, as well as, improve wildlife habitat by providing feeding and nesting area for some wildlife species.</p>	AC	\$56.33  <u>HU Rate</u> \$84.49	PR	100

<p>The establishment and maintenance of a vegetative cover consisting of diverse mix of native grasses on a previously cropped area. This is typically a smaller or odd area of a farm operation that is being continuously cropped in a corn-soybean rotation. The cropped area generally has erosion problems and the soil quality is poor. Additionally, the current cropping system provides poor wildlife habitat. A need exists to reduce soil erosion, improve soil quality and wildlife habitat. The previously cropped (corn-soybean rotation) area will be seeded to a mix of 6 native grasses to establish and maintain a vegetative cover. The typical size of 10 acres will have a seedbed prepared prior to seeding. The vegetative cover will reduce soil erosion and improve soil quality, as well as, improve wildlife habitat by providing more diverse feeding and nesting area for some wildlife species.</p>	<p>AC</p>	<p>\$159.48 <u>HU Rate</u> \$191.38</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>The establishment and maintenance of a vegetative cover consisting of very diverse mix of native grasses and prairie mix on a previously cropped area. This is typically a smaller or odd area of a farm operation that is being continuously cropped in a corn-soybean rotation. The cropped area generally has erosion problems and the soil quality is poor. Additionally, the current cropping system provides poor wildlife habitat. A need exists to reduce soil erosion, improve soil quality and wildlife habitat. The previously cropped (corn-soybean rotation) area will be seeded to a mix of 5 graminoid native species plus 10 forbs to establish and maintain a vegetative cover. The typical size of 10 acres will have a seedbed prepared prior to seeding. The vegetative cover will reduce soil erosion and improve soil quality, as well as, improve wildlife habitat by providing a very diverse feeding and nesting area for many wildlife species.</p>	<p>AC</p>	<p>\$233.76 <u>HU Rate</u> \$280.52</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>The establishment and maintenance of a vegetative cover consisting of very diverse mix of native grasses and prairie mix including pollinator habitat on a previously cropped area. This is typically a smaller or odd area of a farm operation that is being continuously cropped in a corn-soybean rotation. The cropped area generally has erosion problems and the soil quality is poor. Additionally, the current cropping system provides poor wildlife habitat. A need exists to reduce soil erosion, improve soil quality and wildlife habitat. The previously cropped (corn-soybean rotation) area will be seeded to a mix of 5 graminoid native species plus 10 forbs including pollinator habitat to establish and maintain a vegetative cover. The typical size of 10 acres will have a seedbed prepared prior to seeding. The vegetative cover will reduce soil erosion, improve soil quality, improve wildlife habitat by providing a very diverse feeding and nesting area for many wildlife species, as well as providing habitat for birds, bees, bats and other pollinators.</p>	<p>AC</p>	<p>\$262.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$315.00</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.**

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**CONSERVATION CROP ROTATION**  
**Practice Code 328**

**Non-Livestock Management Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Growing crops in a recurring sequence on the same field.

**Purposes:** To reduce sheet and rill erosion, reduce soil erosion from wind, maintain or improve soil organic matter content, manage the balance of plant nutrients, manage plant pests (weeds, insects, and diseases), provide food for domestic livestock and provide food and cover for wildlife.

**Applicability:** This practice applies to all land where crops are grown, except pastureland, hayland, or other land used for crops grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation. It does not apply to land devoted to orchards, vineyards, or nurseries.

Organic Crop Production incentive is meant to offset some of the costs incurred by conversion to organic farming.

Conversion of Irrigated Land to Dry Land incentive is meant to offset some of the costs incurred by changing to a rotation that includes a less water intensive use crop than was part of the prior rotation.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
The use of crop rotation to reduce soil erosion, and to improve soil quality. Requires establishment of new acres of a rotation that includes perennial vegetation. Typical size is fifty (50) acres.	AC	\$52.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$52.00	PR	100

**Limitations:** The Conservation Crop Rotation practice may be paid annually for up to 3 consecutive years.

**Maintenance:** Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS**  
**Practice Code 332**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Narrow strips of perennial, herbaceous vegetative cover established across the slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips.

**Purpose:** This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to reduce sheet and rill erosion, reduce transport of sediment and other water-borne contaminants down slope, on-site or off-site and to enhance upland wildlife habitat.

**Applicability:** On cropland to reduce sheet and rill erosion and sediment yield, and to enhance wildlife habitat. It is most suitable on uniform slopes with slope lengths less than the Critical Slope Length (Critical Slope Length is the length of slope above which contouring loses its effectiveness.)

The narrow strips of permanent vegetative cover are not a part of the normal crop rotation.

This standard does not apply to situations where the width of the buffer strips will be equal to or exceed the width of the adjoining crop strips.

**Payment Schedule:**

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Used in conjunction with 330 Contour Farming (seeding of narrow strips of grass alternated with row crop on the contour). Unit of measure is based on the entire treated area. Typical Size is 40 Acres	AC	\$30.75	PR	100
		<u>HU Rate</u> \$36.90		

**Limitations:** The practice is more difficult to establish on undulating to rolling topography because of the difficulty of maintaining parallel strip boundaries across the hill slope or staying within row grade limits.

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.**

**CONTOUR FARMING**  
**Practice Code 330**

**Non-Livestock Management Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Farming sloping land in such a way that preparing land, planting, and cultivating are done on the contour. (This includes following established grades of terraces or diversions). This farming method may be used in conjunction with Contour Buffer Strips, Practice 332, which are narrow strips of perennial, herbaceous vegetative cover established across the slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips.

**Purpose:** To reduce sheet and rill erosion, reduce transport of sediment and other water-borne contaminants down slope, on-site or off-site and to enhance upland wildlife habitat.

**Applicability:** Applicable on sloping cropland and on recreation and wildlife areas where crops are grown to reduce sheet and rill erosion and sediment production when other cultural or management cropping system practices do not adequately control soil and water loss.

This practice is most suitable on uniform slopes with slope lengths equal to or less than the Critical Slope Length, determined using the RUSLE2 or current erosion prediction model "P" factor procedure.

The effect on erosion reduction for this practice is reduced on fields where slope length exceeds the Critical Slope Length for contouring, unless the slope length is shortened by the installation of other practices such as terraces.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Tillage and planting of row crops on the contour instead of up and down the hill to reduce soil erosion. Typical size is 50 acres.	AC	\$11.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$13.50	PR	100

**Limitations:** This practice is unsuitable for use on irregular sloping topography because of the difficulty of staying within-row grade limits and the number of point rows. Contour Buffer Strips are a permanent vegetative cover not part of the normal crop rotation.

**Maintenance:** Contour Farming will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 year.

**COVER CROP  
(AND GREEN MANURE)  
Practice 340**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre***

**Definition:** Crops including grasses, legumes, and forbs planted for seasonal cover and other conservation purposes.

**Purpose:** To reduce erosion from wind and water, increase soil organic matter content, capture and recycle or redistribute nutrients in the soil profile, promote biological nitrogen fixation, increase biodiversity. To suppress diseases, weeds and insects, provide supplemental forage, soil moisture management, reduce particulate emissions into the atmosphere and minimize or reduce soil compaction.

**Applicability:** On all lands requiring vegetative cover for natural resource protection and/or improvement.

Cover Crop is an annually seeded small grain crop for erosion control purposes, livestock purposes or organic production.

**Payment Schedule:** This practice may be scheduled for 3 consecutive years.

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
This scenario will be used to establish any cover crop consisting of <b>cereal grains</b> . Examples include winter wheat, cereal rye, or winter triticale. Seed cover crops in accordance with species, rates, dates, and methods in the Cover Crop Standard. Please see additional cover crop scenarios created for organic and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$40.62 <u>HU Rate</u> \$48.74	PR	100
This scenario will be used to establish any <b>grass and/or cereal grain</b> cover crop. Where cereal grains will be seeded, only certified seed will be used. Seed cover crops in accordance with species, rates, dates, and methods in the Cover Crop Standard. Please see additional cover crop scenarios created for organic and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$35.46 <u>HU Rate</u> \$42.55	PR	100
This scenario will be used to establish any <b>leguminous</b> cover crop. Examples include but are not limited to Austrian winter pea, cow pea, Crimson clover, red clover, sweet clover, and hairy vetch. Seed cover crops in accordance with species, rates, dates, and methods in the Cover Crop Standard. Please see additional cover crop scenarios created for organic and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$38.76 <u>HU Rate</u> \$46.52	PR	100
This scenario will be used to establish any cover crop consisting of <b>two or more species</b> . This can include grasses, legumes, forbs, or other herbaceous plants. Seed cover crops in accordance with species, rates, dates, and methods in the Cover Crop Standard. Please see additional cover crop scenarios created for organic and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$42.46 <u>HU Rate</u> \$50.95	PR	100

<p>This scenario will be used to establish any cover crop <b>species that winter kills</b>. No species termination is required. Examples include oats, turnips, or radishes. Seed cover crops in accordance with species, rates, dates, and methods in the Cover Crop Standard. Please see additional cover crop scenarios created for organic and transitioning to organic producers.</p>	<p>AC</p>	<p>\$29.98 <u>HU Rate</u> \$35.98</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Used for non organic, transitioning to organic and certified organic <b>Seasonal High Tunnels</b>. Cropping system leaves Seasonal High Tunnel void of vegetation after harvest resulting in depletion in soil organic matter and nutrients. A certified organic, pure legume cover crop or a <b>predominantly legume-based mixture</b> containing other brassicas, grains or grasses will be established after harvest to increase soil organic matter, improve nutrient cycling, reduce soil compaction, and increase microbial populations. Cover crops will be terminated, typically by hand labor using rototillers and/or hand held crimpers in preparation for the following crop. Typical situation is a one (1) SHT average size 1500 sq. ft. growing diversified vegetable.</p>	<p>EA</p>	<p>\$47.30 <u>HU Rate</u> \$56.76</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance: Cover Crop will be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.**

**CRITICAL AREA PLANTING  
Practice Code 342**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Establishing permanent vegetation on sites that have or are expected to have high erosion rates, and on sites that have physical, chemical, or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.

**Purposes:** To stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by water or wind and restore degraded sites that cannot be stabilized through normal methods.

**Applicability:** On areas with existing or expected high rates of erosion or on degraded sites that cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment and/or management. And if left untreated, the site could be severely damaged by erosion or sedimentation or could cause significant off-site damage. Examples of applicable areas are dams, terraces, dikes, mine spoil, levees, cuts, fills, surface-mined areas and denuded or gullied areas where vegetation is difficult to establish by usual planting methods.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Area seeded to non-native cover – Introduced Grasses/Legumes Typical size is two (2) acres.	AC	\$141.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$169.20	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 year.

**DENITRIFYING BIOREACTOR**  
**Practice Code 747**

**Livestock Management Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre***

**Definition:** A structure containing a carbon source installed to intercept subsurface drain (tile) flow or ground water, and reduce the concentration of nitrate-nitrogen.

**Purpose:** To improve water quality by reducing the nitrate-nitrogen content of subsurface drain flow and ground water.

**Applicability:** This practice applies to sites where there is a need to reduce the concentration of nitrate-nitrogen of subsurface drain flow or groundwater.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Installation of Denitrifying Bioreactor inline of an 8" tile line serving approximately 30 acres.	NO	\$5,999.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$7,199.10	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan 10 year.

