

FY 2012 Wyoming Guideline Sheet for Eligible Practices

Purpose: This guideline document is to provide guidance or limitations for eligibility of practices for program financial assistance. All practices paid for through conservation program contracts must meet Wyoming NRCS Practice Standards and Specifications. Guidance in this document does not replace NRCS Standards and Specifications. Instead, it is meant to clarify or limit when a practice is eligible for payment.

For example, under practice 512 – Forage and Biomass Planting, a hayland seeding designed with 100 percent alfalfa meets the Wyoming Practice Standard and Specification. However, this would not be eligible for a payment under a program contract. To be eligible under a conservation program contract in Wyoming, the maximum allowable legume component is thirty percent (30%).

To determine what costs are included for specific scenarios, please view the gray box on the Practice Payment Schedule (PPS) worksheets. All PPS worksheet files are on the Wyoming SharePoint site located at:

Programs > Practice Payment Schedules > Shared Documents > FY 2012 Practice Payment Schedules

PRIOR to payment: Refer to the FOTG conservation practice standard and specification for required criteria and documentation to certify completion of ALL practices prior to payment.

Land Conversion:

Ineligible: Conversion from irrigated cropland to dryland pasture.

Eligible:

- ▶ Conversion from irrigated cropland to dry cropland.
- ▶ Conversion from dry cropland to dry pastureland.

High Impact Area: Counties where energy development impacts and lack of available contractors has caused prices to be significantly above statewide "agricultural" prices (66 percent increase). Refer to Geographic Area to see which counties apply under specific practices.

Revisions/Edits: Revisions/edits are highlighted in yellow.

New Practices: New practices are highlighted in blue.

New Scenarios: New scenarios are highlighted in turquoise.

Regional Scenarios: Regionalized (ID-MT-WY) scenarios are highlighted in pink.

Maximum Payments: Maximum payments for specific practices are identified by white text on dark background.

INITIATIVES:

WATER QUALITY-AFO/CAFO INITIATIVE

- ▶ Livestock Waste Management practices are listed separately beginning on page 34.

SAGE-GROUSE INITIATIVE (SGI)

- ▶ **Only practices that will** improve rangeland health, benefit sage-grouse, or benefit/improve sage-grouse habitat **directly** may be contracted.

ORGANIC INITIATIVE (OI)

- ▶ Financial assistance is limited to \$20,000 per year and \$80,000 in a six-year period.
- ▶ Conservation practices that are likely to be needed by organic or transitioning producers may be contracted **if directly** related to organic production systems and correspond to requirements of the *National Organic Program (NOP)*.
- ▶ Organic producers will need to submit a copy of their current organic system plan.
- ▶ Producers transitioning to organic will need to sign a statement that they will develop and carry out an organic system plan.
- ▶ **Ineligible:** Irrigation practices are not eligible under the Organic Initiative.

OGALLALA AQUIFER INITIATIVE (OAI)

- ▶ Applies only to the following counties: Converse, Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara and Platte
- ▶ For this Initiative, only practices that will reduce the quantity of water removed from the Ogallala aquifer may be contracted.
- ▶ **Ineligible:** Conversion from irrigated cropland to dryland pasture.

▶ **At least one of the core conservation practices must be implemented through an OAI contract.**

OAI core conservation practices include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 328 – Conservation Crop Rotation | 512 – Forage and Biomass Planting |
| 329 – Residue & Tillage Mgt, No Till / Strip Till / Direct Seed | 528 – Prescribed Grazing |
| 345 – Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till | 550 – Range Planting |
| 351 – Well Decommissioning | 590 – Nutrient Management |
| 430 – Irrigation Pipeline | 595 – Integrated Pest Management (IPM) |
| 441 – Irrigation System, Micro-irrigation | 657 – Wetland Restoration |
| 442 – Irrigation System, Sprinkler | 658 – Wetland Creation |
| 449 – Irrigation Water Management (IWM) | 659 – Wetland Enhancement |

▶ **Additional practice(s) which would support core OAI practice(s) may also be included in an OAI contract. OAI supporting practices include:**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 340 – Cover Crop | 516 – Pipeline |
| 344 – Residue Management, Seasonal | 533 – Pumping Plant |
| 346 – Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge Till | 587 – Structure for Water Control |
| 436 – Irrigation Reservoir | 614 – Watering Facility |
| 472 – Access Control | 645 – Upland Wildlife Habitat Management |

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY PLAN (CAP) PRACTICE NOTATIONS:

- ▶ CAPs must be in a stand-alone contract under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).
- ▶ **Only one** CAP contract is allowed to be developed on eligible acres at any given time. Contracting of multiple CAP contracts on the same acres is prohibited.
- ▶ Multiple CAP contracts may be approved for the same participant; but not multiple contracts on the same acres.
- ▶ CAP contracts will be scheduled for completion in one year.
- ▶ CAPs must be developed within 12 months (Two-year ProTracts contract – **MODIFICATIONS DISCOURAGED**).
- ▶ Plan development must be completed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) certified for that type of CAP.
- ▶ Producer will select a certified TSP from TechReg.
- ▶ Contracting a CAP plan is dependent upon availability of a TSP certified for that specific CAP in Wyoming.
- ▶ NRCS staff will not complete development of Conservation Activity Plans.
- ▶ NRCS will complete EE/CPA-52 (no longer part of TSP criteria).
- ▶ The written site specific plan will meet the technical criteria described in Section III of the Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG). The written plan will include the required environmental compliance documentation and the essential conservation practices along with associated specifications, job-sheets, or detailed narratives needed to address identified site specific resource concerns.
- ▶ Templates of site specific plans for all CAPS can be found on the Wyoming SharePoint site located at: Programs > Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) > Conservation Activity Plan (CAP)

**102 – Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) –
Written (*Conservation Activity Plan*)**

- A written CNMP addresses Nutrient Management and Land Treatment conservation practices for confined feeding operations. CNMP’s will meet the “narrative approach” of planning as set forth by Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WYDEQ) and EPA new CAFO requirements. The CNMP will include the detailed summary of the operation; farm safety and security; land treatment conservation practices; soil erosion; nitrogen and phosphorus risk assessments; and nutrient management plan on all anticipated crops and fields.
- Two scenarios, Engineer and Nutrient Management Specialist, have been structured for the development of a CNMP (Nutrient Management and Land Treatment conservation practices) to enable an operation to be eligible to apply for a permit for a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELG) 40 CFR sections 122 and 412 respectively and WYDEQ Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 2. EPA Region 8 rules and regulations as required by the CAFO rule where applicable. Based on an average beef feeder operation of 1,000 AUs.
- Each written CNMP must address (not contract) **both** the Nutrient Management Specialist **and** the Engineer (structural) needs of the operation. The CNMP CAP may be contracted for **either** the Nutrient Management Specialist scenario, the Engineer scenario, or both scenarios and can require and compensate the producer to hire a TSP(s). For any remaining sections of the CNMP that are not completed by a TSP, NRCS personnel must complete those sections concurrent or subsequent to the completion of the CNMP CAP.
- Practice 590–Nutrient Management, must be implemented during or after the development of the CNMP.

CNMP, Written-Nutrient Management Specialist **Statewide**

CNMP, Written - Engineer (working under a WY State License) **Statewide**

104 – Nutrient Management Plan – Written (*Conservation Activity Plan*)

Nutrient Management Plan, Written – less than 100 acres **Statewide**

Nutrient Management Plan, Written –101 to 300 acres **Statewide**

Nutrient Management Plan, Written – greater than 300 acres **Statewide**

106 – Forest Management Plan – Written (*Conservation Activity Plan*)

Forest Management Plan, Written – 1 to 20 acres **Statewide**

Forest Management Plan, Written – 21 to 100 acres **Statewide**

Forest Management Plan, Written – 101 to 250 acres **Statewide**

Forest Management Plan, Written – 251 to 500 acres **Statewide**

Forest Management Plan, Written – greater than 500 acres **Statewide**

**110 – Grazing Management Plan (GMP) – Written
(*Conservation Activity Plan*)**

GMP, Written – less than 100 acres **Statewide**

GMP, Written – 100 to 1,500 acres **Statewide**

GMP, Written – 1,500 to 5,000 acres **Statewide**

GMP, Written – greater than 5,000 acres **Statewide**

114 – Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan – Written
(*Conservation Activity Plan*)

IPM, Written

Statewide

118 – Irrigation Water Management (IWM) Plan – Written
(*Conservation Activity Plan*)

IWM, Written

Statewide

122 – Agricultural Energy Management Plan (AgEMP),
Headquarters – Written (*Conservation Activity Plan*)

- Refer to ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers) S612 – *Performing On-farm Energy Audits*.

AgEMP, Headquarters, Written – Livestock, Small (less than 70 AU) Statewide

AgEMP, Headquarters, Written – Livestock, Medium (70 to 300 AU) Statewide

AgEMP, Headquarters, Written – Livestock, Large (301 to 2,500 AU) Statewide

**AgEMP, Headquarters, Written – Livestock, Extra Large
(greater than 2,500 AU) Statewide**

AgEMP, Headquarters, Written – NON-Livestock, Single Enterprise Statewide

AgEMP, Headquarters, Written – NON-Livestock, Two Enterprises Statewide

AgEMP, Headquarters, Written – NON-Livestock, Three Enterprises Statewide

AgEMP, Headquarters, Written – Mixed Enterprises Statewide

124 – Agricultural Energy Management Plan (AgEMP),
Landscape – Written (*Conservation Activity Plan*)

- Refer to ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers) S612 – *Performing On-farm Energy Audits*.

