

# IOWA

## *National Water Quality Initiative*

### *List of Eligible Practices and Payment Schedule FY2013*

*March, 2013*

#### PAYMENT UNIT TYPES

AC = Acres

AU = Animal Units

CFD= cubic foot per second X drop in feet

CY = Cubic Yards

EA = Each

NO = Number

FT = Feet

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

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

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

GA = Gallon

HP = Horse Power

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

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

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

**Iowa Fiscal Year 2013 payment rate caps for specific conservation practices**

<b>FY13 Iowa EQIP Payment Rate CAPs</b>			
<b>Practice Code</b>	<b>Practice Name</b>	<b>FY13 CAP</b>	<b>FY13 Caps for HU, Organic and CCPI</b>
329	Residue & Tillage Management, No-Till/Strip-Till	\$24,000.00	\$36,000.00
346	Residue and Tillage Management - Ridge Till	\$10,000.00	\$15,000.00
590	Nutrient Management	\$16,000.00	\$24,000.00
595	Pest Management	\$10,000.00	\$15,000.00
798	Seasonal High Tunnel System For Crops	2,178 sq.ft.	2,178 sq.ft.

Management conservation practices with a one year lifespan may be eligible for up to 3 years of payments. This does not include the 100 practice codes for Conservation Activity Plans.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Practice Code and Name	Scenario Descriptions	Program	Scenario Name	Unit	Payment Rate
2	309 - Agrichemical Handling Facility	This practice scenario is an agrichemical handling facility for storage of liquid agrichemicals. Due to topography, limited site space and/or geological conditions a fabricated structure is needed. This practice addresses water quality degradation and due to mis-handling, storing, and mixing of agrichemicals where nutrients and/or chemicals are running off into surface waters or leaching into ground water. The average size is in fabricated containment that is 30 ft x 40 ft with flexible membrane lined walls. The walls are made of modular blocks stacked two high for a 4ft wall height on four sides. Associated practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Diversion (362), Access Road (560), Pipeline (516), Pumping Plant for Water Control (533), Nutrient Management (590), Pest Management (595), Pond Sealing or Lining Flexible Membrane (521A), Roofs and Covers (367).	EQIP-Initiative	Liquid Agrichemical Storage, Concrete Block Walls	Square Foot	\$4.08
3			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$4.89
4	309 - Agrichemical Handling Facility	This practice scenario is an agrichemical handling facility for storage of liquid agrichemicals. Due to topography, limited site space and/or geological conditions a fabricated structure is needed. This practice addresses water quality degradation and due to mis-handling, storing, and mixing of agrichemicals where nutrients and/or chemicals are running off into surface waters or leaching into ground water. Associated practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Diversion (362), Access Road (560), Pipeline (516), Pumping Plant for Water Control (533), Nutrient Management (590), Pest Management (595), Pond Sealing or Lining Flexible Membrane (521A), Roofs and Covers (367).	EQIP-Initiative	Liquid Agrichemical Storage, Treated Timber Walls	Square Foot	\$5.08
5			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$6.10
6	309 - Agrichemical Handling Facility	This practice scenario is an agrichemical handling facility for storage of liquid agrichemicals. Due to topography, limited site space and/or geological conditions a fabricated structure is needed. This practice addresses water quality degradation and due to mis-handling, storing, and mixing of agrichemicals where nutrients and/or chemicals are running off into surface waters or leaching into ground water. Associated practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Diversion (362), Access Road (560), Pipeline (516), Pumping Plant for Water Control (533), Nutrient Management (590), Pest Management (595), Pond Sealing or Lining Flexible Membrane (521A), Roofs and Covers (367).	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Agrichemical Handling Pad for mixing and loading	Square Foot	\$5.21
7			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$6.26
8	309 - Agrichemical Handling Facility	This practice scenario is an agrichemical handling facility for storage of liquid agrichemicals along with a mixing and loading pad. This practice addresses water quality degradation and due to mis-handling, storing, and mixing of agrichemicals where nutrients and/or chemicals are running off into surface waters or leaching into ground water. The average size is 35' x 40'. The concrete is sealed and sloped to a collection sump. Associated practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Diversion (362), Access Road (560), Pipeline (516), Pumping Plant for Water Control (533), Nutrient Management (590), Pest Management (595), Pond Sealing or Lining Flexible Membrane (521A), Roofs and Covers (367).	EQIP-Initiative	Liquid Agrichemical Storage, Concrete Walls & Floor	Square Foot	\$5.48
9			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$6.58
10	313 - Waste Storage Facility	An earthen waste impoundment constructed with cuts and fills balanced such that one half of the impoundment depth is excavated and the remainder of the storage is created with the embankment. The structure is constructed with on site material to store wastes such as manure, wastewater, and contaminated runoff as part of an agricultural waste management system. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the storage structure. Typical design size: design storage volume 121,200 ft <sup>3</sup> ; 150'x150' (top); 3:1 inside and outside side slopes; embankment topwidth = 10'; compaction ratio = 1:1; total depth = 10' (design depth = 8.5'); (not included in volume - 1' freeboard and 0.5' sludge accumulation); embankment volume = 4*160*(10+70)/2*10*1.1. If a roof is to be included in the installation, refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. If an earthen storage liner is to be included in the installation, refer to associated Practice Standards 521A, 521B, 521C, or 521D. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Adequately protect liner at agitation and access points.  Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roofs and Covers (367), and Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Waste Treatment (629).	EQIP-Initiative	Earthen Storage Facility - Onsite Borrow	Cubic Foot	\$0.13
11			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.16
12	313 - Waste Storage Facility	An embankment is constructed in a location to utilize naturally available storage to serve as a waste impoundment structure for storing wastes such as manure, wastewater, and contaminated runoff as part of an agricultural waste management system. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the storage structure. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Typical design size: design storage volume 121,200 ft <sup>3</sup> ; embankment topwidth = 10'; 3:1 upstream slope; 3:1 downstream slope; compaction ratio = 1:1; settlement = 10%; total depth = 10' (design depth = 8.5'); (not included in storage volume - 1' freeboard and 0.5' sludge accumulation). If an earthen storage liner is to be included in the installation refer to associated Practice Standards 521A, 521B, 521C, or 521D. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Adequately protect liner at agitation and access points.  Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roofs and Covers (367), and Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Waste Treatment (629).	EQIP-Initiative	Earthen Natural Storage	Cubic Foot	\$0.08
13			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.10