**DIKE**  
**Practice Code 356**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Cubic Yards**

**Definition:** A barrier constructed of earth or manufactured materials.

**Purposes:** To protect people and property from floods and to control water level in connection with crop production; fish and wildlife management; or wetland maintenance, improvement, restoration, or construction.

**Applicability:** Sites where the control of water level is desired; all sites that are subject to damage by flooding or inundation and where it is desirable to reduce the hazard to people and to reduce damage to land and property. Dikes used to reduce flooding are normally constructed adjacent and/or parallel to a stream, river, wetland or water body and are not constructed across the stream, river or water body. Dikes used to control water levels usually have small interior drainage areas in comparison to the surface area of the regulated water.

Dikes are embankments that can be used to protect people and property from flooding or to control water levels in wetlands.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Embankment constructed to control water levels in wetlands. Typical size is 5,000 cy.	CY	\$1.65 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.98	PR	100

**Limitations:** The dike standard does not apply to sites where NRCS conservation practice standards Pond (378), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), Diversion (362), or Terrace (600) are appropriate.

**Maintenance:** Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

**DIVERSION**  
**Practice Code 362**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet**

**Definition:** A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side.

**Purpose:** To divert water away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas or construction areas, or collect and direct runoff or protect terrace systems.

**Applicability:** As part of a resource management system, this applies to all cropland and other land uses where surface runoff water control and or management are needed. It also applies where soils and topography are such that the diversion can be constructed and a suitable outlet is available or can be provided.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
<b>Diversion:</b> A channel and ridge constructed across a slope to divert water away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas or construction areas or collect and direct runoff or protect terrace systems.	FT	\$1.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.85	PR	100
<b>GWV Protection Temporary Diversion:</b> A ridge constructed parallel to the perimeter of a grassed waterway for the purpose of diverting runoff water from new construction until such time seeding is established and runoff water may safely flow through the grassed waterway. At such time diversion must be removed and blended into the landscape to ensure proper flow into the waterway.	FT	\$1.01 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.22	PR	100

**Limitations:** Must be a component of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan.

**Maintenance:** Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

**DRAINAGE WATER MANAGEMENT  
Practice Code 554**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre***

**Definition:** The drainage management of a tiled field or surface drained field with installed water control structures; the control of water surface elevations and discharge from surface and subsurface drainage systems.

**Purposes:** To improve water quality and the soil environment for vegetative growth, reduce the rate of oxidation of organic soils, prevent wind erosion, enable seasonal shallow flooding and prevent discharge of nutrient laden water carried through surface or subsurface drainage.

**Applicability:** Where the topography is relatively smooth, uniform, and flat to gently sloping; where a water table may be maintained without excessive seepage and without having an adverse impact on adjoining properties and where a field which has had manure applied which has the potential to flow rapidly into a drainage system and discharged unless flow is controlled.

Field water levels (ground and surface) are varied throughout the year to reduce the amount of nutrient laden water into streams and rivers. The unit of measurement, acres, is defined by the area impacted by the water control structure(s). This would be the area associated with an elevation that is approximately 6 inches above the managed water control level.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
The management of water discharge from a zone within a subsurface or surface drained field by varying the outlet elevation throughout the year using a water control structure (WCS). The farmer visits the field several times during the year to adjust the stoplogs in the control structure. The weir elevation, precipitation, and water table levels are recorded at each visit. Typical field size is 75 acres with 5 control structures, with the farmer making 6 trips per year to adjust the weir elevation in the control structures.	AC	\$7.58 <u>HU Rate</u> \$9.09	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 years.

**DRAINAGE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN - WRITTEN**  
**Practice Code 130**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Number***

**Definition:** The objective of a Drainage Water Management Plan (DWMP) is to manage field water table elevations and the timing of water discharges from subsurface or surface agriculture drainage systems.

**Purposes:** To improve water quality, improve the soil environment for vegetative growth, reduce the rate of oxidation of organic soils, prevent wind erosion, and enable seasonal shallow flooding or surface watercourse flows for fish and wildlife habitat.

**Applicability:** Provide a producer a framework for the implementation of DWMP on existing artificially drained land.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Development of a 130 Conservation Activity Plan CAP supported with map.	NO	\$1,415.29 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,698.35	PR	100
Development of a 130 Conservation Activity Plan CAP without support of a map.	NO	\$1,626.37 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1951.64	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 years.

**FENCE  
Practice Code 382**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet**

**Definition:** A constructed barrier to contain, exclude or control livestock, wildlife, or people.

**Purposes:** To exclude livestock or big game from areas that should be protected from grazing, confine livestock or domesticated wildlife on an area, subdivide grazing land to permit use of grazing systems, protect new seedings and plantings from grazing and to regulate access to areas by people.

**Applicability:** On any area requiring control or exclusion of livestock and/or wildlife control is needed or where access to people is to be regulated. Natural barriers may be used instead of constructed fences if they give adequate protection and serve the intended purpose.

**Payment Schedule:**

	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Establishment of permanent fence for livestock such as elk or deer that require taller fencing for containment or a heavy duty fence for cattle in confined areas.	FT	\$5.99 <u>HU Rate</u> \$7.19	PR	100
Establishment of permanent multi strand barbed wire fence for livestock.	FT	\$1.42 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.70	PR	100
Establishment of permanent electric high tensile fence for livestock. Fence is designed using 2 or 3 strands with posts on 50 foot centers using single H bracing.	FT	\$1.01 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.21	PR	100
Establishment of permanent electric high tensile fence for livestock. Fence is designed using a single strand with posts on 50 foot centers using single H bracing.	FT	\$0.62 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.75	PR	100
Establishment of permanent electric or non-electric high tensile fence for livestock. Fence is designed using minimum of 4 strands with posts on 16 foot centers using double H bracing.	FT	\$1.65 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.98	PR	100
Establishment of permanent electric or non-electric high tensile fence for livestock. Fence is designed using minimum of 4 strands with posts on 20 foot centers using single H bracing.	FT	\$1.28 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.53	PR	100
Establishment of woven wire fence for livestock.	FT	\$1.99 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.39	PR	100
Establishment of temporary or portable fence for livestock to facilitate a more intensive grazing system such as stockpiling or strip grazing.	FT	\$0.34 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.41	PR	100

**Limitations:** Interior fences only, as required for rotational grazing or livestock exclusion. No property line fences.

**Maintenance:** Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

**FIELD BORDER**  
**Practice Code 386**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet***

**Definition:** A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of an agricultural field.

**Purpose:** To eliminate gully erosion and to provide a turn strip to eliminate end rows along field edges when contouring is used.

**Applicability:** Around the perimeter of agricultural fields and/or where its use can support or connect other buffer practices within and between fields. This practice may also apply to other land uses where agronomic crops including forages are grown.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Planting a field border on sloping cropland edges to eliminate ephemeral gully erosion and to provide a turn strip to eliminate end rows along field edges when contouring is used. Typical size is 1,000 feet.	FT	\$0.54 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.65	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

**FILTER STRIP  
Practice Code 393**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and wastewater.

**Purpose:** To remove sediment and other pollutants from runoff or wastewater by filtration, deposition, infiltration, absorption, adsorption, decomposition, and volatilization, thereby reducing pollution and protecting the environment.

**Applicability:** This practice applies (1) on cropland at the lower edge of fields or on fields adjacent to streams, ponds, and lakes, or above conservation practices such as terraces or diversions, (2) in areas requiring filter strips as part of a waste management system to treat polluted runoff wastewater, (3) on forestland where filter strips are needed as part of a forestry operation to reduce delivery of sediment into waterways.

**Payment Schedule:**

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Area seeded to non-native cover of grasses or grasses and legumes to filter sediment, nutrients and pesticides from entering tile or surface waters.	AC	\$91.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$109.80	PR	100
Area seeded to native cover with less than 5 species to filter sediment, nutrients and pesticides from entering tile or surface waters.	AC	\$98.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$117.90	PR	100
Area seeded to native cover with more than 5 native species to filter sediment, nutrients and pesticides from entering tile or surface waters.	AC	\$111.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$133.20	PR	100
Area seeded to native cover with more than 5 native species plus a minimum of 10 forbs to filter sediment, nutrients and pesticides from entering tile or surface waters.	AC	\$160.05 <u>HU Rate</u> \$192.60	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

**FORAGE AND BIOMASS PLANTING**  
**Practice Code 512**

**Livestock Vegetative Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre***

**Definition:** Establishing native or introduced forage species.

**Purpose:** To establish adapted and compatible species, varieties, or cultivars for forage production, improve or maintain livestock nutrition and/or health, balance forage supply and demand during periods of low forage production, reduce soil erosion and improve water quality and increase carbon sequestration.

**Applicability:** On lands where forage production is needed and feasible.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Establishing perennial cool season grass, or perennial cool season grass with legumes and/or non-legumes. Practice scenario to be used for the establishment of native or non-native species.	AC	\$118.66 <u>HU Rate</u> \$142.40	PR	100
Interseed legumes and/or forbs into an existing grass stand.	AC	\$97.60 <u>HU Rate</u> \$117.13	PR	100
Establishing perennial warm season grass, or warm season grass with legumes and/or non-legumes. Practice scenario to be used for the establishment of native or non-native species.	AC	\$142.33 <u>HU Rate</u> \$170.79	PR	100

**Limitations:** Hay planting is only eligible for EQIP financial assistance when increasing the acres of hay in the rotation.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

**FOREST SITE PREPARATION  
Practice Code 490**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre***

**Definition:** Treating areas to encourage natural seeding of desirable trees or to permit reforestation by planting or direct seeding.

**Purpose:** To prepare land for establishing a stand of trees to conserve soil and water, improve watersheds, or to produce wood crops. To treat areas to improve site conditions for establishing/planting trees and shrubs.

**Applicability:** In under-stocked areas or in areas of undesirable vegetation where the soils are suited to growing trees for wood crops.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Treating areas to improve site conditions for establishing/planting trees and shrubs. Treatment methods may include: mechanical means, chemical means, manual means or a combination there-of. Typical size is 25 acres.	AC	\$126.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$152.10	PR	100

**Limitations:** A Woodland Stewardship Plan written by the District Forester is required documentation. A copy must be kept in the contract file.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE**  
**Practice Code 410**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet or Cubic Yard**

**Definition:** A structure used to control the channel grade in natural or constructed watercourses.

**Purpose:** To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural and artificial channels, reduce gully erosion, and/or improve water quality.

**Applicability:** In areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires a structure to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Special attention shall be given to maintaining or improving habitat for fish and wildlife where applicable.

