

IOWA

National Water Quality Initiative

List of Eligible Practices and Payment Schedule FY2012

May, 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

FT²= Square Foot

FT³ = 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/

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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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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.

**AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY
Practice Code 309**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: NO

Definition: A facility with an impervious surface to provide an environmentally safe area for the handling of on-farm agrichemicals.

Purpose: To provide a safe environment on the farm and ranch operations for the storage, mixing, loading, and cleanup of agrichemicals, retain incidental spillage, retain leakage, and to reduce pollution to surface water, groundwater, air, and/or soil.

Applicability: This practice applies where the handling of agrichemicals creates significant potential for pollution of surface water, groundwater, air, or soil and a facility of needed to manage and handle the chemical operation.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Agrichemical handling facility to provide a safe environment on farm operations for the mixing, loading, and cleanup of agrichemicals, retain incidental leakage, and reduce pollution to surface/ground waters, air, and/or soil. Concrete pad (typical 20' by 30') with appropriate curbs, drains, sumps, pumps, and appurtances for chemical control. Non-commercial agricultural facility with no roof.	NO	\$7,500.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$9,000.00	PR	100
Agrichemical handling facility to provide a safe environment on farm operations for the mixing, loading, and cleanup of agrichemicals, retain incidental leakage, and reduce pollution to surface/ground waters, air, and/or soil. Concrete pad (typical 20' by 30') with appropriate curbs, drains, sumps, pumps, and appurtances for chemical control. Non-commercial agricultural facility with steel hoop roof and canvas cover.	NO	\$12,000.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$14,400.00	PR	100
Agrichemical handling facility to provide a safe environment on farm operations for the mixing, loading, and cleanup of agrichemicals, retain incidental leakage, and reduce pollution to surface/ground waters, air, and/or soil. Concrete pad (typical 20' by 30') with appropriate curbs, drains, sumps, pumps, and appurtances for chemical control. Non-commercial agricultural facility with wooden truss and metal roof.	NO	\$18,750.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$22,500.00	PR	100

Limitations:

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

AMENDMENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WASTGE
Practice Code 591

Livestock Management Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: AU

Definition: Treatment of manure, process wastewater, storm water runoff from lots or other high intensity areas, and other wastes, with chemical or biological additives

Purpose: To alter the physical and/or chemical characteristics of the waste stream to facilitate the implementation of a waste management system to:

- Improve or protect air quality
- Improve or protect water quality
- Improve or protect animal health
- Alter the consistency of the waste stream to facilitate implementation of a waste management system

Applicability: This practice applies where the use of a chemical or biological amendment will alter the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste stream as a part of a planned waste management system. This practice does not include amendments added to the animal feed.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Amendments added to livestock waste systems to control odors, facilitate treatment, etc. Typical size is 1,000 animal units.	AU	\$3.83 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.59	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**ANIMAL MORTALITY FACILITY
Practice Code 316**

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Animal Unit or Square Feet

Definition: An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock or poultry mortalities.

Purpose: To decrease non-point source pollution of surface and groundwater resources, reduce the impact of odors that result from improperly handled animal mortality, decrease the likelihood of the spread of disease or other pathogens that result from the interaction of animal mortality and predators and to provide contingencies for normal and catastrophic mortality events.

Applicability: Where animal carcass treatment or disposal must be a component of a waste management system for livestock or poultry operations. This applies where on-farm carcass treatment and disposal are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations. It also applies where a waste management system plan as described in the AWMFH has been developed that accounts for the end use of the product from the mortality facility.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Composting facility to process poultry mortalities. Typical structure would have three (3) 10' by 14' by 5' bins under roof. Typical size is 2,000 animal units.	AU	\$11.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$13.86	PR	100
Composting facility to process swine mortalities. Typical structure would have three (3) 10' by 14' by 5' bins under roof. Typical size is 1,000 animal units.	AU	\$11.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$13.86	PR	100
Composting facility to process beef or dairy mortalities. Typical structure would be a 70' by 60' concrete slab (pad) with associated diversion and berm structures for clean water diversion and runoff containment. Primarily for large (over 800 lb) carcasses - for smaller carcasses use other schedules. Typical size could be 5,000 square feet of concrete pad.	FT2	\$3.83 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.59	PR	100
Composting facility to process other than poultry or swine mortalities. Typical structure would have be a 100' by 80' pad with runoff controls. Typical size is 1,000 animal units.	AU	\$11.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$13.86	PR	100
In-Vessel Mechanically Grinding Batch Composter or In-Vessel Plug Flow Composters with a minimum capacity of 1,000 lbs of mortality per batch or 2,500 lbs of mortality per week, respectively. Additional facilities shall be provided to provide secondary composting and storage of finished composted materials. Typical size is 3,000 AU's.	AU	\$11.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$13.50	PR	100

Limitations: Existing livestock facilities are eligible for financial assistance for treatment of livestock waste. (New livestock facilities are not eligible.)

Manure composting will be done under Practice 317 – Composting Facility.

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

ANIMAL TRAILS AND WALKWAYS
Practice Code 575

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: Established lanes or travel ways that facilitate animal movement.

Purpose: To provide or improve access to forage, water, working/handling facilities, and/or shelter, improve grazing efficiency and distribution, and/or protect ecologically sensitive, erosive and/or potentially erosive sites.