AgEMP, Landscape, Written – Non-Irrigated less than 50 acres Statewide

AgEMP, Landscape, Written – Non-Irrigated 50 to 499 acres Statewide

AgEMP, Landscape, Written – Non-Irrigated 500 to 5,000 acres Statewide

AgEMP, Landscape, Written – Non-Irrigated greater than 5,000 acres Statewide

AgEMP, Landscape, Written – Irrigated less than 50 acres Statewide

AgEMP, Landscape, Written – Irrigated 50 to 499 acres Statewide

AgEMP, Landscape, Written – Irrigated 500 to 5,000 acres Statewide

AgEMP, Landscape, Written – Irrigated greater than 5,000 acres Statewide

130 – Drainage Water Management (DWM) Plan – Written
(*Conservation Activity Plan*)

DWM Plan, Written – with map

Statewide

DWM Plan, Written – without map

Statewide

134 – Conservation Plan Supporting Transition from Irrigation
to Dry-land Farming – Written (*Conservation Activity Plan*)

**Conservation plan supporting transition from irrigation to
dry-land farming – Written (AWEP)**

Statewide

138 – Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition –
Written (*Conservation Activity Plan*)

Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition – Written **Statewide**

142 – Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan – Written
(*Conservation Activity Plan*)

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan, Written **Statewide**

146 – Pollinator Habitat Enhancement Plan – Written
(*Conservation Activity Plan*)

Pollinator Habitat Management Plan, Written **Statewide**

154 – Integrated Pest Management Herbicide Resistance
Weed Conservation Plan – Written (*Conservation Activity
Plan*)

IPM Herbicide Resistance Weed Conservation Plan, Written **Statewide**

309 – Agrichemical Handling Facility

Agrichemical Handling Facility **Statewide**

311 – Alley Cropping

Bare Root **Statewide**

Small Containerized / Potted (tubes or Styrofoam trays) **Statewide**

Rodent Protection **Statewide**

Big Game Protection **Statewide**

314 – Brush Management

- Sagebrush management will have complete inventory, grazing and brush management plans that are approved by Area Range Staff along with consultation from Wyoming Game and Fish prior to application.
- **In all cases be aware of the Food Security Act provisions.**
- No mechanical stump removal within fifty (50) feet of riparian area.
- Practice 595–Integrated Pest Management (IPM), must be implemented along with this practice—an environmental assessment will be completed for all pest controls. Non-chemical control methods will be mitigated and documented on the WY ECS 46 worksheet.
- Practice 595–Integrated Pest Management (IPM), if contracted, must be a separate item.

Mechanical, Low Intensity **Statewide**

- Entails the use of less intense mechanical methods (i.e. aerator, brush hog, Dixie harrow, chisel, etc.).

Mechanical, Medium Intensity **Statewide**

- Entails the use of moderately-intense mechanical methods (i.e. chainsaw, chaining, dozing etc.).

Mechanical, High Intensity **Statewide**

- Entails the use of mechanical methods (i.e. hydro axe, fecon grinder, masticator, etc.) to eradicate and control salt-cedar (tamarisk), Russian olive, or sprouting species requiring similar treatment methods in Wyoming to restore the hydrology and native plant communities. This scenario applies to sites infested beyond the ecological site capabilities. Woody Species Control, Chemical Treatment, Primary and/or Secondary/Tertiary, may be used for chemical treatment in the same contract as dictated by resource conditions as necessary to control re-growth.

314 – Brush Management- continued

High Intensity Mechanical, Difficult

Statewide

(Mechanical, High Intensity, Difficult Site)

- Entails the use of mechanical methods (i.e. hydro axe, fecon grinder, masticator, etc.); difficult sites are characterized by challenging access. Some sites will have steep slopes that tracked machines cannot get to or the trees are out of reach. Others may be fairly flat, but have excessive eroded gullies or wetlands that are less than 20 feet in elevation and do not show up on the topographic imagery. Either way, difficulty in accessing the trees significantly increases the time needed to achieve the required mechanical and/or chemical control specification. Difficult sites will also often have significant native cottonwood or willow in and amongst the non-native trees and dense stands of Russian olive and/or salt cedar (tamarisk). Significant hand work with a chainsaw is required for high density or difficult sites because so many of the sprouting species are not accessible by machinery.

Chemical, Low Intensity

Statewide

- Entails the use of 2-4D or similar general herbicide that has adequate efficacy to reduce undesirable species and provide for desired condition. Application may include ground and/or aerial methods, based on site conditions.

Chemical, High Intensity

Statewide

- Entails the use of tebuthiuron or similar specialty herbicide with efficacy needed to reduce undesirable species and provide for desired condition. Application may include ground and/or aerial methods, based on site conditions.

Woody Species Control, Primary Chemical Treatment

Statewide

- Primary Chemical Treatment to eradicate and control salt-cedar (tamarisk), Russian olive, or sprouting species requiring similar treatment methods in Wyoming. This scenario applies to sites infested beyond the ecological site capabilities. During the growing season (Jul 1 - Aug 31) apply herbicide to provide needed primary chemical treatment to prevent and/or kill re-sprouts emerging post-mechanical treatment.

Woody Species Control, Secondary/Tertiary Chemical Treatment

Statewide

- Secondary/Tertiary (follow-up) Chemical Treatment to eradicate and control salt-cedar (tamarisk), Russian olive, or sprouting species requiring similar treatment methods in Wyoming. This scenario applies to sites infested beyond the ecological site capabilities. During the growing season (Jul 1 - Aug 31) apply herbicide to provide needed secondary or tertiary treatment following a primary or secondary chemical treatment to kill re-sprouts emerging post-primary/secondary treatment.

315 – Herbaceous Weed Control

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years.**

- Removal or control of herbaceous weeds including invasive, noxious, and prohibited plants.
- An environmental assessment will be completed for all pest controls.
- Chemical/non-chemical control methods will be mitigated and documented on the WY ECS 46 worksheet.
- Cheatgrass: Approval by the Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) is required prior to contracting for concurrence of acres planned for control.
- Eligible: This practice is eligible on all lands except active cropland/hayland.

Mechanical Weed Control (permanent vegetation establishment)

Statewide

- Weed control for newly seeded plantings.

Herbaceous Weed Control – Grazing

Statewide

- Removal or control of herbaceous weeds (invasive, noxious, and prohibited plants) with intense short-term grazing to improve plant condition. Intense short-term grazing (including portable fence and water) to facilitate the control of invasive, noxious and prohibited plants. Electric wire is installed around the invasive species infestation and grazed as a separate pasture. When the invasive species have been grazed the animals are moved.

315 – Herbaceous Weed Control- continued

Beneficial Insect – Collect and Release**Statewide**

- Beneficial insects are used to control invasive, noxious and prohibited plants. Insects will be collected from existing populations and distributed to the planned site.

Beneficial Insect – Purchase and Release**Statewide**

- Beneficial insects are used to control invasive, noxious and prohibited plants. Insects will be purchased and distributed to the planned site.

Herbaceous Weed Control, Vehicle or Aerial Application**Statewide**

- 1) Aerial: helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft **OR** 2) Vehicle: light-truck, 4-wheeler or similar vehicle with boom or wand spray rig spraying pesticide(s) to control invasive, noxious and prohibited plants.

Herbaceous Weed Control, Backpack Application**Statewide**

- Spraying pesticide(s) to control invasive, noxious and prohibited plants

316 – Animal Mortality Facility

Incinerator, less than or equal to 1,000 pounds**Statewide****Incinerator, greater than 1,000 pounds****Statewide****Composting Bin****Statewide**

317 – Composting Facility

Asphalt Compost Pad**Statewide****Concrete Compost Pad****Statewide**

320 – Irrigation Canal or Lateral

Irrigation Canal**Statewide**

327 – Conservation Cover

- This practice does not apply to plantings for forage production (cannot be harvested).

Seedbed Preparation, Seed and Seeding, Pollinator**Statewide**

- **Guidance provided in Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 17, Plants for Pollinators.**

Seedbed Preparation, Seed and Seeding, Organic**Statewide**

- Seeding an area at a minimum width of 35 feet to permanent vegetation to provide a setback or protected area from potential pesticide drift from fields with non-organic crop management, to reduce erosion and provide a buffer between non-organic and an organic field. Facilitating practice for an organic cropping system.

328 – Conservation Crop Rotation

- **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years. Exception: Irrigation Reduction (convert cropland to dryland crop production) scenarios.**

- In order to document meeting the soil erosion requirement for organic certification, WY-ECS-40A and WY-ECS-40B are also required.
- A resource conserving crop rotation requires one of the following sequences: A) a minimum of 3 crops with at least 2 different crops being high-residue; **OR** B) a minimum of 2 different crops, if one crop is a perennial lasting two years; **OR** C) a minimum of 2 different crops, one high-residue and an unharvested cover crop following one of the crop years (i.e. summer fallow will always have a cover crop).