**Payment Schedule: Note: FT = Foot of drop**  
**CY = Cubic Yard**  
**CFS/FT = Cubic feet per second times foot of drop**

State-wide rates (Unless indicated below)	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
A Rock Chute Grade stabilization structure - grouted or not grouted, constructed in accordance with the Iowa NRCS Standard Drawing IA-1400. This includes, but is not limited to, all associated materials and installation (ie: rock riprap, grout, geotextile, bedding aggregate, earthwork and etc). The unit of payment measurement is defined as capacity in "cfs" times drop in "feet". Capacity is the structure design capacity (cfs) taken from Practice Standard - 410 (Grade Stabilization), not including any flow through a vegetated auxiliary spillway. The drop (feet) is defined as the structure inlet crest elevation minus the control outlet elevation (ie: outlet apron elevation).	CFD	\$8.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$9.90	PR	100
A Gabion type Chute Grade stabilization structure. This includes, but is not limited to, all associated materials and installation (ie: rock riprap, gabion's, locking rings or equivalent, geotextile, bedding aggregate, earthwork and etc). The unit of payment measurement is defined as capacity in "cfs" times drop in "feet". Capacity is the structure design capacity (cfs) taken from Practice Standard - 410 (Grade Stabilization), not including any flow through a vegetated auxiliary spillway. The drop (feet) is defined as the structure inlet crest elevation minus the control outlet elevation (ie: outlet apron elevation).	CFD	\$12.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$15.30	PR	100
A vegetated or geo type chute grade stabilization structure. This scenario includes, but is not limited to, all associated materials and installation (ie: incidental rock riprap, geotextile, geosynthetics, earthwork and etc). The unit of payment measurement is defined as capacity in "cfs" times drop in "feet". Capacity is the structure design capacity (cfs) taken from Practice Standard - 410 (Grade Stabilization), not including any flow through a "separate" vegetated auxiliary spillway. The drop (feet) is defined as the structure inlet crest elevation minus the control outlet elevation (ie: outlet apron elevation).	CFD	\$3.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.50	PR	100

<p>A steel sheet pile weir grade stabilization structure, constructed in accordance with the Iowa NRCS Standard Drawing IA-1411 or equivalent. This includes, but is not limited to, all associated materials and installation (ie: steel materials, rock riprap, grout, geotextile, bedding aggregate, earthwork and etc). The unit of payment measurement is defined as capacity in "cfs" times drop in "feet". Capacity is the structure design capacity (cfs) taken from Practice Standard - 410 (Grade Stabilization), not including any flow through a vegetated auxiliary spillway. The drop (feet) is defined as the structure inlet crest elevation minus the control outlet elevation (ie: outlet apron elevation).</p>	CFD	<p>\$30.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$36.00</p>	PR	100
<p>A Drop Spillway (Toewall) Structure - made of either aluminum or steel, constructed in accordance with the Iowa NRCS Standard Drawing IA-1409 (steel), IA-1410 (aluminum), or equivalent. This includes, but is not limited to, all associated materials, installation and fabrication (ie: aluminum or steel, concrete, rock riprap, grout, bedding aggregate, drainage pipe, earthwork and etc). The unit of payment measurement is defined as capacity in "cfs" times drop in "feet". Capacity is the structure design capacity (cfs) taken from Practice Standard - 410 (Grade Stabilization), not including any flow through a vegetated auxiliary spillway. The drop (feet) is defined as the structure inlet crest elevation minus the control outlet elevation (ie: outlet apron elevation).</p>	CFD	<p>\$26.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$31.10</p>	PR	100
<p>A full flow pipe drop (ie: riser and barrel) grade stabilization structure designed and constructed with a sand diaphragm. This is typically a earthen dry dam structure with no permanent storage (water or sediment), however some structures may have some permanent pool / storage but do not have 35 years of sediment life. Payment rate is based upon the riser weir length in (feet) times the length of the pipe barrel in (feet).</p>	FRP	<p>\$15.38 <u>HU Rate</u> \$18.45</p>	PR	100
<p>A full flow pipe drop (ie: riser and barrel) grade stabilization structure designed and constructed with a metal anti-seep collar. This is typically a earthen dry dam structure with no permanent storage (water or sediment), however some structures may have some permanent pool / storage but do not have 35 years of sediment life. Payment rate is based upon the riser weir length in (feet) times the length of the pipe barrel in (feet).</p>	FRP	<p>\$9.38 <u>HU Rate</u> \$11.25</p>	PR	100
<p>Grade stabilization structure - Earthen dam with a hood or canopy inlet and pipe. This structure has adequate permanent sediment storage for a minimum design life of 35 years. This structure also has detention storage to reduce the resultant peak watershed flow (Q). <b>CRA 1 &amp; 4</b></p>	CY	<p>\$1.46 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.76</p>	PR	100
<p>Grade stabilization structure - Earthen dam with a hood or canopy inlet and pipe. This structure has adequate permanent sediment storage for a minimum design life of 35 years. This structure also has detention storage to reduce the resultant peak watershed flow (Q). <b>CRA 2.</b></p>	CY	<p>\$2.24 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.68</p>	PR	100
<p>Grade stabilization structure - Earthen dam with a hood or canopy inlet and pipe. This structure has adequate permanent sediment storage for a minimum design life of 35 years. This structure also has detention storage to reduce the resultant peak watershed flow (Q). <b>CRA 3.</b></p>	CY	<p>\$1.85 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.22</p>	PR	100
<p>Grade Stabilization Structure - Earthen dam with a tile inlet and outlet pipe. This structure has adequate permanent sediment storage for a minimum design life of 35 years. This structure also has detention storage to reduce the resultant peak watershed flow (Q).</p>	CY	<p>\$1.39 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.67</p>	PR	100

Grade stabilization structure - Earthen Dam with Drop Inlet. This structure has adequate permanent sediment storage for a minimum design life of 35 years. This structure also has detention storage to reduce the resultant peak watershed flow (Q).	CY	\$2.32 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.78	PR	100
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\* This is typically a dry structure with no permanent storage (water or sediment), however, some structures may have some permanent pool / storage but do not have 35 years of sediment life. The drop for this scenario is defined as the elevation difference between the riser crest and pipe (barrel) outlet.

\*\* This structure has adequate permanent sediment storage for a minimum design life of 35 years. This structure also has detention storage to reduce the resultant peak water shed flow (Q).

**Limitations:** All costs are represented in the payment schedule rate. Seeding, if needed, may be contracted by using Critical Area Planting – Practice Code 342.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

**GRASSED WATERWAY  
Practice Code 412**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff.

**Purpose:** To convey runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding and to improve water quality.

**Applicability:** Sites where added capacity, vegetative protection, or both are required to control erosion resulting from concentrated runoff and where such control can be achieved by using this practice alone or combined with other conservation practices. This practice is not applicable where its construction would destroy important woody wildlife cover or wetlands and the present watercourse is not seriously eroding.

**Payment Schedule:**

Statewide (Unless indicated below)	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
A grassed waterway less than 50 feet wide; does not include seeding, tile or fertilizer. It does include fabric / rock checks. Typical size is 700 linear feet. <b>CRA 1</b>	FT	\$1.16 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.39	PR	100
A grassed waterway less than 50 feet wide; does not include seeding, tile or fertilizer. It does include fabric / rock checks. Typical size is 700 linear feet. <b>CRA 2</b>	FT	\$1.73 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.08	PR	100
A grassed waterway less than 50 feet wide; does not include seeding, tile or fertilizer. It does include fabric / rock checks. Typical size is 700 linear feet. <b>CRA 3 &amp; 4</b>	FT	\$1.46 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.76	PR	100
A grassed waterway 50 feet to 60 feet wide: does not include seeding, tile or fertilizer. It does include fabric/rock checks. Typical size is 1,500 lineal feet. <b>CRA 1</b>	FT	\$1.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.85	PR	100
A grassed waterway 50 feet to 60 feet wide: does not include seeding, tile or fertilizer. It does include fabric/rock checks. Typical size is 1,500 lineal feet. <b>CRAs 2, 3, &amp; 4</b>	FT	\$2.24 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.68	PR	100
A grassed waterway greater than 60 feet wide, does not include seeding, tile or fertilizer. It does include fabric/rock checks. Typical size 2,000 lineal feet. <b>CRA 1</b>	FT	\$1.70 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.03	PR	100
A grassed waterway greater than 60 feet wide, does not include seeding, tile or fertilizer. It does include fabric/rock checks. Typical size 2,000 lineal feet. <b>CRAs 2, 3, &amp; 4</b>	FT	\$2.90 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.47	PRPR	10000

**Limitations:** Rates include fabric / rock checks; but do not include seeding, tile or fertilizer. These practices: Critical Area Seeding – 342 and Subsurface Drain – 606 must be added separately to the contract.

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.**

**HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION  
Practice Code 561**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: CY or EA**

**Definition:** The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by establishing vegetative cover, by surfacing with suitable materials, and/or by installing needed structures.

**Purpose:** To reduce soil erosion; to improve livestock health, air quality, aesthetics and water quality and quantity.

**Applicability:** This practice applies frequently and intensively used agricultural areas requiring treatment to address one or more resource concerns.

**Payment Schedule:**

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Installation of a gravel access ramp to provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used by livestock for limited access to drinking water from a pond or stream.	EA	\$1,057.27 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,268.72	PR	100
Installation of a concrete heavy use pad to provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used by livestock, people or vehicles.	FT <sup>2</sup>	\$2.85 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.42	PR	100
Installation of a concrete (slab on grade over gravel) pad with reinforced concrete curbing, surrounded by gravel on three sides, to provide a stable, non-eroding surface, and allow for collection of manure, for areas frequently used by livestock.	FT <sup>2</sup>	\$4.43 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.32	PR	100
Installation of a geocell and gravel heavy use pad to provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used by livestock, people or vehicles.	FT <sup>2</sup>	\$1.74 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.08	PR	100
Installation of a gravel heavy use pad to provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used by livestock, people or vehicles.	FT <sup>2</sup>	\$1.09 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.31	PR	100

**Limitations:** None, as of the time of writing.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

**IRRIGATION PIPELINE  
Practice Code 430**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet**

**Definition:** A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.

**Purpose:** To prevent erosion or loss of water quality or damage to the land, to make possible proper management of irrigation water, and to reduce water conveyance losses.

**Applicability:** To underground thermoplastic pipelines ranging from ½ inch to 27 inches in diameter that are closed to the atmosphere and that are subject to internal pressures of 80 lb/in<sup>2</sup> or greater. Pipelines can be planned and located to serve as an integral part of an irrigation water distribution or conveyance system designed to facilitate the conservation use and management of the soil and water resources on a farm or group of farms.

Water supplies, water quality, and rates of irrigation delivery for the area served by the pipelines shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crops to be grown and the irrigation water application method to be used.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>Statewide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Pipeline, high-pressure, underground, plastic, consisting of a pipeline with appurtenances to convey irrigation water. Typical size is 1200 linear feet of 8 inch 80 psi pipe (i.e.: SDR51 PIP PVC).	FT	\$4.05 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.86	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
Practice Code 799**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: No.**

**Definition:** Monitoring and evaluation are the actions and activities, using acceptable tools and protocols, to measure the effectiveness of conservation practices and systems, and/or to provide data for model development, verification, and validation for use of results in non-monitored fields.

**Purpose:** To provide specific field data for input into models to predict practice/system performance. To sample and measure practice performance to treat soil, water, air, plant, animal, and energy resources. Collect and evaluate data for adaptive management to treat the soil, water, air, plant, animal and energy resources.

**Applicability:** This practice applies to all land uses where conservation practices have been applied, and there is a need to determine the effects and performance on the planned resource concerns.