Applicability: On lands where control of animal movement is needed.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
An 6-foot wide, 6 inch stone based walkway and an additional 2 inch thick cover of hoof material (lime chips or equivalent) . Average length of Animal Trails and Walkways is 1,000 feet.	FT	\$3.53 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.24	PR	100
An 6-foot wide, 6 inch stone based walkway and an additional 2 inch thick cover of hoof material (lime chips or equivalent) all over geotextile. Average length of Animal Trails and Walkways 1,000 feet.	FT	\$4.78 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.74	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**BRUSH MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 314**

Non-Livestock Management Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The removal, reduction, or manipulation of woody (non-herbaceous) plant species. Brush includes unwanted woody vegetation consisting of half-shrubs, shrubs and trees.

Purposes: To restore natural plant community balance, create a desirable plant community, reduce competition for space, moisture, and sunlight between desired and unwanted plants and manage noxious woody plants. The restoration of desired vegetative cover will protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality, and enhance stream flow. Managing brush will maintain or enhance wildlife habitat including that associated with threatened and endangered species, improve the forage accessibility, quality and quantity for livestock. Managing brush will protect life and property from hazardous wildfires and improve visibility and access for livestock handling.

Applicability: Prairie, native or naturalized pastures, pasture and hay lands where removal or reduction of excessive woody (non-herbaceous) plants is desired.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
The removal, reduction or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants on non-cropland using biological management in the form of grazing with sheep or goats. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$206.10 <u>HU Rate</u> \$247.32	PR	100
Low brush management is used when < 10% of the area is in undesirable light woody cover. Use on non-cropland acres with low density and/or open areas (including pasture). Payment is based on impacted acres only. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$34.89 <u>HU Rate</u> \$41.86	PR	100
Medium brush management is used when 10% - 39% of the area is in undesirable woody cover. Use on non-cropland acres. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$78.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$94.27	PR	100
Heavy brush management is used when 40%-60% of the area is in undesirable woody cover. This scenario may also be used when a site consists of slopes >18% regardless of % cover of undesirable species. Use on non-cropland acres. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$159.30 <u>HU Rate</u> \$191.17	PR	100

Very heavy brush management is used when more than 60% of the area is in undesirable woody cover. This scenario may also be used when a site consists of slopes >25% regardless of % cover of undesirable species. Use on non-cropland acres. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$299.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$358.80	PR	100
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Limitations: Brush management will be planned in a manner that will not adversely affect threatened or endangered species or their habitats. Areas of critically important wildlife habitat for endangered species will be pointed out. Landowners will be encouraged to exclude the area from treatment, use treatments that do not impact the desired habitat, or treat at a time when adverse impact will be minimal. See Iowa Biology Technical Note #22 in regards to Indiana Bat and their Habitat Requirements when developing brush management plans in Iowa.

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

**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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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 ²	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

[†]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	\$221.01 <u>HU Rate</u> \$227.96	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	\$69.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$82.80	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	\$84.49 <u>HU Rate</u> \$101.39	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.

**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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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.

**CONSTRUCTED WETLAND
Practice Code 656**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: An artificial ecosystem with hydrophytic vegetation for water treatment.

Purpose: For treatment for improving the quality of storm water runoff or other water flows lacking specific water quality discharge criteria.

Applicability: Constructed wetlands for the purpose of water quality improvement.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
A constructed wetland to reduce NPS pollutant loading, especially nitrate-nitrogen, to downstream surface water. At least 50% of the wetland pool area has depth 0-24" to promote emergent vegetation. The payment is based on the square feet of sheet pile required in the grade control structure.	\$53.92 <u>HU Rate</u> \$64.71	FT ²	PR	100

Limitations: This standard should not be used in lieu of NRCS Conservation Practice Standards, Wetland Restoration (657), Wetland Creation 658, or Wetland Enhancement (659), when the main purpose is to restore, create, or enhance, wetland functions other than wastewater treatment or water quality improvement.

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

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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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 cereal grains . 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 grass and/or cereal grain 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 leguminous 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 two or more species . 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 species that winter kills. 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 Seasonal High Tunnels. 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 predominantly legume-based mixture 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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Diversion: 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
GWV Protection Temporary Diversion: 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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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	\$160.50 <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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
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.

**FORAGE HARVEST MANAGEMENT
Practice 511**

Non-Livestock Management Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Forage harvest management is the timely cutting and removal of forages from the field such as hay, green-chop, or ensilage.

Purpose: To optimize the economic yield of forages at the desired quality and quantity, promote vigorous plant re-growth, maintain stand life for the desired time period, maintain desired species composition of the stand, use forage biomass as a nutrient uptake tool, control insects, diseases, and weeds and maintain and/or improve wildlife habitat.

Applicability: To all land uses where machine harvested forage crops are grown. The conversion of intensive row cropping to hayland (must be new acres converted, not part of the normal rotation). Typical situations include seeding mixed grasses and legumes on highly erodible land subject to excessive erosion rates.

This practice also applies to the harvesting of perennial native forages, such as switchgrass, for alternative uses, such as biomass production.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Mechanically harvesting of forages (hay, green-chop, or ensilage) to optimize forage quality and protect resources through timely cutting and removal, recordkeeping, scouting, forage quality testing, forage moisture testing and obtaining additional technical knowledge. 40 acres on relatively flat field. These costs are similar for both conventional and organic producers.	AC	\$11.85 <u>HU</u> Rate \$14.22	PR	100

Limitations:

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> \$31.50</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). CRA 1 & 4</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). CRA 2.</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). CRA 3.</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. CRA 1	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. CRA 2	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. CRA 3 & 4	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. CRA 1	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. CRAs 2, 3, & 4	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. CRA 1	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. CRAs 2, 3, & 4	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 ²	\$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 ²	\$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 ²	\$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 ²	\$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.