	A	B	C	D	E	F
14	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of a dry stack facility with compacted earthen floor with concrete side walls. This scenario is intended for poultry litter or similar dry product. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the floor and walls. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). The purpose of this practice is to properly store manure and other agricultural by-products until they can be hauled away from the site for proper disposal or utilization on land at agronomical rates. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. he typical is 40' x 56' slab with walls. The earthen floor will be prepared by stripping the top 1' of soil and roller compacting it back into floor. Walls are 5' reinforced concrete. Walls consist of three perimeter walls (40' + 56' + 40') plus two 30' interior walls to create bins for storage for a total wall length of 196 linear feet.</p> <p>Potential Associated practices: 342-Critical Area Planting, 362-Diversion, 561-Heavy Use Area Protection, 367-Roofs and Covers, 558-Roof Runoff Structure, 317-Composting Facility, 633-Waste Recycling, 634-Waste Transfer, 635-Vegetated Treatment Area</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Dry Stack Facility - Earthen Floor with Concrete Side Walls	Cubic Foot	\$0.92
15			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.10
16	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of a dry stack facility with reinforced concrete floor without side walls. This scenario is intended for situations where consistency of manure or geographical conditions prohibit earthen floors. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the floor. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). The purpose of this practice is to properly store manure and other agricultural by-products that are stackable until they can be hauled away from the site for proper disposal or utilization on land at agronomical rates. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. The typical is 75'x226'. The facility floor is 5" reinforced concrete without side walls.</p> <p>Potential Associated practices: 342-Critical Area Planting, 362-Diversion, 561-Heavy Use Area Protection, 367-Roofs and Covers, 558-Roof Runoff Structure, 317-Composting Facility, 633-Waste Recycling, 634-Waste Transfer, 635-Vegetated Treatment Area</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Dry Stack Facility - Concrete Floor without Side Walls	Square Foot	\$3.01
17			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$3.61
18	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of a dry stack facility with reinforced concrete floor with pressure treated wood side walls. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the floor and walls. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). This scenario is intended for situations where consistency of manure or geographical conditions prohibit earthen floors. The purpose of this practice is to temporarily, properly store manure and other agricultural by-products that are stackable until they can be hauled away from the site for proper disposal or utilization on land at agronomical rates. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. he typical is 40' x 56' concrete slab with 5' high bin dividers. The facility floor is 5" reinforced concrete with 5' pressure treated wood (2" x 8" boards) walls, 4' x 6" x 8' posts set 4' c-c with 6" concrete curbing. Walls allow for greater storage volume. Walls consist of three perimeter walls (40' + 56' + 40') plus two 30' interior walls to create bins for storage for a total wall length of 196 linear feet.</p> <p>Potential Associated practices: 342-Critical Area Planting, 362-Diversion, 561-Heavy Use Area Protection, 367-Roofs and Covers, 558-Roof Runoff Structure, 317-Composting Facility, 633-Waste Recycling, 634-Waste Transfer, 635-Vegetated Treatment Area</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Dry Stack Facility - Concrete Floor with Wood Side Walls	Cubic Foot	\$0.93
19			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.12