328 – Conservation Crop Rotation- continued

Crop Rotation, Resource Conserving – Soil Quality

Statewide

- Crop rotation will include an additional crop species (minimum of 3 crops) and at least 1/2 the rotation is a high-residue crop. A rotation may also be a minimum of 2 crops, if no perennial, and includes an unharvested cover crop OR a minimum of 2 crops, if one crop is a perennial lasting 2 years. Note: summer fallow will have a cover crop.

Crop Rotation, Organic

Statewide

- The payment would require growing different resource conserving crops for diversity, improving soil quality, maintaining adequate surface residue, and the interruption of pest cycles. For this scenario, a sequence of crops would be winter wheat, millet, and Austrian peas seeded into millet residue and plowed following summer. Practices including 340, 345, 590, and 595 are associated conservation practices and should be encouraged.

Crop Rotation, Irrigation Reduction, Partial Abandonment (OAI)

**Converse, Goshen, Laramie
Niobrara, and Platte Counties**

- Partial abandonment applies where the applicant converts a portion of the irrigated acres within a water allocation to dryland crop production thereby reducing the number of irrigated acres. Lifespan of the practice is perpetuity.

Crop Rotation, Irrigation Reduction, FULL Abandonment (OAI)

**Converse, Goshen, Laramie
Niobrara, and Platte Counties**

- Full abandonment applies where the applicant converts all of the irrigated acres within a water allocation to dryland crop production. Lifespan of the practice is perpetuity.

329 – Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till / Strip Till / Direct Seed

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years.**

No Till/ Strip Till/ Direct Seed

Statewide

330 – Contour Farming

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years.**

Contour Farming

Statewide

331 – Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops

Field Layout-Arrangement

Statewide

332 – Contour Buffer Strips

Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer

Statewide

Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer, Organic

Statewide

Seedbed Prep and Planting, NO Fertilizer

Statewide

Direct Seed with Fertilizer

Statewide

Direct Seed with Fertilizer, Organic

Statewide

Direct Seed NO Fertilizer

Statewide

338 – Prescribed Burning

Prescribed Burning

Statewide

340 – Cover Crop

- Fertilizer and weed suppression may be needed to establish the crop (costs not included).
- The cover crop may be killed by frost, chemical application, tillage, or other mechanical means depending on the scenario.

Erosion Control, Conventional

Statewide

- The soil is disked or chiseled and cultipacked or harrowed and seeded to cover crops. Species can be grasses, legumes, cereal, and/or forbs planted for seasonal cover primarily to protect erosive soils. Typical cover crops consist of Austrian winter peas, lentils, oats, and/or other species that are typical for the area and readily available.

Erosion Control, No-till

Statewide

- The cover crop is no-till seeded. Species can be grasses, legumes, cereal, and/or forbs planted for seasonal cover primarily to protect erosive soils. Typical cover crops consist of Austrian winter peas, lentils, oats or other species that are typical for the area and readily available.

Soil Quality, Conventional

Statewide

- The soil is disked or chiseled and cultipacked or harrowed and seeded to a cover crop. Species are typically legumes, brassicas, deep-rooted crops, and other species (e.g. a cocktail mix of radish, turnip, peas, clovers, and small grains). The cover crop is used primarily to add nitrogen to the soil, provide soil organic matter, break pest cycles, suppress weeds, and/or provide cover for wildlife.

Soil Quality, No-till

Statewide

- The cover crop is no-till seeded. Species are typically legumes, brassicas, deep-rooted crops, and other species (e.g. a cocktail mix of radish, turnip, peas, clovers, and small grains). The cover crop is used primarily to add nitrogen to the soil, provide soil organic matter, break pest cycles, suppress weeds, and/or provide cover for wildlife.

Organic

Statewide

- Organic: Fields are planted with a cover crop composed of organic seed. The soil is typically disked or chiseled and cultipacked or harrowed prior to seeding. Species are typically legumes, brassicas, deep-rooted crops, and other species (e.g. a cocktail mix of radish, turnip, peas, clovers, and small grains). The cover crop is used primarily to add nitrogen to the soil, provide soil organic matter, break pest cycles, suppress weeds, protect soils from erosion, and/or provide cover for wildlife.

Organic, Small Acreage

Statewide

- Small Acreage/Small-Scale Agriculture: 40 acres or less.

Seasonal High Tunnel

Statewide

- A cover crop of organic hairy vetch, oats and forage radish is established in the early fall after vegetable harvest. Residual nitrogen is captured by the cover crop, phosphorus buildup is reduced. Cover crop is terminated in the spring and soil quality (including organic matter) is improved. Soil compaction is alleviated and energy is saved through the use of legume nitrogen versus Haber-Bosch nitrogen. All work for seeding and termination is completed using hand labor (e.g. rototiller, hand-broadcast seeder, etc.).

342 – Critical Area Planting

- For the Sage-Grouse Initiative, it is required that ALL (100%) of the species are native.
- Extents greater than ten (10) acres require Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) approval.

Drilled, Native (seedbed prep, seed and seeding)

Statewide

Drilled, Introduced (seedbed prep, seed and seeding)

Statewide

Drilled, Introduced (seed and seeding only)

Statewide

Broadcast, Native (distribute and drag seed)

Statewide

Broadcast, Introduced (distribute and drag seed)

Statewide

344 – Residue Management, Seasonal

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years.**

Residue Management, Seasonal	Statewide
Residue Management, Seasonal, Organic	Statewide

345 – Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years.**

Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till	Statewide
Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till, <u>Organic</u>	Statewide

346 – Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge Till

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years.**

➤ Ridge Till CANNOT be used concurrently with Mulch Till or No-Till / Strip Till / Direct Seed.

Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge Till	Statewide
Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge Till, <u>Organic</u>	Statewide

348 – Dam, Diversion

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only. 	
Rock Riprap with gravel bedding, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock	Statewide
Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock	Statewide
Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Drain	Statewide
Sheet Piling	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes sheet piling material and installation (no rock fill or gravel). 	
Principal Spillway (diameter inch per linear foot)	Statewide
Log Weir	Statewide
Concrete Drop Structure	Statewide
Wood Drop Structure (per board foot)	Statewide
Earth Fill Drop Structure with corrugated metal pipe (CMP)	Statewide
Gabion	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard), High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.

348 – Dam, Diversion- continued

Excavated (per cubic yard), WET	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard), WET, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards	Statewide
Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Embankment	Statewide
Embankment, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Embankment Rehab (excavate and fill)	Statewide
Rehab, Silt Removal	Statewide

350 – Sediment Basin

- If pipe/riser is needed refer to practice 620–Underground Outlet.
- For separating solids from a liquid waste stream use practice 632–Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (See the Livestock Waste Management Practices beginning on page 34).

Sediment Basin	Statewide
Flexible Membrane only, for sediment basin	Statewide
Sediment Basin with Bentonite or Clay Liner	Statewide

351 – Water Well Decommissioning

- Cultural Resources Specialist concurrence may be required.

Water Well Decommissioning	Statewide
-----------------------------------	------------------

355 – Water Well Testing

- This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to determine the quality of a groundwater supply for the following intended uses: irrigation, livestock, fish and wildlife habitat, aquaculture enterprises, or other agricultural uses.
- **Ineligible:** Groundwater for human consumption, nor wells for monitoring groundwater hydrology or contamination associated with animal waste storage or treatment installations.
- **Eligible:** Water supplies that are used or have potential to be used on farms or ranches.

Single Substance	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professional testing of well water to check for contamination of residential or agricultural drinking water by a single substance such as nitrates, nitrites, coliform bacteria, etc.	

Pesticides	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professional testing of well water to check for contamination of residential or agricultural drinking water by pesticides.	

Primary Contaminants	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professional testing of well water to check for primary substances that can contaminate residential or agricultural drinking water. Primary contaminants include: Coliform bacteria, E. Coli bacteria, Antimony (An), Arsenic (As), Barium (Ba), Beryllium (Be), Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Copper (Cu), Fluoride (F), Lead (Pb), Nitrates, and Selenium.	

355 – Water Well Testing- continued

Primary and Secondary Contaminants

Statewide

- Professional testing of well water to check for both primary and secondary substances that can contaminate residential or agricultural drinking water. Primary contaminants include those listed above. Secondary contaminants include: Aluminum (Al), Chloride (Cl), Copper (Cu), Fluoride (F), Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn), pH, Sulfate, TDS, and Zinc (Zn).

Professional Full Spectrum Testing

Statewide

- Professional testing of well water to check for a full spectrum of substances that can contaminate residential or agricultural drinking water. Potential contaminants tested for include organics, inorganics, toxic metals, etc.

356 – Dike

Dike

Statewide

362 – Diversion

Diversion

Statewide

372 – Combustion System Improvement

Internal Combustion Engine Repower, less than 100 Brake Horsepower (BHP)

Statewide

Internal Combustion Engine Repower, 100 – 299 Brake Horsepower (BHP)

Statewide

Internal Combustion Engine Repower, greater than 299 Brake Horsepower (BHP)

Statewide

Electric Pump Motor Replacement, 25 – 149 Horsepower (HP)

Statewide

Electric Pump Motor Replacement, greater than 150 Horsepower (HP)

Statewide

Replace Combustion Engine System, 50 – 149 Brake Horsepower (BHP), Non-retrofitable System

Statewide

Replace Combustion Engine System, greater than 150 Brake Horsepower (BHP), Non-retrofitable System

Statewide

Diesel Engine Retrofit, Brake Horsepower (BHP)

Statewide

374 – Farmstead Energy Improvement

- This practice is to be used exclusively **for implementing recommendations from on-farm energy audits.**
- Installing, replacing, or retrofitting agricultural equipment systems and/or related components or devices which results in an on-farm and/or off-site reduction in actual or potential emissions of greenhouse gases.
- For Pump with Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) see practice 533–Pumping Plant.
- Energy Audit must meet American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) Standard.