**HEDGEROW PLANTING
Practice Code 422**

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: FT

Definition: Establishing a living fence of shrubs or trees in, across, or around a field.

Purpose: Delineate field boundaries that serve as fences and provide wildlife food and cover.

Applicability: In, across, or around fields.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
The planting of shrubs or trees in, across, or around a field to establish a living fence for wildlife food and cover.	AC	\$504.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$605.70	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL
Practice Code 315**

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The removal or control of herbaceous weeds including invasive, noxious and prohibited plants.

Purpose(s): To enhance accessibility, quantity, and quality of forage and/or browse, restore or release native or create desired plant communities and wildlife habitats consistent with the ecological site, protect soils and control erosion, and reduce fine-fuels fire hazard and improve air quality.

Applicability: On all lands except active cropland where removal, reduction, or manipulation of herbaceous vegetation is desired. This practice does not apply to removal of herbaceous vegetation by prescribed fire (use Prescribed Burning - 338) or removal of herbaceous vegetation to facilitate a land use change (use Land Clearing - 460).

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Control/suppression of herbaceous vegetation including invasive, noxious and prohibited plants. The typical scenario is a 25 acre non-crop, non-forested area where herbaceous weeds infest the area. Requires inventory to determine problem and an evaluation after treatment to determine effectiveness. This payment is NOT for active cropland or for site preparation activities prior to seeding, see appropriate seeding practice. This scenario is appropriate for organic or transitioning to organic farming systems.	AC	\$10.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$12.60	PR	100
Control/suppression of herbaceous vegetation including invasive, noxious and prohibited plants. The typical scenario is a 25 acre non-crop, non-forested area where herbaceous weeds infest the area. Requires inventory to determine problem and an evaluation after treatment to determine effectiveness. This payment is NOT for active cropland or for site preparation activities prior to seeding, see appropriate seeding practice. The area is infested on approximately 30 percent (7.5 acres) of the area. The infestation occurs in patches throughout the acreage. An ATV sprayer with a boom will be used for area spraying and a backpack sprayer for spot spraying.	AC	\$29.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$35.10	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
Practice 595**

Non-Livestock Management Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The management of pests on farmland.

Purposes: To enhance the quantity and quality of commodity crops by minimizing the negative impacts of pests on soil, water, air, plant and animal resources.

Applicability: Where agricultural commodities or livestock are produced.

Payment Schedule: The rate is provided for developing and implementing the components of a 595 Pest Management Plan which could include scouting for insect pests, diseases, and weeds; record keeping, training, installation of weather monitoring, equipment calibration training and spray card coverage pattern assessment

This Payment is available for up to 3 consecutive years the activities are applied.

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
This practice is typically applied to row crop production (basic) of 300 acres in size. This scenario typically includes implementing pest management activities that reduce the environmental risk of pesticides. Risks are evaluated through the use of WIN-PST or NRCS approved models when developing a pest management plan. Record keeping is included. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$15.58 <u>HU Rate</u> \$18.70	PR	100
This practice is typically applied to row crop production (precision) of 300 acres in size. This scenario typically includes implementing pest management activities that reduce the environmental risk of pesticides. Risks are evaluated through the use of WIN-PST or NRCS approved models when developing a pest management plan. This includes monitoring realtime weather data, reduction of pesticide application using the SMART technology and use of a certified consultant. Record keeping is included. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$29.71 <u>HU Rate</u> \$35.66	PR	100
This practice is typically applied to pasture, hayland, forest land and wildlife area . The typical size 50 acres in size. This scenario typical includes implementing pest management activities that reduce the environmental risk of pesticides. Risks are evaluated through the use of WIN-PST or NRCS approved models when developing a pest management plan. Record keeping is included. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$19.62 <u>HU Rate</u> \$23.55	PR	100
This practice is typically applied to small fruit/berry and/or vegetable production of 10 acres in size. This scenario typical includes implementing pest management activities that reduce the environmental risk of pesticides. Risks are evaluated through the use of WIN-PST or NRCS approved models when developing a pest management plan. Record keeping is included. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$187.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$224.70	PR	100

This practice is typically applied to tree fruit/orchards 10 acres in size. This scenario typically includes implementing pest management activities that reduce the environmental risk of pesticides. Risks are evaluated through the use of WIN-PST or NRCS approved models when developing a pest management plan. Record keeping is included. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and transitioning to organic producers.	AC	\$325.28 <u>HU Rate</u> \$390.34	PR	100
Mitigating the risk of pesticide loss from pest management activities used in Seasonal High Tunnels .	EA	\$211.46 <u>HU Rate</u> \$253.76	PR	100

Limitations: Pest management is capped (lifetime) at \$10,000/Participant and \$15,000/Historically Underserved Participant.

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

**IRRIGATION SYSTEM, MICROIRRIGATION
Practice Code 441**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: An irrigation system for frequent application of small quantities of water on or below the soil surface: as drops, tiny streams or miniature spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line.

Purpose(s): This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to achieve one or more of the following purposes:

- Efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation water and maintain soil moisture for plant growth.
- Prevent contamination of ground and surface water by efficiently and uniformly applying chemicals.
- Establish desired vegetation.
- Reduce energy use.