**Payment Schedule:**

Statewide	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
<p><b>Manual Monitor (all years) Subsurface</b> At each sampling point, manual collection of water samples twice a month (flow permitting) and after significant precipitation events. Estimated 50 samples per site per year to be collected. Includes all materials, labor, handling, and lab costs for water sample collection, processing, flow measurement, and download/processing of weather data. Samples tested for N, P, dissolved Oxygen, turbidity, and bacteria. For subsurface sampling points including tile line outlets and tiles entering and exiting bio-reactors. No automated sampling taking place in this scenario.</p>	NO	\$4,687.50  <u>HU Rate</u> \$5,625.00	PR	100
<p><b>Manual Monitor (all years) Surface</b> At each sampling point, manual collection of water samples twice a month (flow permitting) and after significant precipitation events. Estimated 50 samples per site per year to be collected. Includes all materials (equipment rental), labor, handling, and lab costs for water sample collection, processing, flow measurement, and download/processing of weather data. Samples tested for N, P, dissolved Oxygen, turbidity, and bacteria. For surface sampling points such as surface water runoff collection points.</p>	NO	\$5,437.50  <u>HU Rate</u> \$6,525.00	PR	100

<p><b>Automatic Monitor (year one) Surface</b>                  At each sampling point, automated collection of water samples twice a month (flow permitting) and after significant precipitation events. Estimated 50 samples per site per year to be collected. Includes all materials and installation of sample collection and flow measurement equipment and other associated appurtenances (including surface runoff monitoring equip rental). Also includes labor, handling, lab costs for water samples processing, and download/processing of weather data. Samples tested for N, P, dissolved Oxygen, turbidity, and bacteria. For surface sampling points such as surface water runoff collection points.</p>	NO	\$14,250.00  <u>HU Rate</u> \$17,100.00	PR	100
<p><b>Automatic Monitor (years two and three) Surface</b>                  At each sampling point, automated collection of water samples twice a month (flow permitting) and after significant precipitation events. Estimated 50 samples per site per year to be collected. Includes all materials, labor, handling, and lab costs for continued water sample collection, processing, flow measurement from automated sample location (includes surface runoff monitoring equip rental), and download/processing of weather data. Samples tested for N, P, dissolved Oxygen, turbidity, and bacteria. For surface sampling points such as surface water runoff collection points.</p>	NO	\$5,437.50  <u>HU Rate</u> \$6,525.00	PR	100
<p><b>Automatic Monitor (year one) Subsurface</b>                  At each sampling point, automated collection of water samples twice a month (flow permitting) and after significant precipitation events. Estimated 50 samples per site per year to be collected. Includes all materials and installation of sample collection and flow measurement equipment and other associated appurtenances. Also includes labor, handling, lab costs for water samples processing, and download/processing of weather data. Samples tested for N, P, dissolved Oxygen, turbidity, and bacteria. Sampling points include tile line outlets and tiles entering and exiting bio-reactors.</p>	NO	\$13,500.00  <u>HU Rate</u> \$16,200.00	PR	100
<p><b>Automatic Monitor (years two and three) Subsurface</b>                  At each sampling point, automated collection of water samples twice a month (flow permitting) and after significant precipitation events. Estimated 50 samples per site per year to be collected. Includes all materials, labor, handling, and lab costs for continued water sample collection, processing, flow measurement from automated sample location, and download/processing of weather data. Samples tested for N, P, dissolved Oxygen, turbidity, and bacteria. Sampling points include tile line outlets and tiles entering and exiting bio-reactors.</p>	NO	\$4,687.50  <u>HU Rate</u> \$5,625.00	PR	100

<b>Weather Station Installation</b> At each location, this scenario includes the purchase and installation of an automated weather station. The minimum weather data collected will be rainfall (data logging tipping bucket rain gauge) with one rain gauge per site required, along with minimum and maximum daily temperatures.	NO	\$600.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$720.00	PR	100
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**Limitations:** This practice is not intended to be used beyond the farm boundary.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**MULCHING**  
**Practice Code 484**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acres**

**Definition:** Applying plant residues, by-products or other suitable materials produced off site, to the land surface.

**Purpose:** This practice may be used to: Conserve soil moisture, moderate soil temperature, provide erosion control, suppress weed growth, establish vegetative cover, improve soil condition and increase soil fertility.

**Applicability:** This practice applies to all lands where mulches are needed. This practice may be used alone or in combination with other practices.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
The mulching of a newly constructed structural practice by means of a bale spreader and tacking machine. Typical size is 4 acres. @ a rate of 4,000 lbs./acre.	AC	\$356.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$427.50	PR	100
The installation of an erosion control blanket on a newly constructed conservation practice. The erosion control blanket shall have a top and bottom net with a mulch medium composed of straw, or coconut fiber, or straw and coconut or equivalent. This scenario includes blanket materials, staples, and labor for installation. Typical installation would be for a newly constructed parabolic grassed waterway in which the blanket was installed for the full length of the parabolic grassed waterway at a width of quarter point to quarter point.	AC	\$5,445.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$6,534.00	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT  
Practice Code 590**

**Non-Livestock Management Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Managing the amount, source, placement, form and timing of the application of plant nutrients and soil amendments.

**Purposes:** To budget and supply nutrients for plant production; to properly utilize manure or organic by-products as a plant nutrient source; to minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and ground water resources, protect air quality by reducing both nitrogen emissions (ammonia and NO<sub>x</sub> compounds), and the formation of atmospheric particulates and finally to maintain or improve the physical, chemical and biological condition of soil.

**Applicability:** This practice applies to all lands where plant nutrients and soil amendments are applied.

**Payment Schedule:** This Payment is available for the first 3 consecutive years that the activities are applied. If the activities are only applied every other year in a rotation, the payment would be scheduled for those years.

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
The practice scenario is for the implementation of nutrient management on a small plot. Scenario includes <b>implementing replicated strip trials</b> on a field plot to evaluate, identify and implement various N use efficiency improvement methods.	EA	\$1,243.49 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,492.19	PR	100
Implementing a <b>basic level</b> of nutrient management on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied.	AC	\$9.94 <u>HU Rate</u> \$11.93	PR	100
Implementing a <b>basic level</b> of nutrient management on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied <b>and manure is applied</b> .	AC	\$25.96 <u>HU Rate</u> \$31.16	PR	100
Implementing an <b>enhanced level of nutrient management plus 2 enhancement options</b> (enhancement options are listed below this table) on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied. <b>All commercial application of N will be spring applied</b> (includes N associated with P applications such as MAP, DAP, etc.) <b>No fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground.</b>	AC	\$29.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$35.76	PR	100

<p>Implementing an <b>enhanced level of nutrient management plus 2 enhancement options</b> (enhancement options are listed below this table) <b>including adaptive nutrient management concepts and activities</b> on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied. <b>All commercial application of N will be spring applied</b> (includes N associated with P applications such as MAP, DAP, etc.) <b>No fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground.</b> In addition to the above items, an adaptive nutrient management strategy is implemented to evaluate and adjust nutrient application and utilization strategies over time. Adaptive management in this scenario includes the following: 1) Stalk Nitrate Testing on an 1/4 of the typical scenario acres annually in fields planted to corn. This testing is rotated over the typical scenario acreage over 4 years. Scenario accounts for 1 year of testing. Stalk nitrate testing provides the data (and accounts for the majority of the cost of implementation) which is then analyzed and shared among a network of local producers. Infrared aerial photography is flown early in the growing season as the accepted method to determine where stalk nitrate samples would be taken. Some labor is involved in evaluating these maps to determine where samples would be taken.</p>	<p align="center">AC</p>	<p align="center">\$32.10 <u>HU Rate</u> \$38.52</p>	<p align="center">PR</p>	<p align="center">100</p>
<p>Implementing a <b>basic level</b> of nutrient management for a cropping system used in <b>Seasonal High Tunnels</b> includes soil, compost and manure tests and labor for analyzing results, developing a nutrient management plan and recordkeeping.</p>	<p align="center">EA</p>	<p align="center">\$65.73 <u>HU Rate</u> \$78.87</p>	<p align="center">PR</p>	<p align="center">100</p>

**Enhanced Level Options: For enhance levels apply 2 from the list below:**

- 1) Manure Applied at P Based rates when PI is low or very low.
- 2) a. Variable rate manure or commercial fertilizer within field based on soil tests.  

OR

 b. Use of Site Specific Nutrient Applications using GPS/satellites and variable rate (accutract) nutrient applications.
- 3) Planned use of Late Spring Nitrate Test to evaluate N mgmt according to ISU PM1714 and document how decision was made.
- 4) Utilize legumes other than soybeans in rotation.
- 5) Utilize fall stalk tests to evaluate Nitrogen and make adjustments as needed. (Required for adaptive management scenario)
- 6) Utilize in-season plant tissue tests to evaluate Nitrogen and make adjustments as needed.
- 7) N applied after July 15 on pasture or no N on Pasture.
- 8) When applying >60# N on pasture that has <30% legume, use split application.
- 9) Utilize a slow release N such as a polymer coated urea (ex. ESN)
- 10) Inject manure with low disturbance, minimum of 30 inch spacing without covering disks.

**Limitations:** All categories with enhancements require the following 1) If associated with irrigated land must also apply 449 Irrigation Water Management, 2) If associated with drained land must also apply 554 Drainage Water Management if feasible. Nutrient Management is capped (lifetime) at \$24,000/Participant and \$29,000/Historically Underserved Participant.

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.**

**NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN - WRITTEN**  
**Practice Code 104**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** Nutrient management plans are documents of record of how nutrients will be managed for plant production and to address the environmental concerns with the offsite movement of nutrients. These plans are prepared in collaboration with producer and/or landowner and are designed to help the producer with implementation and maintenance activities associated with the plan.

A Nutrient Management conservation activity plan must:

- a. Meet NRCS quality criteria for soil erosion (sheet, rill, wind, and ephemeral/concentrate flow erosion), water quality and quantity, and other identified resource concerns;
- b. Be developed in accordance with technical requirements of the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) and policy requirements of General Manual, Title 190, Part 402, Nutrient Management; and guidance contained in the National Agronomy Manual, Subpart 503C.
- c. Comply with federal, state, tribal, and local laws, regulations and permit requirements; and
- d. Satisfy the operator's objectives.

**Purposes:** The Nutrient Management Plan shall address the resource concerns identified and the conservation practices needed to comprise a conservation system. Document the planned conservation practices, the site specific specifications for the practice, the amount to be applied, and schedule of application.

**Applicability:** On lands in Iowa that will benefit from the development and implementation of a Nutrient Management Plan.

**Payment Schedule:**

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Development of a 104 Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan CAP. < 100 AC	NO	\$1,596.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,915.20	PR	100
Development of a 104 Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan CAP. 101-300 AC	NO	\$1,890.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,268.00	PR	100
Development of a 104 Nutrient Management Conservation Activity Plan CAP. >300 AC	NO	\$2,268.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,721.60	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**PIPELINE  
Practice Code 516**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet**

**Definition:** Pipeline having an inside diameter of 8 inches or less.

**Purpose:** To convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock.

**Applicability:** Where it is desirable or necessary to convey water in a closed conduit from one point to another.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Above ground PE pipeline is installed to convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock in a prescribed grazing system or wildlife for temporary watering.	FT	\$0.90 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.08	PR	100
Installation of a large diameter PVC pipeline to convey livestock water from a spring development to a watering facility to service a prescribed grazing system.	FT	\$3.89 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.66	PR	100
Installation of a non bedded PE pipeline to convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock in a prescribed grazing system or wildlife.	FT	\$1.92 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.30	PR	100
Installation of a non bedded PVC pipeline to convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock in a prescribed grazing system or wildlife.	FT	\$2.38 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.85	PR	100
Installation of a bedded pipeline in limestone bedrock to convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock in a prescribed grazing system or wildlife.	FT	\$2.79 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.35	PR	100
Installation of a PVC pipe under a road to convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock in a prescribed grazing system or wildlife.	FT	\$24.61 <u>HU Rate</u> \$29.53	PR	100
A siphon system is installed to convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock in a prescribed grazing system or wildlife for temporary watering.	EA	\$410.83 <u>HU Rate</u> \$493.00	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

**PRESCRIBED GRAZING  
Practice Code 528**

**Livestock Vegetative Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals.

**Purposes:** To improve or maintain desired species composition and vigor of plant communities, improve or maintain quantity and quality of forage for grazing and browsing animals' health and productivity, improve or maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and quantity, reduce accelerated soil erosion, and maintain or improve soil condition.