Discharge Draw-down Pump Test

Statewide

- A pump test consists of placing a pump into a completed well casing. The pump test is to determine a stable yield for the completed well. The test is performed on the well at various velocities to determine yield and stable draw-down level.

Irrigation Sprinkler, High to Low Pressure Conversion

Statewide

- High to Low Pressure Conversion: Materials and installation of nozzles, drop tubes, or other items needed to convert an existing sprinkler system to a low pressure system, along with converting the pump.

378 – Pond

- It is highly recommended a thorough site investigation be conducted to assess needs and feasibility. If the site is not complex and can be designed at the local level, contracting may continue. If the site needs assistance from the area or state level, it is recommended a preliminary design be prepared before assignment of a medium or high priority in the screening process.

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding**Statewide**

- Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only.

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding, High Impact Area**Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.****Drain****Statewide****Sheet Piling****Statewide**

- Includes sheet piling material and installation (no rock fill or gravel).

Principal Spillway (diameter inch per linear foot)**Statewide****Excavated (per cubic yard)****Statewide****Excavated (per cubic yard), High Impact Area****Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.****Excavated (per cubic yard), WET****Statewide****Excavated (per cubic yard), WET, High Impact Area****Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.****Excavated (per each)****Statewide****Excavated (per each), High Impact Area****Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.****Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards****Statewide****Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards, High Impact Area****Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.****Embankment (per cubic yard)****Statewide****Embankment (per cubic yard), High Impact Area****Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.****Embankment Rehab (excavate and fill)****Statewide****Rehab, Silt Removal****Statewide**

380 – Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment

Bare Root**Statewide****Small Containerized / Potted (tubes or Styrofoam trays)****Statewide****1-gallon Container****Statewide****Rodent Protection****Statewide****Big Game Protection****Statewide****Bare Root, Hand Plant, Pollinators with Rodent Protection****Statewide**

- See Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 17, Plants for Pollinators.

382 – Fence

- **Ineligible:** To separate grazinglands from non-grazinglands (cropland). Exception for windbreaks, riparian corridors and special-use areas for wildlife; and protection of structural conservation practices from livestock grazing.
- **Ineligible:** Along property boundaries including federal, state, county, Tribal and private. Exceptions:
 - **Wildlife friendly fencing along migration corridors (see Conversion of existing fences under practice 734–Fish and Wildlife Structure).**
- **Ineligible:** Along roads including federal, state, county, railway, and Tribal.
- **Ineligible:** To keep livestock within the boundaries of a prescribed grazing system(s), range unit, allotment, grazing area, Tribal grazing unit, etc. (perimeter fence).
- **Eligible:** To protect culturally or socially sensitive areas from livestock use.
- **Eligible:** Lanes required for rotation of cattle between pastures within a prescribed grazing system provided they are not adjacent to a road as defined above and are inside the boundary of the grazing system, range unit, allotment, grazing area, Tribal grazing unit, etc.
- **Eligible:** Boundary fences around expired CRP acres as part of a special state initiative. Must be an integral part of a conservation management system. Boundary fences allowed for land that has expired or will expire in the fiscal year of the contract obligation.
- **Eligible:** Control the movement of cattle within a prescribed grazing system, range unit, allotment, grazing area, Tribal grazing unit, etc. (cross fences) regardless of ownership.
- **Eligible:** Fences used as a facilitating practice to implement a prescribed grazing system. Land eligible for fencing will include land that is used for grazing during the growing season and is included in the grazing scheduler as part of the prescribed grazing plan.
- All fences planned to improve grazing management will be wildlife friendly following the updated practice standard (01/2011) unless otherwise approved by the State Resource Conservationist (SRC) through the variance process.

Multi-strand, Barbed or Smooth Wire

Statewide

Barbed or Smooth Wire, Difficult Installation

Statewide

Electric or Suspension

Statewide

Livestock Facility Fence

Statewide

Jack, Buck and Pole, etc.

Statewide

383 – Fuel Break

- Extents greater than ten (10) acres require Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) approval.

Fuel Break - Forest

Statewide

- Manipulate stand stocking levels by cutting selected trees to achieve a minimum of 10-foot spacing between crowns. Minimum strip width is 300 feet. All slash material greater than 3 inches from pruning and tree thinning are piled and burned, chipped, or removed from the treatment area.

384 – Forest Slash Treatment

- This scenario is only eligible after implementation of practice 666–Forest Stand Improvement.

Slash Disposal

Statewide

386 – Field Border

Seedbed Preparation, Seed and Seeding, Introduced

Statewide

**Seedbed Preparation, Seed and Seeding, Native
(100% of the seed mix/species must be native)**

Statewide

386 – Field Border- continued

Seedbed Preparation, Seed and Seeding, Pollinators **Statewide**

- See Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 17, Plants for Pollinators.

Seedbed Preparation, Seed and Seeding, Introduced, Organic **Statewide**

390 – Riparian Herbaceous Cover

- Extents greater than ten (10) acres require Area Resource Conservationist (ARC) approval.

Broadcast **Statewide**

- Relatively steep area, seed broadcasted and tracked with a dozer for seed soil contact.
Does not include tree planting mainly for wood products.

391 – Riparian Forest Buffer

Tree/Shrub Establishment with Rodent Protection **Statewide****Land Shaping and Tree Establishment with Rodent Protection** **Statewide****Tree/Shrub Establishment with Big Game Protection** **Statewide****Land Shaping and Tree Establishment with Big Game Protection** **Statewide**

393 – Filter Strip

- See Wyoming Agronomy Technical Note No. 28, Using RUSLE2 for the Design and Predicted Effectiveness of Vegetative Filter Strips for Sediment. This practice will not be used for filtering of agricultural chemicals/nutrients; instead use practice 635–Vegetated Treatment Area.

Filter Strip - Introduced **Statewide****Filter Strip - Native (100% of the seed mix/species must be native)** **Statewide**

394 – Firebreak

- **Non-vegetative firebreaks** consist of a strip of land with no vegetation or other combustible material for their entire width. The surface material of non-vegetative firebreaks will be bare soil, gravel, or road-surfacing material. In shrub and brush plant communities less than 10 feet in height, the minimum width of non-vegetated firebreaks is 10 feet on level ground and 15 feet on slopes ranging between 6 and 20 percent. In conifer plant communities greater than 10 feet in height, the minimum width of non-vegetated firebreaks is 35 feet on level ground and 50 feet on slopes between 6 and 20 percent. Erosion control must be considered when established on slopes greater than 6 percent.
- **Vegetated firebreaks** consist of short vegetation or vegetation that can be kept short with frequent mowing or grazing. They are prepared in the following ways: Shallow cultivation or mowing, shredding or clipping of vegetation (vegetation left on surface shall be removed). Application of an herbicide treatment designed to limit growth but not necessarily kill existing vegetation. Intensively grazing strips of vegetation (stubble height should be 2 to 3 inches following grazing). In shrub and brush plant communities less than 10 feet in height, the minimum width of vegetated firebreaks is 50 feet on level ground and 75 feet on slopes between 6 and 20 percent. In conifer plant communities greater than 10 feet in height, the minimum width of vegetated firebreaks is 100 feet on level ground and 125 feet on slopes between 6 and 20 percent.

Non-vegetative, tillage on level ground **Statewide**

- Level ground – 3 disk operations per year.

Non-vegetative, tillage with 3 water bars per acre on 6-20% slope **Statewide**

- Sloping ground (6-20% slope) – 3 disk operations per year.

Mowing to establish and maintain vegetative strip **Statewide**

- One (1) mowing for establishment of firebreak and two (2) post-establishment mowing to reduce fine fuels (mid June and early August).

394 – Firebreak- continued

Vegetative Firebreak - Introduced *Statewide*

Vegetative Firebreak - Native (100% of the seed mix/species must be native) *Statewide*

Removal of timber, slash, and other woody fuel greater than 3-inch diameter *Statewide*

- 100% timber, slash, and other woody fuel greater than 3-inch diameter removed for establishment of firebreak and two (2) post-establishment mowing to reduce fine fuels (mid June and early August).

395 – Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding *Statewide*

- Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only.

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding, High Impact Area *Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties*

Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock *Statewide*

Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area *Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties*

Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock *Statewide*

Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area *Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties*

Earth Work *Statewide*

Earth Work, High Impact Area *Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties*

396 – Aquatic Organism Passage

Barrier Removal *Statewide*

- Fish barrier removal (i.e. irrigation diversion, small dam, material, etc) to allow fish passage.

Culvert Replacement *Statewide*

- Road culvert (fish barrier) removed and replaced with "fish friendly" (bottom-less arch or a circular culvert half-filled up with rock) culvert to allow or increase fish passage.

402 – Dam

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding *Statewide*

- Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only.