	A	B	C	D	E	F
20	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of a dry stack facility with reinforced concrete floor with concrete side walls. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the floor and walls. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). This scenario is intended for situations where consistency of manure or geographical conditions prohibit earthen floors. The purpose of this practice is to temporarily, properly store manure and other agricultural by-products that are stackable until they can be hauled away from the site for proper disposal or utilization on land at agronomical rates. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. The typical is 40' x 56' concrete slab with 5' high bin dividers. The facility floor is 5" reinforced concrete with 5' reinforced concrete walls. Walls allow for greater storage volume. Walls consist of three perimeter walls (40' + 56' + 40') plus two 30' interior walls to create bins for storage for a total wall length of 196 linear feet.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: 342-Critical Area Planting, 362-Diversion, 561-Heavy Use Area Protection, 367-Roofs and Covers, 558-Roof Runoff Structure, 317-Composting Facility, 633-Waste Recycling, 634-Waste Transfer, 635-Vegetated Treatment Area</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Dry Stack Facility - Concrete Floor with Concrete Side Walls	Cubic Foot	\$1.50
21			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.80
22	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing a small concrete tank with a solid lid and a design storage volume of greater than or equal to 1,000 Cu Ft. Design volume does not include freeboard. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. Payment includes all materials, equipment and labor to install a concrete lid tank and gravel for drainfill around the tank. Tank typically 8' deep x 12' wide x 40' long, with a design storage volume of 3,360 cubic feet plus 1 ft freeboard. Sizing based on manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc. Volume does not include 1 ft of freeboard.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), Pumping Plant (533), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Concrete Lid Tank - ≥1,000 Cu Ft Storage	Cubic Foot	\$4.01
23			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$4.81
24	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing an open top concrete tank with or without a full width ramp that has a design storage volume less than 5,000 Cu Ft. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the concrete tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Tank can also be installed under an animal facility using slats. Design volume does not include freeboard. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. Payment includes all materials, equipment and labor to install a concrete tank and gravel for drainfill around the tank. Tank typically 5' deep, with a bottom area of 880 sq ft, and a design storage volume of 3520 cu ft plus 1 ft freeboard. Sizing based on manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc. as appropriate. Volume does not include 1 ft of freeboard.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Concrete Tank Open Top - <5,000 Cu Ft Storage	Cubic Foot	\$3.96
25			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$4.76

	A	B	C	D	E	F
26	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing an open top concrete tank that has a design storage volume from 5,000 to 14,999 Cu Ft. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the concrete tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Tank can also be installed under an animal facility using slats. Design volume does not include freeboard. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. Payment includes all materials, equipment and labor to install a concrete tank and gravel for drainfill around the tank. Tank typically 8' deep, with a bottom area of 1256 SF, and a design storage volume of 8,800 cubic feet plus 1 ft freeboard. Sizing based on manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc. as appropriate. Volume does not include 1 ft of freeboard.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Tank Open Top - 5,000 - 14,999 Cu Ft Storage	Cubic Foot	\$1.90
27			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$2.28
28	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing an open top concrete tank that has a design storage volume from 15,000 to 24,999 Cu Ft. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the concrete tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Tank can also be installed under an animal facility using slats. The design volume does not include freeboard. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. Payment includes all materials, equipment and labor to install a concrete tank and gravel for drainfill around the tank. Tank is typically 8 ft deep, with a bottom area of 2,670 sq.ft., and a design storage volume of 18,700 cubic feet plus 1 ft freeboard. Size based on design volume of manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc as appropriate and does not include the 1 ft of freeboard.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), Pumping Plant (533) and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Tank Open Top - 15,000 - 24,999 Cu Ft Storage	Cubic Foot	\$1.46
29			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.75
30	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing an open top concrete tank that has a design storage volume from 25,000 to 49,999 Cu Ft. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the concrete tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Tank can also be installed under an animal facility using slats. The design volume does not include freeboard. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. Payment includes all materials, equipment and labor to install a concrete tank and gravel for drainfill around the tank. Tank installed is 8' deep, with an interior bottom area of 3,786 SF, and a design storage volume of 26,500 cubic feet plus 1 ft freeboard. Outside dimensions, 4,225 sq ft (includes 3' footing and 8" wall). Size based on manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc as appropriate. Calculated volume for scenario does not include the 1 ft of freeboard.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Tank Open Top - 25,000 - 49,999 Cu Ft Storage	Cubic Foot	\$1.41
31			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.69
32	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing an open top concrete tank that has a design storage volume from 50,000 to 74,999 Cu Ft. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the concrete tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Tank can also be installed under an animal facility using slats. The design volume does not include freeboard. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. Payment includes all materials, equipment and labor to install a concrete tank and gravel for drainfill around the tank. Tank typically 8' deep, with a bottom area of 8470 SF, and a design storage volume of 59,300 cubic feet plus 1 ft freeboard. Outside dimensions 9,216 sq ft (includes 3' footing and 8" wall). Sizing based on manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc. as appropriate. Volume does not include 1 ft of freeboard.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Tank Open Top - 50,000 - 74,999 Cu Ft Storage	Cubic Foot	\$1.09
33			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.31