**Purpose:** This practice applies to all lands where grazing and/or browsing animals are managed.

**Payment Schedule:**

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Installation of a grazing system where livestock graze each pasture for more than 7 days, in rotation. Pastures are rested to allow for forage regrowth. Rotation is based on monitoring livestock demand and supply.	AC	\$20.98 <u>HU Rate</u> \$25.18	PR	100
Installation of a grazing system where livestock graze each pasture/paddock from 3 to 7 days, in rotation. Pastures/paddocks are rested to allow for appropriate forage regrowth prior to regrazing. Rotation is based on monitoring livestock demand and supply.	AC	\$33.99 <u>HU Rate</u> \$40.78	PR	100
Installation of rotational grazing system on a livestock operation that moves livestock from one pasture/paddock to another pasture/paddock no more than every 3 days. Rotation is based on monitoring livestock demand and supply.	AC	\$51.14 <u>HU Rate</u> \$61.37	PR	100
Installation of rotational grazing system on a livestock operation that moves livestock from one pasture/paddock to another pasture/paddock no more than every 3 days. Rotation is based on monitoring livestock demand and supply. Includes utilization of modeling to assist in extending the grazing season and improve animal demand and supply.	AC	\$56.61 <u>HU Rate</u> \$67.93	PR	100
An improved grazing management system where livestock are grazed on pasture for at least 300 days per calendar year and managed at a stock density of at least 50,000 lbs for 75% of the grazing days. Pastures will be managed for a livestock utilization rate of 60% or less per grazing event.	AC	\$51.30 <u>HU Rate</u> \$61.56	PR	100

**Limitations:** Payment is made only after all associated contracted grazing practices have been applied according to NRCS standards and specifications, and record keeping has been turned in.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**PUMPING PLANT  
Practice Code 533**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** A pumping facility installed to transfer water for a conservation need.

**Purpose:** The transfer of non-potable water for a conservation need, such as supplying water for livestock.

**Applicability:** To provide a water supply for such purposes as irrigation, livestock, or wildlife, maintain critical water levels in swamps, marshes, open water, or for newly constructed wetlands and ponds, to transfer manure and/or process wastewater to a storage facility or for utilization as part of a waste management system, provide drainage by the removal of surface runoff water or groundwater.

**Payment Schedule:**

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
The practice is installed to pump irrigation water from the source to a final destination.	EA	\$8,566.84 <u>HU Rate</u> \$10,280.21	PR	100
The scenario is for the installation of a pump and pressure tank in a deep well (> 25 feet) or sump for supplying water to livestock.	EA	\$1,914.10 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,296.92	PR	100
The scenario is for the installation of a pump and pressure tank in a shallow well (<25 feet deep) for supplying water to livestock.	EA	\$969.89 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,163.87	PR	100
The practice is installed to pump manure from the source to a storage facility.	EA	\$5,384.04 <u>HU Rate</u> \$6,460.85	PR	100
The practice is installed to pump irrigation water from the source to a final destination.	EA	\$1,389.31 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,667.17	PR	100
The scenario is for the installation of a pump, pressure tank, and sump that supplies a dependable water supply to livestock from a pond, stream, or spring development.	EA	\$2,134.69 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,561.62	PR	100
The scenario is for the installation of a solar panel array, pump, pressure tank, and appurtenances in a well for supplying water to livestock.	EA	\$2,952.92 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3,543.51	PR	100
The practice is installed to pump wastewater from the source to a storage facility.	EA	\$734.34 <u>HU Rate</u> \$881.21	PR	100
The practice is installed to pump wastewater from storage facility to an end use, such as a field.	EA	\$9,290.09 <u>HU Rate</u> \$11,148.10	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

**RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, NO-TILL OR STRIP-TILL  
Practice 329**

**Non-Livestock Management Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year round while limiting soil-disturbing activities to only those necessary to place nutrients, condition residue, and plant crops.

**Purpose:** To reduce sheet and rill, and wind erosion; improve soil organic matter content; reduce CO<sub>2</sub> losses from the soil; reduce soil particulate emissions; increase plant-available moisture, provide food and escape cover for wildlife.

**Applicability:** This practice applies to all cropland and other land where crops are planted. These planting methods are commonly referred to as no-till, strip till, direct seed, zero till, slot till, or zone till. Approved implements are: no-till and strip-type fertilizer and manure injectors and applicators; and similar implements that only disturb strips and slots. All others are considered to be full-width or capable of full disturbance and therefore not compatible.

**Payment Schedule:**

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
<b>Year 1</b> - Agricultural planted crops utilizing no-till/strip-till with soil disturbance less than 30% and STIR value shall be no greater than of 10 for no-till and no greater than 15 for strip till. Typical size is 200 acres.	AC	\$22.50 <u>H Rate</u> \$27.00	PR	100
<b>Year 2</b> - Agricultural planted crops utilizing no-till/strip-till with soil disturbance less than 30% and STIR value shall be no greater than of 10 for no-till and no greater than 15 for strip till. Typical size is 200 acres.	AC	\$37.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$45.00	PR	100
<b>Year 3</b> - Agricultural planted crops utilizing no-till/strip-till with soil disturbance less than 30% and STIR value shall be no greater than of 10 for no-till and no greater than 15 for strip till. Typical size is 200 acres.	AC	\$45.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$50.00	PR	100

Soil disturbance percentage is determined by measuring the amount of the row width that is disturbed by soil preparation and planting equipment. For example, for a 30" row, up to 9" can be disturbed by drilling equipment and still qualify as No-till for EQIP.

STIR (Soil Tillage Intensity Ratio) is estimated using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation 2 (RUSLE2) which estimates soil loss from rill and inter-rill erosion caused by rainfall on cropland, for several alternative combinations of crop system and management practices. It also considers specified soil types, rainfall patterns, and topography.

**Limitations:** This practice is payable only to producers who have not previously used the practice for a full rotation, example: If the applicant has only no-tilled the soybean year of a corn-soybean rotation they are eligible, but if the applicant had no-tilled both corn and soybeans anywhere in there operation they are not eligible. Applicants who previously received financial assistance from any government program for applying this

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practice, are not eligible for EQIP financial assistance for no-till or strip-till. When no-till is scheduled for more than one year, the scheduled years must run consecutively. The maximum number of years payment can be made for is 3. Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till or Strip-Till is capped (lifetime) at \$34,000/Participant and \$39,000/Historically Underserved Participant.

**Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a minimum lifespan of 1 year.**

**RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, RIDGE-TILL  
Practice Code 346**

**Non-Livestock Management Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops on pre-formed ridges alternated with furrows protected by crop residue.

**Purpose:** To reduce sheet and rill, and wind erosion; maintain or improve soil condition; manage snow to increase plant-available moisture; modify cool wet site conditions; provide food and escape cover for wildlife.

**Applicability:** This practice applies to all cropland and other land where crops are planted. These tillage and planting methods are commonly referred to as ridge till or ridge planting. It does not include no-till planting on ridges, or bedding or listing operations that bury crop residues.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Agriculture crops planted utilizing ridge-till planting and fertilizer placement with no more than 30% soil disturbance. Typical size is 200 acres	AC	\$14.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$15.08	PR	100

**Limitations:** This practice is payable only to producers who have never used the practice. When ridge till is scheduled for more than one year, the scheduled years must run consecutively. The maximum number of years payment can be made for is 3. Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge-Till is capped (lifetime) at \$14,000/Participant and \$15,000/Historically Underserved Participant.

**Maintenance:** Practice will be maintained for a minimum lifespan of 1 year.

**RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RARE AND DECLINING HABITATS**  
**Practice Code 643**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre***

**Definition:** Restoring and managing rare and declining habitats and their associated wildlife species to conserve biodiversity.

**Purpose:** To restore and manage unique or declining land or aquatic, native habitats; to provide habitat for rare and declining species; to restore, conserve, and manage native plant communities and to increase native plant community diversity.

Note: NRCS uses the term “wildlife” to include all animals, terrestrial and aquatic.

**Applicability:** Sites that previously or currently support a rare or declining habitat targeted for restoration or management. Iowa habitats deemed rare and in decline for the purposes of this practice include prairie, savanna, fen, sedge and wet meadow, and forest/woodlands.

For the purposes of this standard, reconstruction refers to the restoration of native plant communities where such a community does not currently exist, or within areas that have been seeded to native vegetation, but need to be enhanced to reflect a natural community. A remnant is recognized as a natural habitat with pre-settlement components and diversity still intact.

Please see the Specifications for Practice Code 643 which accompany the Standard in the eFOTG.

**Payment Schedule:**

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Area interseeded to native cover with a minimum of 10 graminoids, 20 forbs, floristic values (FQI>20, CC>3.0), and applicable functional groups per 643 standard. Typical size is 40 acres	AC	\$301.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$361.80	PR	100
Area seeded to native eco-type cover with a minimum of 10 graminoids, 20 forbs, floristic values (FQI>20, CC>3.0), and applicable functional groups per 643 standard. Typical size is 40 acres	AC	\$516.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$620.10	PR	100
Management for Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using mowing as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	\$23.18 <u>HU Rate</u> \$27.81	PR	100
Management for Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using spraying as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	\$49.35 <u>HU Rate</u> \$59.22	PR	100

Management for Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats to benefit desired wildlife communities and increase structural diversity/habitat using timber edge feathering as the primary management tool. Typical size is 10 acres	AC	\$218.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$261.90	PR	100
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**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER  
Practice 391**

**No-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** An area predominantly trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.

**Purpose:** To reduce excess amounts of sediment, organic material, nutrients and pesticides in surface runoff and reduce excess nutrients and other chemicals in shallow ground water flow; create shade to lower or maintain water temperatures to improve habitat for aquatic organisms; create or improve riparian habitat and provide a source of detritus and large woody debris; reduce pesticide drift entering the water body; increase carbon storage in plant biomass and soils; mitigate flooding damage by trapping large debris and water-borne sediments, slowing flood waters and lowering flood peaks; create riparian habitat and corridors for wildlife and provide room for water courses to establish geomorphic stability.

**Applicability:** On areas adjacent to and up-gradient from permanent or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

The riparian forest buffer will be most effective when used as a component of a total resource management system including nutrient management, pest management, and erosion runoff and sediment control practices.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
An area of trees and/or shrubs and grasses located adjacent to and up-gradient from streams or water bodies. Typical size is 5 acres.	AC	\$405.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$486.00	PR	100

**Limitations:** This practice is not applied to stabilize stream banks or shorelines (see Practice 580 for this). Nor should it be applied to small cold water trout streams.

**Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.**

**ROOF RUNOFF STRUCTURE  
Practice Code 558**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** Roof Runoff Structures involves the installation of gutters, downspouts and affiliated appurtenances for diverting roof runoff.

**Purpose:** To reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, increase infiltration, protect structures and increase water quantity.

**Applicability:** Roof runoff structures are 1) a component of an overall resource management system; 2) used where runoff from rooftops needs to be diverted away from structures or contaminated areas; and 3) used where there is a need to collect, control, and transport runoff from roofs to a stable outlet.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
The installation of gutters, downspouts and affiliated appurtenances for diverting roof runoff. Typical size is 12,000 square feet of roof	Sq. Ft. (of roof)	\$0.20 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.24	PR	100

If needed, Underground Outlet – Practice 620 may be added to the contract as a separate item.