Applicability: On sites where soils and topography are suitable for irrigation of proposed crops and an adequate supply of suitable quality water is available for the intended purpose(s).

Microirrigation is suited to vineyards, orchards, field crops, windbreaks, gardens, greenhouse crops, and residential and commercial landscape systems. Microirrigation is also suited to steep slopes where other methods would cause excessive erosion, and areas where other application devices interfere with cultural operations.

Microirrigation is suited for use in providing irrigation water in limited amounts to establish desired vegetation such as windbreaks, living snow fences, riparian forest buffers, and wildlife plantings.

This practice standard applies to systems with design discharge less than 60 gal/hr at each individual lateral discharge point.

NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442), applies to systems with design discharge of 60 gal/hr or greater at each individual lateral discharge point.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
This practice scenario is a drip irrigation system for a tree windbreak. The typical windbreak site being irrigated is composed of five rows of trees with each row being 600 feet in length. The typical total length of drip irrigation line would be 3000 feet. This practice includes all components of the micro irrigation system including the hose/pipe, emitters, connectors, valves, vents, and etc.	FT	\$0.38 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.45	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**IRRIGATION SYSTEM, SPRINKLER
Practice Code 442**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: An irrigation system in which all necessary equipment and facilities are installed for efficiently applying water by means of nozzles operated under pressure.

Purpose(s): To efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation water in order to maintain adequate soil water for the desired level of plant growth and production without causing excessive water loss, erosion, or water quality impairment; to reduce particulate matter emissions for improved air quality; to control or modify climate and to apply chemicals, nutrients, and/or waste water;

Applicability: The sprinkler method of water application is suited to most crops, irrigable lands, and climatic conditions where irrigated agriculture is feasible. Areas must be suitable for irrigation or sprinkler water application and have an adequate supply of suitable quality water available for the intended purpose(s). This standard applies to the planning and design of the overall water application through sprinkle discharge systems.

Payment Schedule: If an existing center pivot system is being retrofitted for low pressure and the participant wants to replace the existing pivot with a new pivot the scenario and payment rate for retrofitting is to be used. The payment rate for portable systems is based on the number of acres the portable system can irrigate at 1 time. When center pivot systems overlap the overlap acres are not eligible for financial assistance.

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
A 160 acre surface irrigated field is converted to a center pivot sprinkler irrigation system to improve efficiency and uniformity of applied irrigation water to maintain adequate soil water for the desired level of plant growth and water quality impairment.	AC	\$384.21 <u>HU Rate</u> \$461.05	PR	100
Upgrade 1320' of existing irrigation sprinkler system. The upgrade would be to use more efficient sprinkler nozzles by replacing existing nozzles with new nozzles (with or without drops or pressure regulators).	FT	\$4.19 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.03	PR	100

Limitations: This practice pertains to the planning and functional design of all sprinkler components except for special structures, such as permanently installed main and lateral pipelines or pumping plants. Other components shall meet appropriate NRCS conservation practice standards. This practice does not include mini- or micro-sprinkler systems.

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

**IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 449**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The process of determining and controlling the volume, frequency, and application rate of irrigation water in a planned, efficient manner.

Purpose: Manage soil moisture to promote desired crop response, optimize use of available water supplies, minimize irrigation induced soil erosion, decrease non-point source pollution of surface and groundwater resources, manage salts in the crop root zone, manage air, soil, or plant micro-climate, proper and safe chemigation or fertigation, and improve air quality by managing soil moisture to reduce particulate matter movement.

Applicability: This practice is applicable to all irrigated lands. An irrigation system adapted for site conditions (soil, slope, crop grown, climate, water quantity and quality, air quality, etc.) must be available and capable of efficiently applying water to meet the intended purpose(s).

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Flowmeter Installation –The installation of a flowmeter to monitor and measure irrigation application volume and/or depth of application. Flowmeter shall be capable of reading instantaneous flow along with total flow (i.e.: totalizer). Meter shall be installed as per manufacturer’s requirements and include all necessary appurtenances and fittings (i.e.: straightening fans and tubes).	NO	\$1,157.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,388.70	PR	100
This practice includes measurement of irrigation water applications, rainfall during the growing season. These measurements along with crop water use (ET) will be used for decision making to schedule irrigation water application according to the 449-Irrigation Water Management standard requirements. Documentation/records of these items will be provided to ensure that IWM is being practiced. Typical application of this practice is 160 acres of irrigated cropland.	AC	\$3.49 <u>HU Rate</u> \$4.19	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN - WRITTEN
Practice Code 118**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: The objective of Irrigation Water Management (IWM) is to control the volume, frequency, and rate of water for efficient irrigation

Purpose: Promote desired crop response, optimize the use of available water supplies, improve water quality, by reducing irrigation sources of surface and ground water contamination, minimize irrigation induced soil erosion, improve soil environment for vegetative growth, manage salts in the root zone, improve air quality, by reducing movement of particulate matter, provide appropriate and safe fertigation and chemigation, and reduce energy consumption.

The objective of an Irrigation Water Management Plan (IWMP) is to provide the producer a guide for the proper management and application of irrigation water resources. The potential benefits of IWM can be effectively determined by interviewing the producer to identify fields, soils, crops, climate, and available water supply; measuring the volumes of water withdrawn or applied; determining irrigation system uniformity, selecting a method to schedule irrigations, and then combining these components to produce an IWMP for the farm.