	A	B	C	D	E	F
34	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing an open top concrete tank that has a design storage volume from 75,000 to 109,999 Cu Ft. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the concrete tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Tank can also be installed under an animal facility using slats. The design volume does not include freeboard. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. Payment includes all materials, equipment and labor to install a concrete tank and gravel for drainfill around the tank. Tank typically 8' deep, with a bottom area of 12,642 SF, and a storage capacity of 88,500 cubic feet plus 1 ft freeboard. Outside dimensions 13,456 sq ft (includes 3' footing and 8" wall). Sizing based on manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc. as appropriate. Volume does not include 1 ft of freeboard.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Tank Open Top - 75,000 - 109,999 Cu Ft Storage	Cubic Foot	\$0.97
35			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.17
36	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing an open top concrete tank that has a design storage volume of 110,000 Cu Ft or greater. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the concrete tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Tank can also be installed under an animal facility using slats. The design volume does not include freeboard. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential to soil, surface water and ground water. Payment includes all materials, equipment and labor to install a concrete tank and gravel for drainfill around the tank. Tank typically 8' deep with a bottom area of 21,000 SF and a design storage volume of 147,000 CF plus 1 ft freeboard. Outside dimensions 22,200 sq ft (includes 3' footing and 8" wall). Sizing based on manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc. as appropriate. Sizing based on manure, other wastes, rainfall, lot runoff, etc. as appropriate. Volume does not include 1 ft of freeboard.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Tank Open Top - ≥110,000 Cu Ft Storage	Cubic Foot	\$0.86
37			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.03
38	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>A composted bedded pack facility is constructed to store wastes as part of an agricultural waste management system. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the floor and walls. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation. Typical design: floor area 4,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, (40' X 100'); 4' concrete wall height, 3' footing depth with a geotextile and 6" gravel layer over an earthen floor; 20' openings on each end of structure.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), and Roofs and Covers (367).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Composted Bedded Pack - Gravel Floor	Square Foot	\$3.71
39			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$4.45
40	313 - Waste Storage Facility	<p>A composted bedded pack facility is constructed to store wastes such as manure, wastewater, and contaminated runoff as part of an agricultural waste management system. This scenario is intended for situations where consistency of manure or geological conditions prohibit the use of earthen floors. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for construction of the floor and walls. The walls may be constructed of concrete or wood as allowed by state policies and regulations. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. This practice will address soil and water quality by reducing the pollution potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation. Typical design: floor area 4,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, (40' X 100'); 4' concrete wall height, 3' footing depth with a 5" reinforced concrete floor; 20' openings on each end of structure.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561) and Roofs and Covers (367).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Composted Bedded Pack - 5" Reinforced Concrete Floor	Square Foot	\$6.00
41			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$7.19
42	314 - Brush Management	<p>The removal, reduction or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants on non-cropland using biological management in the form of grazing with sheep, goats, or other grazing animal that will graze on the undesirable non-herbaceous species. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Payment is based on the use of goats for moderate brush problems where a stocking rate equivalent of 100 goats can adequately clear 1 acre of brush in one day (or equivalent stocking; for example 15 goats for 1 week to clear an acre of brush), or equivalent number of other livestock. Costs are related to transportation of livestock, setting up temporary fencing and/or watering system. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Biological Control with Grazing Animals	Acre	\$290.19
43			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$348.23