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding, High Impact Area *Campbell, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties*

Drain *Statewide*

Sheet Piling *Statewide*

- Includes sheet piling material and installation (no rock fill or gravel).

Principal Spillway (diameter inch per linear foot) *Statewide*

402 – Dam- continued

Excavated (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard), High Impact Area	Campbell, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties
Excavated (per cubic yard), WET	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard), WET, High Impact Area	Campbell, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties
Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards	Statewide
Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards, High Impact Area	Campbell, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties
Embankment (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Embankment (per cubic yard), High Impact Area	Campbell, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties
Embankment Rehab (excavate and fill)	Statewide
Rehab, Silt Removal	Statewide

410 – Grade Stabilization Structure

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only.	
Rock Riprap with gravel bedding, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock	Statewide
Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock	Statewide
Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Drain	Statewide
Sheet Piling	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes sheet piling material and installation (no rock fill or gravel).	
Principal Spillway (diameter inch per linear foot)	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard), High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Excavated (per cubic yard), WET	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard), WET, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Log Weir	Statewide
Concrete Drop Structure	Statewide

410 – Grade Stabilization Structure- continued

Wood Drop Structure (per board foot)	Statewide
Earth Fill Drop Structure with corrugated metal pipe (CMP)	Statewide
Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards	Statewide
Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards, High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Embankment (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Embankment (per cubic yard), High Impact Area	Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.
Embankment Rehab (excavate and fill)	Statewide
Rehab, Silt Removal	Statewide

412 – Grassed Waterway

Grassed Waterway <u>less than or equal</u> to 25 square feet per linear foot	Statewide
Grassed Waterway <u>greater than</u> 25 square feet per linear foot	Statewide

422 – Hedgerow Planting

Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer	Statewide
Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer, Organic	Statewide
Seedbed Prep and Planting, NO Fertilizer	Statewide

423 – Hillside Ditch

Excavated Irrigation Canal or Lateral - Normal Conditions	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Normal conditions are common earth, sand and gravel, loam, or sandy clay.	
Excavated Irrigation Canal or Lateral - Abnormal Conditions	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abnormal conditions are dense, hard clay or rocky conditions.	

428 – Irrigation Ditch Lining

Concrete Field Ditch, Small Ditches	Statewide
Concrete Field Ditch, Large Ditches (16"+ depth)	Statewide
Flexible Membrane Field Ditch	Statewide

430 – Irrigation Pipeline

Aluminum Tubing Pipeline, less than or equal to 6 inches	Statewide
Aluminum Tubing Pipeline, 8-12 inches	Statewide
Non-Reinforced Concrete Pipeline, 6-8 inches	Statewide
High Pressure, PVC, 1-3 inches	Statewide
High Pressure, PVC, 4-6 inches	Statewide
High Pressure, PVC, 8-10 inches	Statewide

430 – Irrigation Pipeline- continued

High Pressure, PVC, 12 inches	Statewide
High Pressure, PVC, 15 inches	Statewide
High Pressure, PVC, 15 inches plus OR greater than 80 psi	Statewide
High Pressure, HDPE	Statewide
Mainline with Risers	Statewide
Hydraulic Activated Valve	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hydraulic activated valve for pressure reducing, pressure sustaining, pressure relief, or automatic shut-off.	
PVC, less than 50 psi	Statewide
Uncoated Steel	Statewide
Coated Steel	Statewide

436 – Irrigation Reservoir

Drain	Statewide
Sheet Piling	Statewide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Includes sheet piling material and installation (no rock fill or gravel).	
Principal Spillway (diameter inch per linear foot)	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Excavated (per cubic yard), High Impact Area	Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties
Excavated, WET (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Excavated, WET, (per cubic yard) High Impact Area	Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties
Excavated (per each)	Statewide
Excavated (per each), High Impact Area	Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties
Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards	Statewide
Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards, High Impact Area	Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties
Embankment (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Embankment (per cubic yard), High Impact Area	Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton & Uinta Counties

441 – Irrigation System, Micro-irrigation

Drip/Trickle (per foot)	Statewide
Drip/Trickle (per tree)	Statewide
Subsurface Drip Irrigation (SDI)	Statewide

442 – Irrigation System, Sprinkler

- **Ineligible:** All replacement sprinkler systems.
- Application will be considered ineligible if 20% or more of the acres in the field where the irrigation practice will be installed does not have the required irrigation history.
- The proration method described in WY Bulletin 300-11-12 will be used to determine the contract payment for a pivot when all acres under the pivot do not have the required irrigation history.
- Water Right Verification Policy will be followed as outlined in WY Bulletin 300-11-12.

Center Pivot and Linear

Statewide

Wheel Line

Statewide

HandLine

Statewide

Pod Line

Statewide

Sprinkler Retrofit

Statewide

- Includes the complete low-pressure nozzle package.

Traveler with Big Gun

Statewide

Big Gun with Cart

Statewide

443 – Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface

Surge Valves, All sizes

Statewide

Head Drop / In-line Gate System

Statewide

Inline Flow Control Box (i.e. K-Box).

Statewide

Rigid Gated Pipeline, PVC only

Statewide

Rigid Gated Pipeline with Universal Hydrant

Statewide

447 – Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery

- This practice requires application and approval from the State of Wyoming Engineer’s Office (SEO) prior to installation.

Excavated (per cubic yard)

Statewide

Excavated (per cubic yard), High Impact Area

Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.

449 – Irrigation Water Management (IWM)

- **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years.**
- Soil moisture measurement devices shall be installed and monitored as needed to justify irrigation decisions. The devices shall be appropriate for the soils present in the field.
- If adequate weather data is available to estimate crop use by the Modified Penman equation or other acceptable evapo-transpiration equation, daily crop use calculations may be substituted for soil moisture monitoring. Weather data typically needed to calculate daily crop use would include temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation, wind speed, and wind run.
- Records shall include documentation of timing and amount of irrigation application. A record of the soil moisture readings or the crop use calculations shall also be required. For the present irrigation system, appropriate irrigation efficiency shall be used to balance irrigation application when crop use predictions are used to schedule irrigations.
- **Basic IWM:** The basic IWM principles for irrigated cropland or hayland includes: record keeping using the checkbook method (crop grown, soil moisture conditions prior to irrigation, dates of irrigation (start and stop), inches of irrigation applied, length of the set and inches of rainfall), soil moisture is determined by feel method, control and measurement of irrigation water to the farm and monitoring.

449 – Irrigation Water Management (IWM)- continued

IWM on Cropland or Hayland (without flow meter) **Statewide**

IWM on Cropland or Hayland (flow meter, up to 12 inches) **Statewide**

- High IWM: This payment is based on an intensive approach to manage irrigation water to the field. This includes; all aspects of the Basic IWM (see above) for record keeping, also use of soil moisture sensors and recorders as well as water measurement devices to measure irrigation water delivered to the field. Records which include all the specified information listed in the Basic IWM as well as completion of WY-ENG 39 must be submitted at the end of each irrigation season to qualify for payment.

IWM on Cropland or Hayland (flow meter, 14 inches or greater) **Statewide**

450 – Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Application

Polyacrylamides (PAM) **Statewide**

464 – Irrigation Land Leveling

Land Leveling (less than or equal to 250 cy/ac) **Statewide**

Land Leveling (greater than 250 cy/ac) **Statewide**

466 – Land Smoothing

Land Smoothing **Statewide**

484 – Mulching

Mulch, Erosion Control, Straw **Statewide**

Weed Barrier, Roll **Statewide**

Weed Barrier, Mat **Statewide**

490 – Tree/Shrub Site Preparation

Mechanical Preparation **Statewide**

500 – Obstruction Removal

- Associated with tree, fence, and power line removal as well as burying debris piles for SGI.
- Cultural Resources Specialist concurrence may be required

Obstruction Removal **Statewide**

Obstruction Removal, Remove Fence **Statewide**

- Include for livestock facility if design requires fence removal (not included in practice 561–Heavy Use Area Protection).

Obstruction Removal, Remove Fence, Difficult Sites **Statewide**

- Difficult Sites are characterized by challenging access. Some sites will have trees (forest) and steep slopes that are difficult to access with equipment/machinery. Others may be fairly flat, but have excessively eroded gullies or wetlands that do not show up on the topographic imagery. Either way, difficulty in accessing the fence significantly increases the time needed to achieve the desired objective. Significant hand work may be required for difficult sites and additional man power will be required due to difficulty in dismantling the fence.

Obstruction Removal, Bury Debris Pile(s), SGI **Statewide**

500 – Obstruction Removal- continued

Obstruction Removal, Remove Power Line(s), SGI**Statewide****➤ Maximum payment on this scenario is \$10,000 per contract item.**

- Eligible: Only under Sage-grouse Initiative.
- Eligible: Line portion owned by the participant (typically from the participant's meter to the well location).
- Contingent upon the power company removing their portion of the line that solely serves that location.

511 – Forage Harvest Management

Forage Harvest Management, Organic**Statewide****Habitat Management on Hayland, SGI****Statewide**

- Eligible only within 10 miles from a sage-grouse lek and within 1/2 mile from sagebrush.
- Utilize one or more of the following:
 - Mow only during daylight hours.
 - Mow from the center of the field outward, or from one end to the other, not from the outside inward.
 - Use a flushing bar.
- Until killing frost, leave a border of unharvested vegetation on at least one side of the field (preferably adjacent to sagebrush habitat for escape cover). The field border must be at least 30 feet wide and a minimum of 1/2 acre for every 40 acres of hayland.
- Payment based on total hayland acres enrolled.