**Limitations:** Only building roof areas that contribute clean water runoff to an area of livestock concentration are eligible. Payment is limited to installing the practice to the extent necessary to meet the resource concerns addressed by the conservation plan.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

**SEDIMENT BASIN  
Practice Code 350**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** A basin constructed to collect and store debris or sediment.

**Purposes:** To prevent undesirable deposition on bottom lands and developed areas;

**Applicability:** Where physical conditions or land ownership preclude treatment of a sediment source by the installation of erosion control measures to keep soil and other material in place or where a sediment basin offers the most practical solution to the problem.

**Payment Schedule:**

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Earthen sediment basin(s) to capture sediment from uplands constructed of earth fill materials with an embankment. Depending on the upland area size this practice may have an associated underground outlet practice. Payment for this scenario shall be based upon the cubic yards of earth fill needed to construct the sediment basin embankment. <b>CRA #1.</b>	CY	\$1.04 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.25	PR	100
Earthen sediment basin(s) to capture sediment from uplands constructed of earth fill materials with an embankment. Depending on the upland area size this practice may have an associated underground outlet practice. Payment for this scenario shall be based upon the cubic yards of earth fill needed to construct the sediment basin embankment. <b>CRA #2 &amp; 3.</b>	CY	\$2.16 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.59	PR	100
Earthen sediment basin(s) to capture sediment from uplands constructed of earth fill materials with an embankment. Depending on the upland area size this practice may have an associated underground outlet practice. Payment for this scenario shall be based upon the cubic yards of earth fill needed to construct the sediment basin embankment. <b>CRA #4.</b>	CY	\$1.39 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.67	PR	100

**Limitations:** The unit cost includes a filter strip if there is a documented need for one.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

**SOLID/LIQUID WASTE SEPARATION FACILITY**  
**Practice Code 632**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** A filtration or screening device, settling tank, settling basin, or settling channel used to separate a portion of solids from a liquid waste stream.

**Purpose:** To partition solids, liquids, and their associated nutrients as part of a conservation management system to improve or protect air quality, water quality, or animal health, and meet management objectives.

**Applicability:** Where solid/liquid separation will:

- Remove solids from the liquid waste stream as a primary treatment process and allow further treatment processes to be applied such as composting and anaerobic digestion, allow partly digested feed to be separated from the liquid waste stream so that it can be used as a feed supplement or for bedding
- Reduce problems associated with solids accumulation in liquid storage facilities (i.e.: decrease odors in liquid storages)
- Reduce solids in stored liquids so liquids can be recycled for other uses (i.e.: flush)
- Reduce solids in stored liquids to better facilitate land application of liquids using irrigation techniques
- Assist with partitioning nutrients in the waste stream to improve nutrient management

**Payment Schedule:**

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Concrete sediment basin, typically a 20' wide pad by 50' long pad with a 3' wall for controlling feedlot runoff from beef, dairy, and swine open lot operations. For lots with less than 150 square feet per animal stocking rate. (Per Sq. Ft. of Feed Lot Treated)	Sq. Ft.	\$0.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.90	PR	100
Concrete sediment basin, typically a 20' wide pad by 50' long pad with a 3' wall for controlling feedlot runoff from beef, dairy, and swine open lot operations. For lots with more than 150 square feet per animal stocking rate. (Per Sq. Ft. of Feed Lot Treated)	Sq. Ft.	\$0.12 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.14	PR	100
Earthen sediment basin, typically a terrace-like structure 500' long, with height of 4', for controlling feedlot runoff from beef, dairy, and swine open lot operations. Very little concrete except around intakes. (Per Sq. Ft. of Feed Lot Treated)	Sq. Ft.	\$0.03 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.04	PR	100
Sand settling lane. Typically 25' wide by 250' long concrete slab (includes apron for stacking sand) and a minimum 2' high wall for separating lanes in the "U" configuration.	NO	\$19,285.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$23,142.60	PR	100

Mechanical solid/liquid manure separator for an operation with an average size of 1,000 AUs. Examples include centrifuges, rotary screw presses, vibratory screens, etc.	NO	\$7,714.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$9,257.40	PR	100
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**Limitations:**

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.**

**STRIPCROPPING**  
**Practice Code 585**

**Non-Livestock Management Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Growing row crops, forages, small grains, or fallow in a systematic arrangement of equal width strips across a field.

**Purposes:** To reduce soil erosion from water and transport of sediment and other water-borne contaminants; to reduce soil erosion from wind and to protect growing crops from damage by wind-borne soil particles.

**Applicability:** On cropland or other land where crops are grown. On sloping cropland and wildlife land where the topography is uniform enough to permit tilling and harvesting, and where it is an essential part of a cropping system to effectively reduce soil and water losses. This practice is most effective on flatter slopes (2-12 percent) but can reduce sheet and rill erosion on steeper slopes. Effectiveness of this practice is a function of soil texture, land slope, effective ridge height, and Cover-Management Condition.

Payment Schedule:

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Typical existing rotation is a corn-soybean and will be transitioning into a crop rotation that includes strips of corn-soybean-hay. Applied to cropland for erosion control and water quality. Typical close growing crops may include all forages. Strips are typically 90 feet wide. Typical size is 30 acres.	AC	\$61.70 <u>HU Rate</u> \$61.70	PR	100

**Limitations:** This practice is unsuitable on undulating to rolling topography because of the difficulty of maintaining parallel strip boundaries across the hill slope and/or staying within in-row grade limits. It is most suitable on uniform slopes with slope lengths (L) equal to or less than the Critical Slope Length Limits as determined using the RUSLE2.

The effect on erosion reduction for this practice is reduced on fields where slope lengths (L) exceeds the Critical Slope Length limits for contouring by 1.5 times, unless the slope length (L) is shortened by the installation of other practices such as terraces.

This standard does not apply to situations where alternating strips are not generally equal in width or where the land is treated with Contour Buffer Strips (332)

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.**

**STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL**  
**Practice Code 587**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** A structure, in a water management system, that controls the direction or rate of flow, maintains a desired water level, or measures water.

**Purposes:** To control the stage, discharge, distribution, delivery, or direction of water flow.

**Applicability:** Where a permanent structure is needed as an integral part of a water-control system to control the water level within a wetland or as part of a drainage water management practice.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
A water control structure installed to control the water level within a wetland or as a part of a drainage water management practice. The water level control structure may include: AgriDrain Water control Structure, DOS-IR Valve or Metal Pipe Stoplog Structure and connecting bands. Typical WCS is 8'tall with 8" pipe. Typical size is one.	EA	\$1,182.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,418.40	PR	100
A water control structure installed to control the water level within a wetland or as a part of a drainage water management practice. The water level control structure may include: AgriDrain Water control Structure, DOS-IR Valve or Metal Pipe Stoplog Structure and connecting bands. Typical WCS is 8'tall with 15" pipe. Typical size is one.	EA	\$1,587.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,904.40	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.**

**SUBSURFACE DRAIN  
Practice Code 606**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Units of Measurement: Feet**

**Definition:** A conduit, such as corrugated plastic tubing, tile, or pipe, installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey drainage water.

**Purposes:** To improve the soil environment for vegetative growth, reduce erosion, and improve water quality by removing surface runoff.

**Applicability:** To areas having a high water table where the benefits of lowering the water table or controlling ground water or surface runoff justify installing such a system.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
The installation of a 4 inch plastic tile drain. A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling ground water. Typical size is 2,000 linear feet.	FT	\$0.85 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.02	PR	100
The installation of a 5 inch plastic tile drain. A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling ground water. Typical size is 2,000 linear feet. <b>CRAs 1 &amp; 2</b>	FT	\$1.19 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.43	PR	100
The installation of a 5 inch plastic tile drain. A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling ground water. Typical size is 2,000 linear feet. <b>CRAs 3 &amp; 4</b>	FT	\$1.04 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.25	PR	100
The installation of a 6 inch plastic tile drain. A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling ground water. Typical size is 2,000 linear feet. <b>CRAs 1 &amp; 2</b>	FT	\$1.46 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.76	PR	100

<p>The installation of a 6 inch plastic tile drain.                  A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling ground water.                  Typical size is 2,000 linear feet.  <b>CRAs 3 &amp; 4</b></p>	FT	\$1.24 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.49	PR	100
<p>The installation of an 8 inch plastic tile drain.                  A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling ground water.                  Typical size is 1,000 linear feet.</p>	FT	\$2.12 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.55	PR	100
<p>The installation of a 10 inch plastic tile drain.                  A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling ground water.                  Typical size is 500 linear feet.</p>	FT	\$3.28 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.93	PR	100
<p>The installation of a 12 inch plastic tile drain.                  A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling ground water.                  Typical size is 200 linear feet.</p>	FT	\$4.36 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.23	PR	100
<p>The installation of a plastic tile drain with a nominal diameter larger than 12 inches. A plastic conduit installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water for the purpose of controlling groundwater.                  Typical size is 200 linear feet.</p>	FT	\$10.03 <u>HU Rate</u> \$12.03	PR	100

**Limitations:** This practice can only be used when required in combination with another practice on this list. When used in combination with a grassed waterway, payment is limited to no more than the amount needed to maintain the grassed waterway. The maximum diameter size for payment when used in combination with a grassed waterway is 6 inches.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

**TERRACE  
Practice Code 600**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet**

**Definition:** An earth embankment, or a combination ridge and channel, constructed across the field slope.

**Purpose:** To reduce soil erosion and retain runoff for moisture conservation.

**Applicability:** Where soil erosion by water is a problem; there is a need to conserve water; the soils and topography are such that terraces can be constructed and farmed with reasonable effort; suitable outlet can be provided and excess runoff is a problem.

**Payment Schedule:**

	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
A basin terrace constructed on a non-cropland field. This is a storage type terrace constructed with a level top capturing runoff from a watershed in permanent grass or timber and applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600). Typical size is 600 feet.	FT	\$1.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.85	PR	100
A broad base terrace applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600). Typical size is 3,500 feet. <b>CRA 1</b>	FT	\$1.39 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.67	PR	100
A broad base terrace applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600). Typical size is 3,500 feet. <b>CRA 2, 3, &amp; 4</b>	FT	\$3.17 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.80	PR	100
A narrow base terrace constructed on land grades up to 8% in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600) <b>CRA 1</b>	FT	\$1.20 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.44	PR	100
A narrow base terrace constructed on land grades of 8% to 11% in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600) <b>CRA 1</b>	FT	\$1.35 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.62	PR	100
A narrow base terrace constructed on land grades greater than 11% in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600) <b>CRA 1</b>	FT	\$1.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.16	PR	100
Narrow base terrace, on C slopes or flatter land, applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600). Typical size is 3,500 feet. <b>CRA 2 &amp; 3</b>	FT	\$2.32 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.78	PR	100

Narrow base terrace, on C slopes or flatter land, applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600). Typical size is 3,500 feet. <b>CRA 4</b>	FT	\$1.73 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.08	PR	100
Narrow base terrace, on D slopes up to 18%, applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600). Typical size is 3,500 feet. <b>CRA 2, 3 &amp; 4</b>	FT	\$1.62 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.94	PR	100
Grassed back slope with farmable front slope terrace or Grassed front slope with farmable back slope terrace applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600). Typical size is 3,500 feet.	FT	\$2.78 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.33	PR	100
Reconstruction of terrace that has exceeded its maintenance agreement, applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard (600). Typical size is 3,200 feet.	FT	\$0.54 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.65	PR	100

For tile in terraces use Underground Outlet Practice 620.