	A	B	C	D	E	F
44	314 - Brush Management	Light brush management is used on non-cropland acres (including forestland, pasture, and wildlife areas) where less than 10% canopy cover across the treatment area is in undesirable non-herbaceous cover, and the treatment area is less than 18% slope on average. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Treatment may consist of chemical, mechanical, manual, or a combination of methods. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. For organic land, chemical applications must be OMRI approved chemicals. Typically undesirable non-herbaceous species are controlled with a pass with a brush hog over the treatment area followed by spot chemical treatment. The treatment area is mechanically treated early in the growing season to reduce above ground biomass. The treated plants will readily resprout, and after adequate re-sprouting occurs herbicide will be applied to the new growth. This combined treatment will allow better access for the herbicide application equipment, better coverage on target plants, and less overall herbicide applied.	EQIP-Initiative	Light Brush Management	Acre	\$34.52
45			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$41.42
46	314 - Brush Management	Medium brush management is used on non-cropland acres (including forestland, pasture, and wildlife areas) where 10% - 39% canopy cover across the treatment area is in undesirable non-herbaceous cover, and the treatment area is less than 18% slope on average. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Treatment may consist of chemical, mechanical, manual, or a combination of methods. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. For organic land, chemical applications must be OMRI approved chemicals. Typically the treatment area is mechanically treated early in the growing season to reduce above ground biomass. The treated plants will readily resprout, and after adequate re-sprouting occurs herbicide will be applied to the new growth.	EQIP-Initiative	Medium Brush Management	Acre	\$58.27
47			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$69.92
48	314 - Brush Management	High brush management is used on non-cropland acres (including forestland, pasture, and wildlife areas) where 40%-60% canopy cover across the treatment area is in undesirable non-herbaceous cover, or the treatment area is on land with 18% - 25% slopes on average regardless of percent cover of undesirable species. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Treatment may consist of chemical, mechanical, manual, or a combination of methods. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. For organic land, chemical applications must be OMRI approved chemicals. Typically the undesirable non-herbaceous species are controlled with a combination of manual chainsawing, pass with a brush hog over the treatment area, and spot chemical treatment. The treatment area is mechanically treated early in the growing season to reduce above ground biomass. The treated plants will readily resprout, and after adequate re-sprouting occurs herbicide will be applied to the new growth.	EQIP-Initiative	High Brush Management	Acre	\$137.51
49			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$165.01
50	314 - Brush Management	High brush management is used on non-cropland acres (including forestland, pasture, and wildlife areas) where greater than 60% canopy cover across the treatment area is in undesirable non-herbaceous cover, or the treatment area is on land with greater than 25% slopes on average regardless of percent cover of undesirable species. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Treatment may consist of chemical, mechanical, manual, or a combination of methods. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. For organic land, chemical applications must be OMRI approved chemicals. Typically the undesirable non-herbaceous species are controlled with a combination of manual chainsawing, pass with a brush hog over the treatment area, and spot chemical treatment. The treatment area is mechanically treated early in the growing season to reduce above ground biomass. The treated plants will readily resprout, and after adequate re-sprouting occurs herbicide will be applied to the new growth.	EQIP-Initiative	Very High Brush Management	Acre	\$223.73
51			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$268.47
52	315 - Herbaceous Weed Control	Management of herbaceous plant species through the use of livestock such as goats, sheep or other grazing animal that will graze on the undesirable herbaceous species. Payment is based on impacted acres only. Payment is based on the use of goats for problems where a stocking rate equivalent of 50 goats can adequately clear 1 acre of undesirable herbaceous species in one day (or equivalent stocking; for example 5 goats for 1 week to clear an acre), or equivalent number of other livestock. Costs are related to transportation of livestock, setting up temporary fencing and/or watering system. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.	EQIP-Initiative	Biological Control with Grazing Animals	Acre	\$252.69
53			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$303.23
54	315 - Herbaceous Weed Control	Light spot treatment herbaceous weed control is used on non-cropland acres (including forestland, pasture, and wildlife areas) where less than 10% canopy coverage across the treatment area is in undesirable herbaceous cover, or a specific area spot treatment is needed such as creating open ground under a wildlife habitat structure. Payment is based on impacted acres only. The practice entails the treatment of weeds using small equipment (such as an ATV with sprayer) to apply chemicals, or using hand tools (such as axes, shovels, hoes, nippers) to remove or cut off herbaceous plants at or below the root collar. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. For organic land, chemical applications must be OMRI approved chemicals.	EQIP-Initiative	Herbaceous Weed Control - Light Spot Treatments	Acre	\$23.24
55			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$27.89
56	315 - Herbaceous Weed Control	Medium spot treatment herbaceous species management is used on non-cropland acres (including forestland, pasture, and wildlife areas) where greater than 10% canopy coverage across the treatment area is in undesirable herbaceous cover, and spot treatment is preferred over blanket treatment to maintain the persistence of desirable broadleaf and legumes within the treatment area. Payment is based on impacted acres only. The practice entails the treatment of weeds using small equipment (such as an ATV with sprayer) to apply chemicals, or using applicable mechanical methods such as hand tools (such as axes, shovels, hoes, nippers) to remove or cut off herbaceous plants at or below the root collar, and/or spot mowing. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. For organic land, chemical applications must be OMRI approved chemicals.	EQIP-Initiative	Herbaceous Weed Control - Medium Spot Treatments	Acre	\$69.04
57			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$82.85