Applicability: This practice is applicable to all irrigated lands. An irrigation system adapted for site conditions (soil, slope, crop grown, climate, water quantity and quality, air quality, etc.) must be available and capable of efficiently applying water to meet the intended purpose(s).

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Development of a 118 Irrigation Water Management Conservation Activity Plan CAP.	NO	\$1,942.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,331.00	PR	100

Limitations:

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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
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_x 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 implementing replicated strip trials 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 basic level 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 basic level of nutrient management on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied and manure is applied .	AC	\$25.96 <u>HU Rate</u> \$31.16	PR	100
Implementing an enhanced level of nutrient management plus 2 enhancement options (enhancement options are listed below this table) on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied. All commercial application of N will be spring applied (includes N associated with P applications such as MAP, DAP, etc.) No fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground.	AC	\$29.80 <u>HU Rate</u> \$35.76	PR	100

<p>Implementing an enhanced level of nutrient management plus 2 enhancement options (enhancement options are listed below this table) including adaptive nutrient management concepts and activities on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied. All commercial application of N will be spring applied (includes N associated with P applications such as MAP, DAP, etc.) No fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground. 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>AC</p>	<p>\$32.10 <u>HU Rate</u> \$38.52</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Implementing a basic level of nutrient management for a cropping system used in Seasonal High Tunnels includes soil, compost and manure tests and labor for analyzing results, developing a nutrient management plan and recordkeeping.</p>	<p>EA</p>	<p>\$65.73 <u>HU Rate</u> \$78.87</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
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.

**POND
Practice Code 378**

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: A water impoundment made by constructing a dam, an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout. In this standard, ponds constructed by the first method are referred to as embankment ponds, and those constructed by the second method are referred to as excavated ponds. Ponds constructed by both the excavation and the embankment methods are classified as embankment ponds if the depth of water impounded against the embankment at the auxiliary spillway elevation is 3 feet or more.

Purpose: To provide water for livestock.

Applicability: Site conditions shall be such that runoff from the design storm (see Table 2 in the Pond Standard) can be safely passed through (1) a natural or constructed vegetated earth spillway, (2) a combination of a principal spillway and an auxiliary spillway, or (3) a principal spillway.

Payment Schedule:

	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Earthen dam with 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). CRA's 1&4	CY	\$1.46 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.76	PR	100
Earthen dam with 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). CRA 2	CY	\$2.24 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.68	PR	100
Earthen dam with 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). CRA 3	CY	\$1.85 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.22	PR	100
Earthen dam with a drop inlet and pipe (barrel). 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

Earthen dam with 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). CRA's 1, 2, & 3	CY	\$1.93 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2.31	PR	100
Earthen dam with 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). CRA 4	CY	\$1.39 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1.67	PR	100

Limitations: EQIP ponds are for livestock watering only. Seeding, if needed, may be contracted by using Critical Area Planting – Practice Code 342.

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

PRESCRIBED BURNING
Practice Code 338

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: The application of controlled fire to a predetermined area.

Purpose: To control undesirable vegetation, prepare sites for planting or seeding; to control plant disease, to reduce wildfire hazards and improve wildlife habitat, to remove slash and debris and enhance seed and seedling production.

Applicability: On forestland, native pasture, pastureland, wildlife areas, hayland, and other land as appropriate.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
The burning of vegetation to improve the site for desired use, typically burning of native grass and prairie mixes. Typical size is 40 acres.	AC	\$27.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$32.40	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**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.

**RESIDUE MANAGEMENT, SEASONAL
Practice 344**

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 during a specified period of the year, while planting annual crops on a clean-tilled seedbed, or when growing biennial or perennial seed crops.

Purpose: To reduce sheet and rill erosion, reduce soil erosion from wind and associated airborne particulate matter, manage snow to increase plant available moisture, harvest and utilize renewable bioenergy feedstocks, and provide food and escape cover for wildlife.

Applicability: This practice applies to all cropland including cropland where biomass is removed for biofuel feedstocks. Seasonal residue management includes managing residues of annual crops from harvest until the residue is: buried by tillage for seedbed preparation, removed by grazing, or mechanically removed. It also includes the management of residues from biennial or perennial seed crops from the time of seed harvest until regrowth begins the next season.

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.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
<p>Year 1 - Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface during a specified period of the year while planting crops in a clean tilled seedbed. Payment is annual. Seasonal residue management includes managing residues of annual crops from harvest until the residue is buried by tillage for seedbed preparation, removed by grazing or mechanically removed immediately before planting. It also includes the management of residues from biennial or perennial seed crops from the time of seed harvest until regrowth begins the next season. Incorporate Residue and Tillage Management, seasonal as a management system in a conventional organic row crop system were the soil is extensively tilled in the fall leaving no residue on the soil surface. The typical area is 350 acres. After implementing this practice the soil loss will be to T using the current RUSLE2 technology. This practice will reduce sheet and rill erosion. This payment is limited to 3 years. For specific information reference the Iowa Practice Standard 344 located in the eFOTG</p>	AC	<p>\$4.58</p> <p><u>HU Rate</u></p> <p>\$5.49</p>	PR	100