512 – Forage and Biomass Planting

- The maximum allowable legume component of an approved seed mix is thirty percent (30%). Exception, unless it is for pollinators as approved by the Area Resource Conservationist (ARC).
- Payment includes seedbed preparation, seeding operations and seed.
- Weed control is required if needed for stand establishment.

Seedbed Prep., Seed and Seeding – Organic Seed**Statewide****Seedbed Prep., Seed and Seeding – Introduced Forage Species Following Crop****Statewide****Seedbed Prep., Seed and Seeding – Native Plant Species Following Crop****Statewide****Seedbed Prep., Seed and Seeding, Including Pollinator Species****Statewide**

516 – Pipeline

Pipe Installation, Above Frost Line**Statewide****Below Frost Line - Trencher, Ripper, or Backhoe (Pipeline Installation, below frost)****Statewide****Pipe Installation, Boring****Statewide**

- PVC/HDPE bored horizontally under road, railroad, or other earthfill structure where trenched excavation is not feasible for livestock water delivery.

Steel Pipe Installation**Statewide**

521A – Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane

Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane**Statewide**

521B – Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant Treatment

Soil Dispersion**Statewide**

521C – Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Treatment

Bentonite Treatment

Statewide

521D – Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment

Clay Treatment

Statewide

528 – Prescribed Grazing

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years. Exception: Does not apply to scenarios for SGI contracts.**

Rangeland Prescribed Grazing

Statewide

Public Land Grazing

Statewide

Wildfire Recovery

Statewide

Grazing with the Use of a Herder

Statewide

Habitat Management on Grazingland, Option 1/Option A

Statewide

- All fences within 0.6 miles of a lek or that pass through sage-grouse concentration areas (i.e. important winter habitat, brood habitat, etc.) will need to be marked.
- All watering facilities are equipped with escape ramps; optional at headquarters.
- Grazing system to be implemented is designed to improve rangeland health.
- Rangeland monitoring is conducted on one site per 1,000 acres and at least one per pasture. Federal land will not be included. Monitoring procedures, at a minimum, include:
 - Form WY-ECS-414, Actual Use Record, or equivalent; including percent utilization by weight of key species, AND
 - Photo point (follow procedure in 2008 WY Rangeland Monitoring Guide), AND
 - At least one additional different monitoring technique from the 2008 Wyoming Rangeland Monitoring Guide.
- Payment is based on total grazingland acres enrolled.

Habitat Management on Grazingland, Option 2/Option B

Statewide

- All fences within 0.6 miles of a lek or that pass through sage-grouse concentration areas (i.e. important winter habitat, brood habitat, etc.) will need to be marked.
- All watering facilities are equipped with escape ramps; optional at headquarters.
- To be eligible, a minimum of 10% canopy cover of sagebrush is required on 10% of enrolled acres.
- The grazing system to be implemented is designed to specifically improve sage-grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat. Nesting residual cover must be improved on sage-grouse nesting and early brood rearing habitat on at least 20% of total grazingland acres enrolled, of which, the maximum percent possible is sagebrush habitat. If less than 20% of the grazingland acres enrolled are sagebrush acres, adjacent non-sagebrush habitat can be included in the area managed for increased residual cover. Rotation of these acres is encouraged but not required. The goal for nesting and brood rearing habitat is to provide at least 6 inches of residual herbaceous cover by March 15th and leave undisturbed until July 15th. Average perennial cover of 4 inches during the same period is the goal for precipitation zones of 10 inches or less. In order to achieve this, implementation of a rest/rotation grazing system or a deferred grazing system with light utilization will likely be required. Monoculture sites such as crested wheatgrass fields, seeded areas or large areas of cheatgrass must meet all criteria indicated in the Sage-grouse and Rangeland WHEG (excluding Question 1 in the Rangeland WHEG).
- Rangeland monitoring is conducted on one site per 1,000 acres and at least one per pasture. Federal land will not be included. Monitoring procedures, at a minimum, include:
 - Form WY-ECS-414, Actual Use Record, or equivalent; including percent utilization by weight of key species, AND
 - Photo point (follow procedure in 2008 WY Rangeland Monitoring Guide), AND
 - At least one additional different monitoring technique from the 2008 Wyoming Rangeland Monitoring Guide.
- Payment is based on total grazingland acres enrolled.

533 – Pumping Plant

- Any livestock water pumping plant will be designed and payment made for livestock needs only.
- Eligible: For livestock water pumps, portable power sources (solar panels, fuel and propane generators, or hydraulic rams) may be moved from water source to water source. **HOWEVER** the submersible pump **CANNOT** be removed from the well.

Pumping Plant with Solar Power *Statewide*

- For livestock wells equal to or greater than 100 TDH, contract 400 watts.
- For livestock wells less than 100 TDH, contract 250 watts.

Windmill or Generator Powered Pumping System *Statewide***Pump with Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)** *Statewide***Less than 2 Horsepower Pump** *Statewide***Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps greater than 2 to less than or equal to 10 HP AND all Floating Pumps** *Statewide***Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps greater than 10 to less than or equal to 50 HP** *Statewide***Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps greater than 50HP OR Lagoon Pumps** *Statewide***Manure Pump** *Statewide*

548 – Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment

Chiseling, Pitting, Ripping or Subsoiling *Statewide*

550 – Range Planting

- For this practice, it is required that ALL (100%) of the species are native, otherwise practice 512–Forage and Biomass Planting, Introduced Scenario should be used.

Drill, Native, (100% of the seed mix/species must be native) *Statewide***Drill, Native – Pollinators** *Statewide*

- See Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 17, Plants for Pollinators.

554 – Drainage Water Management

Drainage Water Management *Statewide*

557 – Row Arrangement

Row Arrangement *Statewide*

560 – Access Road

Single Lane, Earthen, Access Road *Statewide*

561 – Heavy Use Area Protection

- Financial assistance for fabricated windbreaks is only to be provided to draw livestock off of riparian areas.
- Shaping is not included in this practice. Use practice 462–Precision Land Forming if shaping is required.
- Obstruction removal is not included in this practice. Use practice 500–Obstruction Removal if removal of fence or other materials is required.

Permanent Livestock Fabricated Wind Shelter *Statewide*

574 – Spring Development

Spring Development

Statewide

- Includes up to 100 feet of pipeline for tank delivery; if more than 100 feet is needed then add practice 516–Pipeline, to cover the remaining amount.

Retrofit an existing Spring Development

Statewide

- Install valves, fittings, etc to allow water to flow back to creek or stream.

575 – Animal Trails and Walkways

Animal Trails and Walkways – 6-foot wide

Statewide

578 – Stream Crossing

Water Gap

Statewide

Rock Crossing

Statewide

580 – Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding

Statewide

- Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only.

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding, High Impact Area

Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties

Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock

Statewide

Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area

Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties

Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock

Statewide

Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area

Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties

Bioengineered, Vegetation Only (includes Root Wad)

Statewide

- For projects less than 300 linear feet.

Bioengineered, Vegetation Only (includes Root Wad), High Impact Area

Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties

Root Wad

Statewide

- For projects greater than 300 linear feet use practices: 342–Critical Area Planting, 484–Mulching, 612–Tree/Shrub Establishment and other similar practices along with this Root Wad scenario.

Earth Work

Statewide

Earth Work, High Impact Area

Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties

Bioengineered Vegetation with Rock Toe

Statewide

Bioengineered Vegetation with Rock Toe, High Impact Area

Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties

Toe Wood

Statewide

580 – Streambank and Shoreline Protection- continued

Log Vane with Root Wad	Statewide
Log Weir	Statewide
Log Step Pool	Statewide
Gabion	Statewide

584 – Channel Bed Stabilization

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only.	Statewide
Rock Riprap with gravel bedding, High Impact Area	Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties
Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock	Statewide
Rock Structure less than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area	Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties
Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock	Statewide
Rock Structure greater than 36" diameter rock, High Impact Area	Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties
Sheet Piling <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes sheet piling material and installation (no rock fill or gravel).	Statewide
Toe Wood	Statewide
Log Vane with Root Wad	Statewide
Log Weir	Statewide
Log Step Pool	Statewide
Wood Drop Structure (per board foot)	Statewide
Gabion	Statewide
Earth Work	Statewide
Earth Work, High Impact Area	Carbon, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties

585 – Stripcropping

Stripcropping	Statewide
----------------------	------------------

587 – Structure for Water Control

Simple Structure	Statewide
Complex Structure, Concrete	Statewide
Complex Structure, Steel	Statewide
Screening Devices for Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Item is to be included when needed with the structure and documented in practice specification.	Statewide
Fabricated Slide Gate <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Item is to be included when needed with the structure and documented in practice specification.	Statewide

588 – Cross Wind Ridges**Cross Wind Ridges****Statewide****589C – Cross Wind Trap Strips****Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer****Statewide****Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer, Organic****Statewide****Seedbed Prep and Planting, NO Fertilizer****Statewide****Direct Seed with Fertilizer****Statewide****Direct Seed with Fertilizer, Organic****Statewide****Direct Seed NO Fertilizer****Statewide****590 – Nutrient Management**

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years.**

- **Ineligible:** Payment on this practice is ineligible if nitrogen is applied in the fall.
- The nutrient management practice scenario is for cropland. In order to receive this payment the landowner must maintain records. Soil test are required according to the current conservation practice standard.
- The following associated practices are required to be scheduled in the conservation plan: 1) Practice 449–Irrigated Water Management must be implemented for irrigated acres; 2) Practice 554–Drainage Water Management must be implemented for acres that have been drained. 3) Practices 328–Conservation Crop and Rotation and 340–Cover Crop must be implemented for acres that are organic or transitioning to organic.