	A	B	C	D	E	F
58	315 - Herbaceous Weed Control	Blanket treatment one pass herbaceous weed control is used on non-cropland acres (including forestland, pasture, and wildlife areas) where a blanket treatment approach is acceptable and the non-desirable weeds can be controlled with one treatment. Payment is based on impacted acres only. The practice entails the treatment of weeds using a blanket chemical application or mechanical brush hog operation. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. For organic land, chemical applications must be OMRI approved chemicals.	EQIP-Initiative	Herbaceous Weed Control - Blanket Treatment One Pass	Acres	\$67.20
59			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$80.64
60	315 - Herbaceous Weed Control	Blanket treatment multi pass herbaceous weed control is used on non-cropland acres (including forestland, pasture, and wildlife areas) where a blanket treatment approach is acceptable and multiple passes or approaches are needed to control the non-desirable weeds. Payment is based on impacted acres only. The practice entails the treatment of weeds using multiple blanket chemical applications or multiple mechanical brush hog operations, or a combination of chemical and mechanical. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. For organic land, chemical applications must be OMRI approved chemicals.	EQIP-Initiative	Herbaceous Weed Control - Blanket Treatment Multi Pass	Acres	\$133.08
61			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$159.70
62	315 - Herbaceous Weed Control	Treatment takes place in areas where newly planted trees and/or shrubs are experiencing encroachment by grass and weed competition. Chemical treatment is needed to ensure the successful establishment of desirable woody species through the application of appropriate herbicides via directional spray to reduce residual effects on planted trees and/or shrubs. All undesirable vegetation is removed within 2 feet of desired plants. Areas to be treated tend to be small and isolated, resulting in high mobilization costs. Due to desirable species mixed with undesirable, caution is needed during treatment.	EQIP-Initiative	Tree & Shrub Post-planting Weed Control	Acres	\$103.13
63			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$123.76
64	315 - Herbaceous Weed Control	Control of aquatic weed infestations, such as phragmites, reeds, canary grass, or cattails, in wetland areas using multiple chemical applications. Due to moist soil conditions, herbicide is applied with an ATV and spot sprayer to avoid excessive disturbance to the site. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Payment is based on impacted acres only.	EQIP-Initiative	Herbaceous Weed Control - Aquatic Areas	Acres	\$210.15
65			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$252.18
66	316 - Animal Mortality Facility	This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle up to 350 lbs of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. Payment includes the incinerator, fuel tank and concrete slab to support the incinerator and fuel tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled.  Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).	EQIP-Initiative	Incineration <50 Cu Ft Chamber	Cubic Foot	\$124.06
67			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$148.87
68	316 - Animal Mortality Facility	This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle 350 to 850 lbs of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. Payment includes the incinerator, fuel tank and concrete slab to support the incinerator and fuel tank. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled.  Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).	EQIP-Initiative	Incineration 50-100 Cu Ft Chamber	Cubic Foot	\$108.58
69			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$130.29
70	316 - Animal Mortality Facility	This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle a single 1,200 to 1,500 lbs of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. Payment includes the incinerator, fuel tank and concrete slab to support the incinerator and fuel tank. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources.  Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).	EQIP-Initiative	Incineration >100 Cu Ft Chamber	Cubic Foot	\$63.04
71			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$75.65

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		<p>This scenario consists of installing a horizontal rotary drum &lt;700 Cu Ft capacity to handle between 250 and 600 lbs per day of mortality plus equal or higher volumes of carbon material (i.e. wood chips). Payment also includes a secondary composting storage area required to finish materials. Payment quantity based on interior volume of rotary composter in cubic feet of smallest drum that can process daily mortality as per manufacturers' recommendations. Typically an overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Installed a 5' diameter by 22' long rotary drum on two concrete pads that can process 325 lbs of mortality per day. Drum rotation moves and mixes mortality and wood chips. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, gravel pad, and concrete pads and slab at two locations plus small floor and walls to complete composting. Input material reduced by 40-60 percent and put into 4' high, three sided, 20'x 20' concrete bin with 10'x20 concrete apron for secondary composting. Area can be protected by adding Roofs and Covers (367 ) standard. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Covers (367), Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587 ), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>				
72	316 - Animal Mortality Facility		EQIP-Initiative	In vessel Rotary Drum, <700 Cu Ft	Cubic Foot	\$55,62
73			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$66,74