**Limitations:** Practice must be applied in accordance with the Iowa FOTG Terrace Standard 600.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

**TREE / SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT**  
**Practice Code 612**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre***

**Definition:** To establish woody plants in non-forested areas by planting seedlings, container/potted plants, cuttings or by direct seeding.

**Purposes:** To provide erosion control; improve energy conservation and beautification, improve water quality through uptake of soil and water borne chemicals and nutrients, protect a watershed; improve air quality; provide wildlife habitat, control drifting snow, store carbon in biomass.

**Applicability:** In non-forested appropriately prepared areas where woody plants can be grown.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>Statewide Rate</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Field planted to trees and shrubs for wildlife habitat and/or timber production. Typical size is 7 acres.	AC	\$405.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$486.00	PR	100

**Limitations:** Practice is not applicable in areas with a canopy cover greater than 25%. These areas are considered forests.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

**UNDERGROUND OUTLET  
Practice Code 620**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet**

**Definition:** A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey it to a suitable outlet.

**Purpose:** To dispose of excess water from terraces, diversions, subsurface drains, surface drains, trickle tubes or principal spillways from dams (outside the dam area only), or other concentrations without causing damage by erosion or flooding.

**Applicability:** Where excess surface water needs to be disposed of; an underground outlet can be installed that will safely dispose of excess water, and surface outlets are impractical because of stability problems, climatic conditions, land use, or equipment traffic.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>Underground Outlet</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
A 5" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. <b>CRA's 1 &amp; 2</b>	FT	\$1.78 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.13	PR	100
A 5" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. <b>CRA's 3 &amp; 4</b>	FT	\$1.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.85	PR	100
A 6" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. <b>CRA's 1 &amp; 2</b>	FT	\$2.32 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.78	PR	100

<p>A 6" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. <b>CRA's 3 &amp; 4</b></p>	<p>FT</p>	<p>\$1.85 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.22</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>A 8" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. <b>CRA's 1 &amp; 2</b></p>	<p>FT</p>	<p>\$2.59 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.11</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>A 8" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc. <b>CRA's 3 &amp; 4</b></p>	<p>FT</p>	<p>\$2.32 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.78</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>A 10" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p>	<p>FT</p>	<p>\$3.47 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.17</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>A 12" diameter or less pipe (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p>	<p>FT</p>	<p>\$4.40 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.27</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>A pipe greater than 12" in diameter (all types) buried in the ground, acting as a water outlet for a corresponding conservation practice. This includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a corresponding conservation practice. Typically this would be an underground outlet for the practice of terraces, water and sediment control basins, etc.</p>	<p>FT</p>	<p>\$10.03 <u>HU Rate</u> \$12.03</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>

The installation of underground outlet system for diverting roof runoff from concrete open lot systems. Includes lot floor concrete removal to facilitate the clean water diversion outlet. Includes granular backfill and replacement concrete. Also includes the conduit and all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets, and fittings) installed beneath the ground surface to collect and convey surface water from a 558 practice. Typical gutter length of 100 ft with 8" diameter underground outlet pipe. Gutter and downspouts are not part of this practice.	FT	\$15.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$18.00	PR	100
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**Limitations:** This practice can only be used when required in combination with another practice on this list. The unit cost includes all affiliated appurtenances (inlets, outlets and fittings) installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

**UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT**  
**Practice Code 645**

**Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice**  
**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** Creating, maintaining or enhancing areas, including wetlands, for food and cover for upland wildlife.

**Purpose:** To create, maintain, or enhance habitat suitable for sustaining desired kinds of upland wildlife.

**Applicability:** On all lands that are suitable for the kinds of wildlife food or cover plants that are needed.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>Statewide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Creating permanent forest openings within a stand of timber to serve as a valuable source of food for wildlife including brood habitat for forest birds and browse for deer and wild turkey. These areas also serve as sunning and singing grounds for young birds. Must be surrounded by forest and eligible for a maximum 1.0 acres per site. Must be included in a Forest Management Plan.	AC	\$1,085.82 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,302.98	PR	100
Implementing edge feathering techniques consisting of tree cutting and clipping to create dense woody cover and a transitional area between cropland and forestland to support early successional wildlife species.	AC	\$624.81 <u>HU Rate</u> \$749.78	PR	100
Removing tree canopy and utilizing chemical treatment (except for non-sprouting woody species) to promote herbaceous growth or early woody succession to benefit wildlife habitat. Designed for temporary forest openings and/or glade, savanna, woodland restoration. Must be included in a Forest Management Plan.	AC	\$297.64 <u>HU Rate</u> \$357.17	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**VEGETATED TREATMENT AREA  
Practice Code 635**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment.

**Purpose:** To improve water quality by reducing loading of nutrients, organics, pathogens, and other contaminants associated with livestock, poultry, and other agricultural operations.

**Applicability:** Where a vegetated treatment area (VTA) can be constructed, operated, and maintained to treat contaminated runoff from such areas as feedlots, compost areas, barnyards, and other livestock holding areas, or to treat process wastewater from agricultural operations.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Vegetated treatment/infiltration area for handling, treating, and infiltrating open feedlot runoff from beef, dairy, and swine operations up to and including 300 animal units. Includes all appurtenances necessary for the distribution and containment of flows on the vegetated treatment/infiltration area. Typical size is 200 AU's.	NO	\$3,000.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3,600.00	PR	100
Vegetated treatment/infiltration area for handling, treating, and infiltrating open feedlot runoff from beef, dairy, and swine operations above 300 animal units. Includes all appurtenances necessary for the distribution and containment of flows on the vegetated treatment/infiltration area. Typical size is 500 AU's.	AC	\$2,250.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,700.00	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.**

**WASTE STORAGE FACILITY  
Practice Code 313**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** A waste impoundment made by construction of an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout, or by fabricating a structure.

**Purpose:** To temporarily store waste such as manure, wastewater, and contaminated runoff as a function of an agricultural waste management system.

**Applicability:** Where temporary storage is needed for organic wastes generated by agricultural production or processing and the storage facility can be constructed, operated, and maintained without polluting air or water resources.

Roofed systems for 100% open lot reduction: an entire farmstead open feedlot is converted to a confined roofed system. The system and payment rate will include the roof/building and any additional practices required to adequately treat the manure and runoff.

Roofed systems for partial open lot reduction: A portion of a farmstead open feedlot is converted to a confined roofed system. Open lot size is reduced by 400 sq ft per AU or by 50%, whichever is greater. The system and payment rate include the roof/building and any additional practices required to adequately treat the manure and runoff. If the open lot is already adequately treated, the animals in the open lot portion are not included in the AU calculation for payment.

**Payment Schedule:**

	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
An entire farmstead open feedlot converted to a confined roofed system for beef and dairy operations. The system includes the roof/building and all practices within the roof/building system needed for storage, handling, and treatment of the solid manure. The roof/building system is considered as the complete storage structure for the planned system (all waste, including stacked manure, is stored within the building). Use a minimum stocking rate of 40 sq feet per AU.	AU	\$308.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$369.90	PR	100
An entire farmstead open feedlot converted to a confined roofed system for beef and dairy operations. The system includes the roof/building and all practices within the roof/building system needed for storage, handling, and treatment of the solid manure. The roof/building system is considered as the complete storage structure for the planned system (all waste, including stacked manure, is stored within the building). <b>For systems located in karst areas requiring concrete floors.</b> Use a minimum stocking rate of 40 sq feet per AU.	AU	<u>\$431.25</u> <u>HU Rate</u> \$517.50		
An entire farmstead open feedlot converted to a confined roofed system for swine operations. The system includes the roof/building and all practices within the roof/building system needed for storage, handling, and treatment of the solid manure. The roof/building system is considered as the complete storage structure for the planned system (all waste, including stacked manure, is stored within the building). Use a minimum stocking rate of at least 40 sq feet per AU.	AU	\$173.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$207.90	PR	100

<p>An entire farmstead open feedlot converted to a confined roofed system for swine operations. The system includes the roof/building and all practices within the roof/building system needed for storage, handling, and treatment of the solid manure. The roof/building system is considered as the complete storage structure for the planned system (all waste, including stacked manure, is stored within the building). <b>For systems located in karst areas requiring concrete floors.</b> Use a minimum stocking rate of at least 40 sq feet per AU.</p>	<p>AU</p>	<p>\$281.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$337.50</p>		
<p>A portion of a farmstead open feedlot converted to a confined roofed system for beef, dairy, or swine operations. Open lot size must be reduced by at least the same percentage as the amount (percent) of AUs moved to roofed facility. The system includes the roof/building and all practices within the roof/building system needed for storage, handling, and treatment of the solid manure. The roof/building system is considered as the complete storage structure for the planned system (all waste, including stacked manure, is stored within the building). Untreated remaining open lot must be treated with the applicable scenario(s). Use a minimum stocking rate of at least 40 sq feet per AU.</p>	<p>AU</p>	<p>\$154.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$231.75</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>A portion of a farmstead open feedlot converted to a confined roofed system for beef, dairy, or swine operations. Open lot size must be reduced by at least the same percentage as the amount (percent) of AUs moved to roofed facility. The system includes the roof/building and all practices within the roof/building system needed for storage, handling, and treatment of the solid manure. The roof/building system is considered as the complete storage structure for the planned system (all waste, including stacked manure, is stored within the building). Untreated remaining open lot must be treated with the applicable scenario(s). <b>For systems located in karst areas requiring concrete floors.</b> Use a minimum stocking rate of at least 40 sq feet per AU.</p>	<p>AU</p>	<p>\$237.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$356.25</p>		
<p>Open feedlot with earthen total containment of runoff for beef operations.</p>	<p>AU</p>	<p>\$38.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$46.26</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Confinement or open feedlot with earthen total containment of runoff for dairy operations.</p>	<p>AU</p>	<p>\$77.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$92.70</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Beef or dairy operation with a solids stacking facility.</p>	<p>AU</p>	<p>\$115.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$138.60</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Poultry operation with a solids stacking facility.</p>	<p>AU</p>	<p>\$24.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$28.80</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Swine open lot operation with a solids stacking facility.</p>	<p>AU</p>	<p>\$34.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$41.40</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>

Rectangular concrete manure storage structure (typical dimensions 80' by 120' by 10') for beef or dairy confinement operations. Also includes open lot operations that install circular or rectangular storage structures to contain runoff from lots. This system also includes systems with concrete sediment basin. Minimal volume needed for sediment basin is included with storage volume. <b>CRA's 1, 2 &amp; 4.</b>	AU	\$231.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$278.10	PR	100
Rectangular concrete manure storage structure (typical dimensions 80' by 120' by 10') for beef or dairy confinement operations. Also includes open lot operations that install circular or rectangular storage structures to contain runoff from lots. This system also includes systems with concrete sediment basin. Minimal volume needed for sediment basin is included with storage volume. <b>CRA 3.</b>	Ft <sup>3</sup>	\$1.31 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.58	PR	100
Rectangular underpit concrete manure storage structure (typical dimensions 80' by 140' by 8') for swine confinement operations. Also includes circular tanks (typical dimensions of 120' diameter by 8' depth) for outside storage of confinement waste.	AU	\$61.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$73.80	PR	100

**Limitations:** This practice must be a component of a Comprehensive Nutrient Management System (CNMP). The CNMP must be written before any design work is begun on the waste facility.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

**WASTE TRANSFER  
Practice Code 634**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** A manure conveyance system using structures, conduits, or equipment with a 10 hp or less pump.