Basic**Statewide****High Intensity****Statewide****Precision Agriculture, Grid Sampling****Statewide****Small-Scale Agriculture****Statewide**

- Small Acreage/Small-Scale Agriculture: 40 acres or less.

Organic or Transitioning, Basic**Statewide****Organic, High Level****Statewide****Small-Scale Agriculture, Organic****Statewide**

- Small Acreage/Small-Scale Agriculture: 40 acres or less.

Seasonal High Tunnel**Statewide**

- Implementation of this practice will include the use soil testing to determine existing crop nutrient needs and the development a nutrient budget and a nutrient management plan. Application of manures and compost will be based on soil P levels. Materials will be applied using hand labor and accompanying equipment (e.g. hand-held broadcaster, rakes, etc.).

595 – Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$25,000 per year for the IPM Herd Management scenario for a maximum of 3 years.**

IPM Herd Management**Statewide**

➤ **Maximum payment on this management practice is \$15,000 per year for a maximum of 3 years for the following scenarios.**

Dry Crop/Hay, Basic**Statewide****Row Crop, Basic****Statewide**

595 – Integrated Pest Management (IPM)- continued

Crop/Hay, Basic with Drift Reduction *Statewide*

Crop/Hay, Precision Agriculture *Statewide*

High Intensity, IPM *Statewide*

Small-Scale Agriculture *Statewide*

- Small Acreage/Small-Scale Agriculture: 40 acres or less.

Range/Pasture *Statewide*

Row Crop, Basic, Organic *Statewide*

High Intensity, IPM, Organic *Statewide*

Small-Scale Agriculture, Organic *Statewide*

- Small Acreage/Small-Scale Agriculture: 40 acres or less.

Seasonal High Tunnel *Statewide*

- The risks from pesticides and pest suppression activities have been assessed and are being appropriately mitigated as described in the IPM (595) practice standard and Agronomy Technical Note No. 5. An IPM plan based on LGU guidance is used to focus on the Prevention and Avoidance Techniques. Pests are monitored and sprays are based on threshold levels. Water, soil, and air quality is protected from leaching, runoff and drift of applied pesticides. Pollinator and beneficial species populations are preserved.

600 – Terrace

Farmable Front Slope *Statewide*

Broadbase *Statewide*

601 – Vegetative Barrier

Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer *Statewide*

Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer, Organic *Statewide*

Seedbed Prep and Planting, NO Fertilizer *Statewide*

Direct Seed with Fertilizer *Statewide*

Direct Seed with Fertilizer, Organic *Statewide*

Direct Seed NO Fertilizer *Statewide*

603 – Herbaceous Wind Barriers

Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer *Statewide*

Seedbed Prep and Planting with Fertilizer, Organic *Statewide*

Seedbed Prep and Planting, NO Fertilizer *Statewide*

Direct Seed with Fertilizer *Statewide*

Direct Seed with Fertilizer, Organic *Statewide*

Direct Seed NO Fertilizer *Statewide*

606 – Subsurface Drain

Tile Line *Statewide*

607 – Surface Drain, Field Ditch

Ditch Installation *Statewide*

612 – Tree/Shrub Establishment

Bare Root *Statewide*

Small Containerized / Potted (tubes or Styrofoam trays) *Statewide*

1-gallon Container *Statewide*

Rodent Protection *Statewide*

Big Game Protection *Statewide*

Clump Plantings *Statewide*

Pole Plantings *Statewide*

Bare Root, Hand Plant, Pollinators with Rodent Protection *Statewide*

- See Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 17, Plants for Pollinators.

614 – Watering Facility

- **Ineligible:** Tanks on hayland or cropland.
- **Ineligible:** Galvanized steel bottom tanks. Exception, unless approved by the Area Engineer.
- **Plan and pay on nominal amount according to manufacturers/vendors stated design capacity.**

Less than or Equal to 1,200 Gallons on a per each basis *Statewide*

Greater than 1,200 to Less than 8,000 Gallons *Statewide*

Greater than 8,000 Gallons *Statewide*

Storage Tank *Statewide*

Automatic Waterer with No Storage *Statewide*

Wildlife Watering Facility – Guzzler *Statewide*

620 – Underground Outlet

4 to 6 inches, with riser inlet *Statewide*

8 to 10 inches, with riser inlet *Statewide*

12 inches, with riser inlet *Statewide*

15 inches, with riser inlet *Statewide*

15 inches plus OR greater than 80 psi, with riser inlet *Statewide*

638 – Water and Sediment Control Basin

Earthwork - Normal Conditions *Statewide*

Earthwork - Abnormal Conditions *Statewide*

Small Sediment Control Basin (less than 25 acre-feet) *Statewide*

640 – Waterspreading

Waterspreading *Statewide*

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding *Statewide*

- Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only.

640 – Waterspreading- continued

Sheet Piling

Statewide

- Includes sheet piling material and installation (no rock fill or gravel).

Embankment

Statewide

Simple Structure

Statewide

- Installation of a simple control structure to allow for proper application and timing of water on the spreader system.

Large Structure

Statewide

- Installation of a large control structure, typically on the main diversion dike to allow controlled release of beneficial water.

642 – Water Well

➤ **Ineligible:** Water wells for irrigation.

➤ **Ineligible:** Payment on dry wells.

➤ Any water well planned to be greater than 200-foot depth will require consultation and approval with the NRCS State Geologist.

Water Well, Drilled, Cased less than 100 feet

Statewide

Water Well, Drilled, Cased 100 to 700 feet

Statewide

Water Well, Drilled, Cased greater than 700 feet

Statewide

643 – Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats

➤ **NO maximum payment on this practice.**

➤ Cultural Resources Specialist concurrence may be required.

➤ Seed mix/species must closely match what is expected in the Historic Climax Plant Community (dominant species) for the appropriate ecological site description (ESD).

Sagebrush Seeding

Statewide

- Two years of grazing deferment after seeding.

645 – Upland Wildlife Habitat Management

➤ **Habitat Management on Grazingland, SGI Options are now under practice 528–Prescribed Grazing.**

➤ **Habitat Management on Hayland, SGI is now under practice 511–Forage Harvest Management.**

Lek Monitoring, SGI

Statewide

- Conduct and document annual lek counts on one or more active sage-grouse leks on the operation following Wyoming Game and Fish protocol.

650 – Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation

➤ For tree removal associated with this practice, see practice 500–Obstruction Removal.

Bare Root

Statewide

Small Containerized / Potted (tubes or Styrofoam trays)

Statewide

1-gallon Container

Statewide

Rodent Protection

Statewide

Big Game Protection

Statewide

Bare Root, Hand Plant, Pollinators with Rodent Protection

Statewide

- See Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 17, Plants for Pollinators.

654 – Road / Trail / Landing Closure and Treatment

Decommission less than 15% hill slope	Statewide
Decommission 15% to 30% hill slope	Statewide
Decommission greater than 30% hill slope	Statewide

657 – Wetland Restoration

658 – Wetland Creation

659 – Wetland Enhancement

➤ The following scenarios apply to practices 657, 658 and 659.

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding **Statewide**

- Includes rock riprap, gravel, haul and geotextile only.

Rock Riprap with gravel bedding, High Impact Area **Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.**

Drain **Statewide**

Sheet Piling **Statewide**

- Includes sheet piling material and installation (no rock fill or gravel).

Principal Spillway (diameter inch per linear foot) **Statewide**

Excavated (per cubic yard) **Statewide**

Excavated (per cubic yard), High Impact Area **Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.**

Excavated (per cubic yard), WET **Statewide**

Excavated (per cubic yard), WET, High Impact Area **Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.**

Excavated (per each) **Statewide**

Excavated (per each), High Impact Area **Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.**

Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards **Statewide**

Embankment less than 1,000 cubic yards, High Impact Area **Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.**

Embankment (per cubic yard) **Statewide**

Embankment (per cubic yard), High Impact Area **Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties.**

666 – Forest Stand Improvement

Improved Forest Health**Statewide**

- Forest stands contain significant amounts of undesirable stems, typically late serial species, or trees which are in decline because of poor site suitability in combination with age and stress precursors to mortality. If untreated, the entire stand could be at risk of diminished forest health and productivity. Typical agents include bark beetles, root diseases, and other insects. Greatest risk to stand health in untreated situations occurs in overstocked situations which occur in stand density situations at and past the self thinning phase of development. Additionally, fire risk is increased by high fuel levels.

Non-Commercial Thinning, Low Intensity**Statewide**

- Forest stands are overstocked which reduces productivity health and vigor and increases fire risk. Species composition may be undesirable. Stands are typically on less than 15 percent slopes and tree density is less than 400 stems per acre, and dbh is 4 inches or less.