	A	B	C	D	E	F
74	316 - Animal Mortality Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing a horizontal rotary drum greater than or equal to 700 Cu Ft capacity to handle between 600 and 1,000 lbs per day of mortality plus equal or higher volumes of carbon material (i.e. wood chips). Payment also includes a secondary composting storage area required to finish materials. Payment quantity based on interior volume of rotary composter in cubic feet of smallest drum that can process daily mortality as per manufacturers' recommendations. Typically an overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Installed a 5' diameter by 54' long rotary drum on two concrete pads that can process 810 lbs of mortality per day. Drum rotation moves and mixes mortality and wood chips. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, gravel pad, concrete pads, slab at two locations plus concrete floor and walls to complete composting. Input material reduced by 40-60 percent and put into 4' high, three sided, 30'x 30' concrete bin with 10'x30' concrete apron for secondary composting. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Covers (367), Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Invesel Rotary Drum, ≥700 Cu Ft	Cubic Foot	\$32.16
75			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$38.59
76	316 - Animal Mortality Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing an earthen pad. Area is sized for composting animal mortality as a static pile or windrow and equipment access to the material. Typically an overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Construct a 75'x226' earthen surface to process mortality. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, minimal regrading and compaction. Facility sizing parameters include primary and secondary composting area requirements to allow piles to be turned at least once to go into another heat cycle prior to final disposal, typically land application. Site to be located out of drainage areas, off-site water diverted and any runoff to spread out into a grassed area or vegetated treatment area as per regulations. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Static Pile - Earthen Pad	Square Foot	\$0.17
77			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$0.21
78	316 - Animal Mortality Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing a concrete pad. Area is sized for composting animal mortality as a static pile or windrow and equipment access to the material. Typically an overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Construct a 75'x226' concrete surface to process mortality. Concrete 5" thick with light reinforcement. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, minimal regrading and compaction, installing gravel or sand subbase and then concrete. Facility sizing parameters include primary and secondary composting area requirements to allow piles to be turned at least once to go into another heat cycle prior to final disposal, typically land application. Site to be located out of drainage areas, off-site water diverted and any runoff to spread out into a grassed area or vegetated treatment area as per regulations. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Static Pile - Concrete Pad	Square Foot	\$1.86
79			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$2.24

	A	B	C	D	E	F
80	316 - Animal Mortality Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing concrete bin(s), open on one end, on top of a concrete pad to compost mortality in static piles that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Facility sizing parameters include primary and secondary composting area requirements to allow piles to be turned at least once to go into another heat cycle prior to final disposal, typically land application. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation. This scenario is based upon a 40' x 56' concrete slab with 5' high bin dividers, and 5 bins (configured 2 at 20'x28' and 3 at 20'x18.5'). Preparation includes stripping the top 1' of soil and roll compact same back into sub-floor. The bins are constructed on a 5" concrete slab. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Size of facility based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Cover ( 367 ), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), Heavy Use Area Protection (561) and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Static Pile - Concrete Pad with Concrete Bin(s)	Cubic Foot	\$1.04
81			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.25
82	316 - Animal Mortality Facility	<p>This scenario consists of installing wooden bin(s), open on one end, on a concrete pad to compost mortality in static piles that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Facility sizing parameters include primary and secondary composting area requirements to allow piles to be turned at least once to go into another heat cycle prior to final disposal, typically land application. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation. This scenario is based upon a 40' x 56' concrete slab with 5' high bin dividers, and 5 bins (configured 2 at 20'x28' and 3 at 20'x18.5'). Preparation includes stripping the top 1' of soil and roll compact same back into sub-floor. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Size of facility based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Cover ( 367 ), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), Heavy Use Area Protection (561) and Underground Outlet (620).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Static Pile - Concrete Pad with Wood Bin(s)	Cubic Foot	\$0.70
83			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.84
84	317 - Composting Facility	<p>A composting facility for manure and other agricultural organic by-products designed with a concrete slab under wooden bin dividers. Composter is installed to address water quality concerns and results in a composted product that can be used in multiple ways. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for pad and bin construction. This scenario is based upon a 40' x 56' concrete slab with 5' high bin dividers, and 5 bins (configured 2 at 20'x28' and 3 at 20'x18.5'). Preparation includes stripping the top 1' of soil and roll compact same back into sub-floor. The bins are constructed on a 5" concrete slab used to store and stabilize manure, litter and other agricultural by-products. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Not to be used for animal mortality composting. All animal mortality composting shall be done using Practice Standard 316 - Animal Mortality Facility.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for water control (587), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Subsurface Drain (606), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roofs and Covers (367), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Recycling (633), Waste Transfer (634), Underground Outlet (620) and Vegetative Treatment Area (635).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Slab Under Wood Bin Dividers	Square Foot	\$3.49
85			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$4.19
86	317 - Composting Facility	<p>A composting facility for manure and other agricultural organic by-products designed with a concrete slab under concrete bin dividers. Composter is installed to address water quality concerns and results in a composted product that can be used in multiple ways. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for pad and bin construction. This scenario is based upon a 40' x 56' concrete slab with 5' high bin dividers, and 5 bins (configured 2 at 20'x28' and 3 at 20'x18.5'). Preparation includes stripping the top 1' of soil and roll compact same back into sub-floor. The bins are constructed on a 5" concrete slab used to store and stabilize manure, litter and other agricultural by-products. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Not to be used for animal mortality composting. All animal mortality composting shall be done using Practice Standard 316 - Animal Mortality Facility.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for water control (587), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Subsurface Drain (606), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roofs and Covers (367), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Recycling (633), Waste Transfer (634), Underground Outlet (620) and Vegetative Treatment Area (635).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Slab Under Concrete Bin Dividers	Square Foot	\$5.20
87			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$6.24