<p>Year 2 - Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface during a specified period of the year while planting crops in a clean tilled seedbed. Payment is annual. Seasonal residue management includes managing residues of annual crops from harvest until the residue is buried by tillage for seedbed preparation, removed by grazing or mechanically removed immediately before planting. It also includes the management of residues from biennial or perennial seed crops from the time of seed harvest until regrowth begins the next season. Incorporate Residue and Tillage Management, seasonal as a management system in a conventional organic row crop system were the soil is extensively tilled in the fall leaving no residue on the soil surface. The typical area is 350 acres. After implementing this practice the soil loss will be to T using the current RUSLE2 technology. This practice will reduce sheet and rill erosion. This payment is limited to 3 years. For specific information reference the Iowa Practice Standard 344 located in the eFOTG</p>	<p>AC</p>	<p>\$4.58 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.49</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>Year 3 - Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface during a specified period of the year while planting crops in a clean tilled seedbed. Payment is annual. Seasonal residue management includes managing residues of annual crops from harvest until the residue is buried by tillage for seedbed preparation, removed by grazing or mechanically removed immediately before planting. It also includes the management of residues from biennial or perennial seed crops from the time of seed harvest until regrowth begins the next season. Incorporate Residue and Tillage Management, seasonal as a management system in a conventional organic row crop system were the soil is extensively tilled in the fall leaving no residue on the soil surface. The typical area is 350 acres. After implementing this practice the soil loss will be to T using the current RUSLE2 technology. This practice will reduce sheet and rill erosion. This payment is limited to 3 years. For specific information reference the Iowa Practice Standard 344 located in the eFOTG</p>	<p>AC</p>	<p>\$4.58 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.49</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>

Limitations:

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

**RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, MULCH TILL
Practice 345**

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 the soil-disturbing activities used to grow crops in systems where the entire field surface is tilled prior to planting.

Purpose: To reduce sheet and rill erosion, reduce wind erosion, maintain or improve soil quality, increase plant-available moisture, and reduce energy use.

Applicability: This practice applies to all cropland and other land where crops are planted. This practice includes tillage methods commonly referred to as mulch tillage or chiseling and disking. It applies to stubble mulching on summer-fallowed land, to tillage for annually planted crops and to tillage for planting perennial crops. It also includes some planting operations, such as hoe drills, air seeders and “no-till” drills that disturb a large percentage of the soil surface during the planting operation.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
Year 1 - Incorporate Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till as a management system in a conventional organic row crop system were the soil is extensively tilled leaving no residue on the soil surface. The typical area is 350 acres. After implementing this practice the Soil Tillage Intensity Rating will be 60 or less and the soil loss will be to T using the current RUSLE2 technology. This payment is limited to 3 years. For specific information reference the Iowa Practice Standard 345 located in the eFOTG.	AC	\$4.58 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.49	PR	100
Year 2 - Incorporate Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till as a management system in a conventional organic row crop system were the soil is extensively tilled leaving no residue on the soil surface. The typical area is 350 acres. After implementing this practice the Soil Tillage Intensity Rating will be 60 or less and the soil loss will be to T using the current RUSLE2 technology. This payment is limited to 3 years. For specific information reference the Iowa Practice Standard 345 located in the eFOTG.	AC	\$4.58 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.49	PR	100
Year 3 - Incorporate Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till as a management system in a conventional organic row crop system were the soil is extensively tilled leaving no residue on the soil surface. The typical area is 350 acres. After implementing this practice the Soil Tillage Intensity Rating will be 60 or less and the soil loss will be to T using the current RUSLE2 technology. This payment is limited to 3 years. For specific information reference the Iowa Practice Standard 345 located in the eFOTG.	AC	\$4.58 <u>HU Rate</u> \$5.49	PR	100

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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: The maximum number of years payment can be made for is 3. Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch-Till is capped (lifetime) at \$41,000/Participant and \$50,000/Historically Underserved Participant.

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

**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 CO₂ 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
Year 1 - 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
Year 2 - 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
Year 3 - 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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Rate	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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. CRA #1.	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. CRA #2 & 3.	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. CRA #4.	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.

**SPRING DEVELOPMENT
Practice Code 574**

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: Developing or development of a method to collect water from springs or seeps to provide water for a conservation need. May include cutoff trench, gravel pack, intercept tile, etc.

Purpose: To improve the quantity and/or quality of water for livestock, wildlife or other agricultural uses.

Applicability: In areas where a spring or seep will provide a dependable supply of suitable water for the planned agricultural use.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Developing or development of a spring and/or seep by constructing a collection and conveyance mechanism to water livestock or wildlife. Typically attaching a buried PE pipe to subsurface drain directed down gradient to a watering facility. The overflow water, at the watering facility is directed, back, down gradient into the subsurface drain. The system can flow year round without freezing. Typical size is one spring development.	EA	\$1,496.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,795.50	PR	100

Limitations:

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

**STREAM CROSSING
Practice Code 578**

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: A stabilized area or structure constructed across a stream to provide a travel way for livestock and/or small equipment.

Purpose: To improve water quality by reducing sediment, nutrient, organic, and inorganic loading of the stream; reduce streambank and streambed erosion and provide crossing for access to another land unit.

Applicability: To all land uses where an intermittent or perennial watercourse exists and a ford, bridge, or culvert type crossing is desired for livestock, and/or small equipment.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Installation of a rock crossing on an intermittent or perennial stream for the controlled crossing of livestock and or small equipment.	CY	\$34.35 <u>HU Rate</u> \$41.22	PR	100
Installation of a crossing on an intermittent or perennial stream for the controlled crossing of livestock and or small equipment. The typical crossing consists of a 50 feet long – 24” diam. cmp pipe culvert (parallel to flow Path) and an associated earthen embankment.	EA	\$2,314.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2777.40	PR	100

Limitations: The landowner is responsible for obtaining all necessary permits prior to construction.