**Purpose:** To transfer animal manure using a pump and conduit to either a manure storage/treatment facility, a loading area.

**Applicability:** The manure transfer component is a part of a planned comprehensive nutrient management system. Where manure is generated by livestock production and a conveyance system is necessary to transfer manure from the source to a storage/treatment facility or a loading area.

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>State-wide rates</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Pump and pipe to move manure from storage location to manure distribution site/equipment. A manure conveyance system using structures, conduits, or equipment with a 10 hp or less pump. Typical size is one (1).	EA	\$1,944.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,332.80	PR	100
Pump and pipe to move manure from storage location to manure distribution site/equipment. A manure conveyance system using structures, conduits, or equipment with a pump greater than 10 hp. Typical size is one (1).	EA	\$5,832.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$6,998.40	PR	100

**Limitations:** Not applicable for field application of manure.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

**WASTE TREATMENT  
Practice Code 629**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** The mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment of agricultural waste.

**Purpose:** To improve ground and surface water quality by reducing the nutrient content, organic strength, and/or pathogen levels of agricultural waste; to improve air quality by reducing odors and gaseous emissions; to produce value added byproducts and to facilitate desirable waste handling, storage, or land application alternatives

**Applicability:** This practice applies where the form and characteristics of agricultural waste make it difficult to manage to prevent it from becoming a nuisance or hazard; where changing the form or composition provides additional utilization alternatives; and where conventional waste management alternatives are deemed ineffective. More specifically:

- Liquids and solids need to be separated for further processing or for effective transport and subsequent utilization
- Raw agricultural waste contains excess nutrients for land application based on crop utilization requirements or nutrient ratios need to be modified to be more consistent with crop utilization requirements
- There is a need to reduce the potential for leaching or runoff of nutrients
- Odors and/or gaseous emissions from livestock production facilities and waste storage/treatment system components must be reduced
- Value-added byproducts can be produced to offset treatment costs
- Reduction of pathogens is required

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>Statewide rates</b>	<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Milkhouse waste is piped through septic tanks (typically two) for solids settling. A dosing pump is installed to send milkhouse waste water to bark beds. A bark bed can be 10 ft by 100 ft or 35 ft by 55 ft, with a depth of 2.5 ft. Rock (6") is laid on ground surface, geotextile on top of rock, and bark bed on top of geotextile.	AU	\$92.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$110.70	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 year.

**WATER AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN**  
**Practice Code 638**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin.

**Purpose:** To improve farm ability of sloping land, reduce watercourse and gully erosion, trap sediment, reduce and manage onsite and downstream runoff, and improve downstream water quality.

**Applicability:** Where the topography is generally irregular and precludes installing and farming terraces with reasonable effort; where watercourse and gully erosion are a problem; Where runoff and sediment damage land and improvements, where soil and site conditions are suitable for installation with the predominant land slope at the basin not steeper than 18 percent; adequate outlets are available or can be provided.

**Payment Schedule:**

	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
A water and sediment control earthen embankment basin or combination ridge and channel, constructed across the slope and minor watercourse to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. Typical size is one. <b>CRA 1</b>	CY	\$1.04 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.25	PR	100
A water and sediment control earthen embankment basin or combination ridge and channel, constructed across the slope and minor watercourse to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. Typical size is one. <b>CRAs 2 &amp; 3</b>	CY	\$2.16 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.59	PR	100
A water and sediment control earthen embankment basin or combination ridge and channel, constructed across the slope and minor watercourse to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. Typical size is one. <b>CRA 4</b>	CY	\$1.39 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.67	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

**WATERING FACILITY  
Practice Code 614**

**Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Number**

**Definition:** A device (tank, trough, or other watertight container) for providing animal access to water.

**Purpose:** To provide watering facilities for livestock and/or wildlife at selected locations to protect and enhance vegetative cover, provide erosion control, protect streams, ponds and water supplies.

**Applicability:** Where there is a need for new or improved livestock watering facilities.

**Payment Schedule:**

Statewide rates	Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Establishment of an automatic fountain watering facility for livestock that includes a stabilized base and appurtenances.	EA	\$943.52 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,132.22	PR	100
Establishment of a automatic fountain watering facility that includes a water storage facility to provide an adequate water supply for livestock. The water storage facility is needed where water supply is limited. Stabilized base and appurtenances are included.	EA	\$2,490.95 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,989.15	PR	100
Establishment of a large permanent watering facility for livestock using materials such as a large concrete trough or large rubber tire trough. This scenario also includes fountain type waterers. The installation includes a stabilized base and appurtenances.	EA	\$993.86 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,192.63	PR	100
Establishment of a large permanent watering facility for livestock using materials such as a concrete trough or large rubber tire trough. This scenario also includes fountain type waterers. This scenario applies to situations where the water supply is limited and additional storage is needed to meet the daily water needs of the livestock. The installation includes a stabilized base and appurtenances.	EA	\$2,541.30 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3,049.56	PR	100
Establishment of a permanent watering facility for livestock using standard materials such as a galvanized steel tank. The installation includes a stabilized base and appurtenances.	EA	\$518.97 <u>HU Rate</u> \$622.76	PR	100
Establishment of a permanent watering facility for livestock using standard materials such as a galvanized steel tank. This scenario applies to situations where the water supply is limited and additional storage is needed to meet the daily water needs of the livestock. The installation includes a stabilized base and appurtenances.	EA	\$2,066.40 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,479.69	PR	100
Establishment of a portable tank watering facility for livestock that includes a stabilized base and appurtenances.	EA	\$329.27 <u>HU Rate</u> \$395.12	PR	100

Establishment of a portable tank watering facility that includes a water storage facility to provide an adequate water supply for livestock. The water storage facility is needed where water supply is limited. Stabilized base and appurtenances are included.	EA	\$1,799.13 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,158.96	PR	100
Establishment of a small excavated pool to provide a drinking water source for wildlife.	EA	\$523.26 <u>HU Rate</u> \$627.91	PR	100

**Limitations:**

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.**

**WETLAND CREATION  
Practice Code 658**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

***PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre***

**Definition:** The creation of a wetland on a site that was historically non-wetland.

**Purpose:** To create wetland functions and values.

**Applicability:** On sites where no natural wetland occurred historically and which contain soils that are not hydric.

Shallow Water Excavation is the excavation of shallow water areas (removal of deposition or man-made fill) to create an undulating surface of dry and wet areas.

Ditch Plug is the embankment of and/or earth-fill placed across a man-made surface drain to create wetland hydrology.

Tile Removal / Plugging is the removal and / or plugging of drainage tile to create wetland hydrology. Rate includes investigating and locating tile.

Embankment is the construction of an earthen embankment to capture and hold water to create wetland hydrology.

**Payment Schedule:**

	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Excavating shallow water areas (removal of deposition or manmade fill) as to create an undulating surface or dry and wet areas. Typical size is 3.5 acres.	AC	\$1,020.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,224.00	PR	100
Embankment and or earthfill placed across a man-made surface drain to create wetland hydrology. Typical size is one.	NO	\$292.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$351.00	PR	100
Removal and/or plugging of drainage tile to create wetland hydrology. Includes tile estigation/locating. Typical size is one. Typical length of tile removed per unit is >=50 LF.	NO	\$255.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$306.00	PR	100

**Limitations:** These wetlands are not intended to treat point or non-point pollutants.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

**WETLAND ENHANCEMENT  
Practice Code 659**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** The rehabilitation or re-establishment of a degraded wetland, and/or the modification of an existing wetland, which augments specific site conditions for specific species or purposes, possibly at the expense of other functions and other species.

**Purpose:** To provide specific wetland conditions to favor specific wetland functions and targeted species.

**Applicability:** This practice applies to any degraded or non-degraded existing wetland where the objective is specifically to enhance selected wetland functions.

See explanations of specific practice types under Wetland Creation (658).

**Payment Schedule:**

<b>Statewide</b>	<b>Payment Unit Type</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Cost Type</b>	<b>Share Rate</b>
Excavating shallow water areas (removal of deposition or manmade fill) as to enhance the function and diversity of the wetland. Typical size is 10 acres.	AC	\$1,020.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,224.00	PR	100
Embankment and or earthfill placed across a man-made surface drain to enhance wetland hydrology and function. Typical size is one. Typical volume of fill per plug is 150 cubic yards.	EA	\$292.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$351.00	PR	100
Removal and/or plugging of drainage tile to enhance wetland hydrology. Includes tile investigation/locating. Typical size is one. Typical length of tile removal per unit is >=50 LF.	EA	\$255.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$306.00	PR	100

**Limitations:** These wetlands are not intended to treat point or non-point pollutants.

**Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.**

**WETLAND RESTORATION  
Practice Code 657**

**Non-Livestock Structural Practice**

**PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre**

**Definition:** The rehabilitation of a degraded wetland or the re-establishment of a wetland so that soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and habitat are a close approximation of the original natural condition that existed prior to modification to the extent practicable.

**Purpose:** To restore wetland function, value, habitat, diversity, and capacity to a close approximation of the pre-disturbance by restoring the hydric soil, restoring the hydrology (depth, duration, and season of inundation, and/or duration and season of soil saturation) and restoring native vegetation (including the removal of undesired species, and/or seeding or planting of desired species).

**Applicability:** Only on sites with hydric soils which were natural wetlands that have been previously degraded hydrologically and/or vegetatively, or to sites where hydric soils are covered by fill, sediment, or other deposits. This practice is applicable only where the natural hydrologic conditions, including the hydroperiods, can be approximated by modifying drainage and/or artificial flooding of a duration and frequency similar to natural conditions.

See explanations of specific practice types under Wetland Creation (658).

**Payment Schedule:**

Statewide	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Excavating shallow water areas (removal of deposition or manmade fill) as to create an undulating surface of dry and wet areas. A rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to the natural condition to the extent practicable. Average depth of excavation is less than 12". Typical size is 3.5 acres.	AC	\$1,020.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,224.00	PR	100
Embankment and earthfill placed across a man-made surface drain to restore wetland hydrology. A rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to the natural condition to the extent practicable. Typical size is one. Typical volume of fill plug is 150 cubic yards.	EA	\$292.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$351.00	PR	100
Removal and/or plugging of drainage tile to restore wetland hydrology. Includes tile investigation and location. A rehabilitation of a drained or degraded wetland where soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to the natural condition to the extent practicable. Typical size is one. Typical length of tile removed per unit is >=50 LF.	EA	\$255.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$306.00	PR	100
The restoration of oxbow wetlands to create off-channel habitat for species such as Topeka Shiner will include removal of post settlement alluvium down to the original soil surface, slope, and contour. Reconnection of the oxbow to the stream channel using original, natural inflow and outflow channels will include excavation of post settlement alluvium to the original soil surface, slope, and contour. Total excavation volumes average approximately 1500 to 2000 cubic yards excavation per project site. Excavated materials are spread on adjacent (non-wetland) farmland outside of the floodplain.	CY	\$2.70 <u>HU Rate</u> \$3.24	PR	100

**Limitations:** These restored wetlands are not intended to treat point or non-point pollutants. For projects that will require removal of material deeper than the original soil surface, or material from natural stream or oxbow levees, contact the NRCS Archeologist.

**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.