Non-Commercial Thinning, Medium Intensity**Statewide**

- Forest stands are overstocked which reduces productivity health and vigor and increases fire risk. Species composition may be undesirable. Stands exceed one of the following criteria: 1) on less than 15 percent slopes, 2) tree density is less than 400 stems per acre, or 3) dbh is 4 inches or less.

Non-Commercial Thinning, High Intensity**Statewide**

- Forest stands are overstocked which reduces productivity health and vigor and increases fire risk. Species composition may be undesirable. Stands exceed at least two of the following criteria: 1) on less than 15% slopes, 2) tree density is less than 400 stems per acre, or 3) dbh is 4 inches or less.

Non-Commercial Thinning, Mastication**Statewide**

- Forest stands are overstocked which reduces productivity health and vigor and increases fire risk. Species composition may be undesirable. Stands occur over a wide range of density and composition and are limited to those areas where mechanical operations can occur.

Aspen Regeneration**Statewide**

729 – Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces

Dust Control (Annual)**Statewide**

734 – Fish and Wildlife Structure

- Eligible: Conversion of existing fences to wildlife friendly structures on portions of fence within migration corridors, critical-use areas, or other areas with wildlife concerns. Migration corridors and/or heavy wildlife use areas are to be determined by local Wyoming Game & Fish Department personnel.

Fence Marking**Statewide**

- Mark fences within 0.6 miles of a lek where passing through important winter habitat or fences where evidence of sage-grouse collisions have been observed.
- Use 3 inch by 2 inch vinyl “flapper” (or equivalent if approved by Area Office) spaced 6 feet apart.

Escape Ramps on Existing Watering Facilities**Statewide****Fish Screen - Pipe Intake****Statewide**

- Fish screen on an irrigation intake pipe (sump) to restrict fish passage into irrigation pump & waterways.

Fence, RetroFit Wildlife Friendly**Statewide**

- RetroFit Wildlife Friendly: Removal of existing wildlife unfriendly fence (or components only) and replace with a wildlife friendly fence. This scenario is not meant to replace entire fence length.- only areas where migration routes or sage-grouse strikes have been documented. Work with Area Resource Conservationist to determine placement, lengths and position of wildlife friendly fencing. Payable length is limited to distance required for adequate wildlife movement (typically no more than 1/4 mile per mile of fence).

Fence, RetroFit Wildlife Friendly, High Impact Area**Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater,
Teton and Uinta Counties**

734 – Fish and Wildlife Structure- continued

Fence, RetroFit Wire Adjustment Only, Wildlife Friendly

Statewide

- RetroFit Wire Adjustment Only: Work with Area Resource Conservationist to determine placement, lengths and position of wildlife friendly fencing. Payable length is limited to distance required for adequate wildlife movement (typically no more than 1/4 mile per mile of fence).

Fence, RetroFit Wire Only, Wildlife Friendly, High Impact Area

**Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater,
Teton and Uinta Counties**

798 – Seasonal High Tunnel System for Crops

➤ **Ineligible:**

- Cold frame systems due to the inability to withstand the winds, storms and intense sunlight of Wyoming.
- Container and above ground crops are not eligible.

➤ **Eligible:**

- High Tunnel Systems include manufactured structure with a 6 mill UV resistant greenhouse-grade cover (4-year warranty).
- Cost not included are additional lumber (for base or side boards), electrical, heating, and/or mechanical ventilation.
- Producer is required to ensure the seasonal high tunnel systems is operated and maintained for 4 years.
- Maximum payment on this practice is for 2,178 square feet per farming operation.

High Tunnel System (Hoop House), Contiguous US

Statewide

See next four pages for practices associated with Livestock Waste Management.

Livestock Waste Management Practices

“A CNMP will be developed when NRCS or NRCS-designated agents provide technical or financial assistance to an AFO or CAFO to address manure or wastewater handling and storage/treatment and /or when providing technical or financial assistance for nutrient management that involves the application of manure and wastewater” (GM 190 part 405 subpart B – Policy, 405.10 B.).

The purpose of funding Livestock Waste projects is to address water quality concerns. The following practices and extents are eligible for payment as part of Wyoming EQIP Livestock Waste contracts:

- Practices for the purpose of providing alternate livestock water such as Water Well, Pipeline, Spring Development, and Watering Facility (including automatic waterers).
- Retention dike, structures and other conservation practices for the intent of livestock waste management.
- Moving an existing Livestock Facility:
 - Financial assistance will be provided at an extent to replace physical components that existed at the original location and for the same number of livestock and approximately the same size.
- **Ineligible practices:**
 - Practices for the sole purpose of improving livestock handling.
 - Feed bunks, because they do not fit any current conservation practice in the FOTG.
 - Electric power hook-up.

	<i>Geographic Area</i>
313 – Waste Storage Facility	
➤ Surface acre units are defined as the surface acres of the feedlot, not of the pond.	
Dry Stack, Livestock Waste	Statewide
Temp Retention Pond, Livestock Waste (per cubic yard)	Statewide
• For significant quantities of earth diversion use practice 362–Diversion	
Temp Retention Pond, Livestock Waste (per surface acre)	Statewide
Runoff Holding Pond, Livestock Waste (per cubic yard)	Statewide
Runoff Holding Pond, Livestock Waste (per surface acre)	Statewide
Earthen Holding Pond, Livestock Waste	Statewide
462– Precision Land Leveling	
➤ Moved from practice 561 – include with livestock waste facility if design requires land shaping to facilitate proper drainage away from facility.	
Shaping, Livestock Waste	Statewide
• Shaping/fill of surface areas in and around livestock corrals on erosive soils.	
500 – Obstruction Removal	
➤ Cultural Resources Specialist should be consulted before removal of potential historic structures.	
Obstruction Removal, Livestock Waste	Statewide
516 – Pipeline	
Pipe Installation, Above Frost Line	Statewide
Below Frost Line - Trencher, Ripper, or Backhoe	Statewide
Steel Pipe Installation	Statewide

558 – Roof Runoff Structure

5 to 6 inch Rain Gutters and Downspouts, Livestock Waste	Statewide
7 to 8 inch Rain Gutters and Downspouts, Livestock Waste	Statewide
Drip Line Trench, Livestock Waste	Statewide
Drip Line Concrete Curb, Livestock Waste	Statewide
Concrete Gutters, Livestock Waste	Statewide

560 – Access Road

Single Lane, Gravel-Livestock Waste	Statewide
--	------------------

561 – Heavy Use Area Protection

- Concrete apron at the bunk - This is payable under Heavy Use Protection (561), only to replace aprons that existed at the previous location. The allowable extent in a contract will be based on number head in the facility. Up to 0.17 cubic yards per animal will be eligible for payment.
- Eligible: Feedlot fencing to address Livestock Waste Management when a feedlot is being moved as part of a livestock waste management system which addresses improving water quality: 1) Perimeter Fence - the entire extent needed. 2) Interior Fence - based on number of head in the facility (up to 2 linear feet per animal is eligible for feed areas, not working pens).
- Relocation of corral facility from riparian corridors to upland areas to reduce risk in AFO/CAFO situations. Design and materials may vary.

Heavy Use, Gravel or Other Materials **Statewide**

- Gravel or other suitable surfacing material. pad under high-use livestock area, on erosive soils.

Heavy Use, Concrete **Statewide**

- Concrete pad under high use livestock area, on erosive soils.

606 – Subsurface Drain

Tile Line, Livestock Waste	Statewide
-----------------------------------	------------------

614 – Watering Facility

- **Ineligible:** Galvanized steel bottom tanks. Exception, unless approved by the Area Engineer.

Less than or Equal to 1,200 Gallons on a per each basis Livestock Waste **Statewide**

Greater than 1,200 to Less than 8,000 Gallons, Livestock Waste **Statewide**

Greater than 8,000 Gallons, Livestock Waste **Statewide**

Automatic Waterer with No Storage, Livestock Waste **Statewide**

632 – Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility

Earthwork/Site Preparation **Statewide**

Mechanical Components - Includes all necessary mechanical parts for separation system **Statewide**

Concrete – Reinforced Structure **Statewide**

Concrete – Slabs **Statewide**

Separator - Screen (Vibratory or Rotating) **Statewide**

Separator - Roller Press, Screw Press, or Centrifuge **Statewide**

635 – Vegetated Treatment Area

- Follow Wyoming Plant Materials Technical Note No. 3, Species for Revegetation - Preferred Cultivars and Seeding Rates.

Earthmoving and Seeding, Introduced, Livestock Waste *Statewide*

Seeding, Introduced, Livestock Waste *Statewide*

Earthmoving and Seeding, Native, Livestock Waste (100% of the seed mix/species must be native) *Statewide*

Seeding, Native, Livestock Waste (100% of the seed mix/species must be native) *Statewide*

642 – Water Well

- **Ineligible:** Payment on dry wells.

- Any water well planned to be greater than 200-foot depth will require consultation and approval with the NRCS State Geologist.

Well, Drilled, Cased less than 100 feet, Livestock Waste *Statewide*

Well, Drilled, Cased 100 to 700 feet, Livestock Waste *Statewide*

Well, Drilled, Cased greater than 700 feet, Livestock Waste *Statewide*