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

**STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION
Practice Code 580**

Non-Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: Treatment(s) used to stabilize and protect banks of streams or constructed channels using hard engineering and bioengineering methods. Example measures include riprap, willow plantings, tree revegetations, etc. Practice may include fish hides (lunkars) for fish habitat.

Purposes: To prevent the loss of land or damage to land uses, or other facilities adjacent to the banks, including the protection of known historical, archeological, and traditional cultural properties; maintain the flow or storage capacity of the water body or to reduce the offsite or downstream effects of sediment resulting from bank erosion; improve or enhance the stream corridor for fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, recreation.

Applicability: To streambanks of natural or constructed channels and shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries where they are susceptible to erosion. It applies to controlling erosion on shorelines where the problem can be solved with relatively simple structural measures, vegetation, or upland erosion control practices and where failure of structural measures will not create a hazard to life or result in serious damage to property.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Stabilizing stream banks, using hard "armor" engineering methods. Example measures may include riprap, broken concrete, gabion baskets and etc., these sites may or may not have fish lunkers. A typical scenario would include hard armoring a bank by shaping the bank to a 2:1 slope, laying geotextile and placing riprap. The riprap would be placed at approximately 2 feet thick and established with a stable toe.	CY	\$24.68 <u>HU Rate</u> \$29.61	PR	100
Stabilizing stream banks using bioengineering methods. Example measures may include willow plantings, tree revegetations, coconut logs, and etc. Typical size is 300 feet.	FT	\$15.45 <u>HU Rate</u> \$18.54	PR	100

Limitations: This practice does not apply to erosion problems on main ocean fronts and similar areas of complexity not normally within the scope of NRCS authority or expertise.

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

STREAM HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT
Practice Code 395

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Acre

Definition: Maintain, improve, or restore the physical, chemical and biological functions of a stream.

Purposes: Provide suitable habitat for desired aquatic species and a diverse aquatic community. Provide channel morphology and associated riparian characteristics important to desired aquatic species. Provide esthetic values and recreational opportunities associated with stream habitats such as angling and fish viewing.

Applicability: In streams with habitat deficiencies limiting survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic species in relation to the streams potential.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Construction of Vortex Weirs - log, boulder, or quarry stone structures placed across the stream channel and anchored to the streambank and/or bed to create pool habitat, control bed erosion, collect and retain gravel, and create a diversity of flow velocities while maintaining the streams bead load sediment transport regime. Maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide suitable habitat for desired aquatic species and diverse aquatic communities.	NO	\$517.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$621.00	PR	100

Limitations:

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

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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

State-wide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
A 10" or less water control structure (WCS) installed to control the water level within a wetland or the water table elevation in a subsurface drainage system. The water level control structure may include: Inline AgriDrain Water Control Structure, DOS-IR Valve or Metal Pipe Stoplog Structure, with connecting bands. Typical WCS is for an 8" pipe, 6' tall, with 20' of 8" non-perforated PVC pipe on both the inlet and outlet. Typical size is one structure.	EA	\$1,071.15 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,285.38	PR	100
A 12" or more water control structure (WCS) installed to control the water level within a wetland or the water table elevation in a subsurface drainage system. The water level control structure may include: Inline AgriDrain Water Control Structure, DOS-IR Valve or Metal Pipe Stoplog Structure, with connecting bands. Typical WCS is for a 12" pipe, 6' tall, with 20' of 12" non-perforated PVC pipe on both the inlet and outlet. Typical size is one structure.	EA	\$1,392.47 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,670.96	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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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. CRAs 1 & 2	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. CRAs 3 & 4	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. CRAs 1 & 2	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. CRAs 3 & 4</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:

	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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. CRA 1	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. CRA 2, 3, & 4	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) CRA 1	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) CRA 1	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) CRA 1	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. CRA 2 & 3	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. CRA 4	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. CRA 2, 3 & 4	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:

Statewide Rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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:

Underground Outlet	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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. CRA's 1 & 2	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. CRA's 3 & 4	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. CRA's 1 & 2	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. CRA's 3 & 4</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. CRA's 1 & 2</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. CRA's 3 & 4</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>

<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.</p>	<p>FT</p>	<p>\$15.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$18.00</p>	<p>PR</p>	<p>100</p>
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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.

**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:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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 FACILITY COVER
Practice Code 367

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: Covering animal waste treatment or storage areas with material like straw, etc.

Purpose: To cover a waste facility for water and/or air quality improvement.

Applicability: Where bio-treatment of emissions from an existing or planned waste storage or treatment facility will improve air quality.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Covering animal waste treatment or storage areas with materials like straw, etc. to prevent the release of undesirable gases. Typical size is 5,000 square feet	FT ²	\$0.11 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.14	PR	100
Covering animal waste treatment or storage areas with materials like geotextiles, rubber membranes, etc. to prevent the release of undesirable gases. Typical size is 5,000 square feet	FT ²	\$0.77 <u>HU Rate</u> \$0.93	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:

	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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). For systems located in karst areas requiring concrete floors. 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). For systems located in karst areas requiring concrete floors. Use a minimum stocking rate of at least 40 sq feet per AU.</p>	<p align="center">AU</p>	<p align="center">\$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 align="center">AU</p>	<p align="center">\$154.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$231.75</p>	<p align="center">PR</p>	<p align="center">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). For systems located in karst areas requiring concrete floors. Use a minimum stocking rate of at least 40 sq feet per AU.</p>	<p align="center">AU</p>	<p align="center">\$237.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$356.25</p>		
<p>Open feedlot with earthen total containment of runoff for beef operations.</p>	<p align="center">AU</p>	<p align="center">\$38.55 <u>HU Rate</u> \$46.26</p>	<p align="center">PR</p>	<p align="center">100</p>
<p>Confinement or open feedlot with earthen total containment of runoff for dairy operations.</p>	<p align="center">AU</p>	<p align="center">\$77.25 <u>HU Rate</u> \$92.70</p>	<p align="center">PR</p>	<p align="center">100</p>
<p>Beef or dairy operation with a solids stacking facility.</p>	<p align="center">AU</p>	<p align="center">\$115.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$138.60</p>	<p align="center">PR</p>	<p align="center">100</p>
<p>Poultry operation with a solids stacking facility.</p>	<p align="center">AU</p>	<p align="center">\$24.00 <u>HU Rate</u> \$28.80</p>	<p align="center">PR</p>	<p align="center">100</p>
<p>Swine open lot operation with a solids stacking facility.</p>	<p align="center">AU</p>	<p align="center">\$34.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$41.40</p>	<p align="center">PR</p>	<p align="center">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. CRA's 1, 2 & 4.	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. CRA 3.	Ft ³	\$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 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:

Statewide rates	Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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.

**WASTE TREATMENT LAGOON
Practice Code 359**

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: A waste treatment impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout.

Purpose: To reduce pollution potential by serving as a treatment component of a waste management system.

Applicability: Where treatment is needed for organic wastes generated by agricultural production or processing; on any site where the lagoon can be constructed, operated, and maintained without polluting air or water resources.

Payment Schedule:

State-wide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
A waste treatment impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout. A shallow lagoon earthen structure with natural or forced aeration. Typical size is 1,000 animal units.	AU	\$64.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$77.40	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.

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:

	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
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. CRA 1	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. CRAs 2 & 3	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. CRA 4	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
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Limitations:

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

**WATER WELL
Practice Code 642**

Livestock Structural Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Number

Definition: A hole drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer.

Purpose: To provide non-potable water for livestock watering needs only.

Applicability: This practice applies only to production wells. The payment rate includes drilling the hole, casing the hole, gravel pack if needed, and a bentonite seal.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rate	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
Installation of a 6 inch or less cased well (non-potable) into the groundwater for the purpose of watering livestock. Includes drilling the hole, casing the hole, gravel pack if needed and a bentonite seal. Typical size is 150 feet.	FT	\$20.03 <u>HU Rate</u> \$24.03	PR	100

Limitations: Specifically excluded are any types of wells installed solely for monitoring or observation purposes; injection wells; and piezometers.

Well must be installed by an Iowa DNR Certified Well Installer. The landowner shall provide NRCS a copy of the following items prior to the installation of the well:

- A signed and completed copy of the IDNR “Application for Private Well Construction Permit”
- A copy of the county “approval” well installation letter
- Upon construction completion of well installation the landowner must provide NRCS a completed copy of the IDNR “Well Record” form.

Submission of all three documents listed above will serve as proof that the well was installed in accordance with all applicable standards and specifications.

The payment rate does not include above ground installations such as pumping plants, pipelines, and tanks. If these components are required, they may be added to the contract separately. See practice codes 533 – Pumping Plant; 516 – Pipeline or 614 – Watering Facility.

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

WINDBREAK / SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT
Practice Code 380

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: Linear plantings of multiple rows of trees or shrubs established for environmental purposes.

Purposes: To reduce soil losses from wind erosion, protect growing plants, manage snow deposition, provide shelter for structures, wildlife, livestock and people, enhance wildlife habitat by providing travel corridors linking existing habitat, provide noise or visual screens, improve air quality by intercepting air borne particulate matter, chemicals and odors.

Applicability: On any area where woody plants are desired and can be grown and where wind, noise, air quality, or visual problems are a concern.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
The planting of trees and shrubs around farmsteads and building sites to enhance habitat and food for wildlife, energy conservation, odor and dust reduction, snow drifting control, etc. Typical size is 1 acre.	AC	\$1,293.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$1,552.50	PR	100
The planting of trees and shrubs around field edges and along roads for wind erosion, snow drift control, and wildlife benefits on cropland acres. Typical size is 4 acres.	AC	\$504.75 <u>HU Rate</u> \$605.70	PR	100

Limitations:

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

WINDBREAK / SHELTERBELT RENOVATION
Practice Code 650

Non-Livestock Vegetative Practice

PRS Unit of Measurement: Feet

Definition: Replacing, releasing, and/or removing selected trees and shrubs or rows within an existing windbreak or shelterbelt, adding rows to the windbreak or shelterbelt, or removing selected tree or shrub branches.

Purpose: Restoring or enhancing the original planned function of existing windbreaks or shelterbelts, and thinning where necessary for the health of established windbreaks.

Applicability: In any windbreak or shelterbelt that is no longer functioning properly for the intended purpose or that has been damaged by ice, wind, insects or disease.

Payment Schedule:

Statewide rates	Payment Unit Type	Unit Cost	Cost Type	Share Rate
The removal and replacement of trees and/or shrubs from an existing farmstead/feedlot windbreak or field windbreak to restore or enhance the original planned function of the existing windbreak. Typical size is 0.5 acres.	AC	\$2,170.50 <u>HU Rate</u> \$2,604.60	PR	100

Limitations:

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