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		A composting facility for manure and other agricultural organic by-products designed with a concrete pad. Composter is installed to address water quality concerns and results in a composted product that can be used in multiple ways. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for pad construction. Construct a 75'x226' concrete surface 5" thick on an improved compacted earthen surface. Include sufficient area for processing equipment access. Single piles or windrows to minimize runoff. Site to be located out of drainage areas, off-site water diverted and any runoff to spread out into a grassed area or vegetated treatment area as per regulations. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, compaction of subsoil, and reinstalling topsoil, compacted. This scenario is applicable when geological, soil, climate conditions or state and local regulations prohibit the use of an earthen surface. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Not to be used for animal mortality composting. All animal mortality composting shall be done using Practice Standard 316 - Animal Mortality Facility.				
88	317 - Composting Facility	Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for water control (587), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Subsurface Drain (606), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roofs and Covers (367), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Recycling (633), Waste Transfer (634), Underground Outlet (620) and Vegetative Treatment Area (635).	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Pad	Square Foot	\$1.86
89			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$2.24
		A composting facility for manure and other agricultural organic by-products designed with a 6" compacted gravel pad. Composter is installed to address water quality concerns and results in a composted product that can be used in multiple ways. Payment includes materials and equipment necessary for pad construction. This scenario is applicable when geological, soil, climate conditions or state and local regulations prohibit the use of an earthen surface. Construct a 75'x226' area on an improved gravel surface. Sub base material sufficiently compacted or improved. Include sufficient area for processing equipment access. Single piles or windrows to minimize runoff. Site to be located out of drainage areas, off-site water diverted and any runoff to spread out into a grassed area or vegetated treatment area as per regulations. Site preparation includes topsoil removal, compaction of subsoil, and installing 6" of compacted gravel. If a roof is to be included in the installation refer to Practice Standard 367 - Roofs and Covers. Not to be used for animal mortality composting. All animal mortality composting shall be done using Practice Standard 316 - Animal Mortality Facility.				
90	317 - Composting Facility	Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for water control (587), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Subsurface Drain (606), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roofs and Covers (367), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Recycling (633), Waste Transfer (634), Underground Outlet (620) and Vegetative Treatment Area (635).	EQIP-Initiative	Compacted Gravel Pad - 6" compacted gravel	Square Foot	\$0.67
91			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$0.80
		This practice applies on land to be retired from agricultural production and on other lands needing permanent protective cover. This practice typically involves conversion from a row crop cropping system to permanent non-native vegetation (scenario includes non-native grass/legume species). The typical size of the practice is 10 acres. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality, develop wildlife habitat, and reduce air quality impacts. This scenario does not apply to plantings for forage production or to critical area plantings.				
92	327 - Conservation Cover		EQIP-Initiative	Introduced Grass	Acre	\$415.03
93			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$498.03
		This practice applies on land to be retired from agricultural production and on other lands needing permanent protective cover. This practice typically involves conversion from a row crop cropping system to permanent native vegetation (scenario includes native grass). The typical size of the practice is 10 acres. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality, develop wildlife habitat, and reduce air quality impacts. This scenario does not apply to plantings for forage production or to critical area plantings.				
94	327 - Conservation Cover		EQIP-Initiative	Native Grass	Acre	\$446.67
95			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$536.00
		This practice applies on organically managed land needing permanent protective cover. This practice applies on land to be retired from agricultural production and on other lands needing permanent protective cover. This practice typically involves conversion from a row crop cropping system to permanent non-native vegetation (scenario includes non-native grass/legume species). The typical size of the practice is 10 acres. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality, develop wildlife habitat, and reduce air quality impacts. This scenario does not apply to plantings for forage production or to critical area plantings.				
96	327 - Conservation Cover		EQIP-Initiative	Organic Introduced Mix	Acre	\$649.15
97			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$778.98
		This practice applies on organically managed land needing permanent protective cover. This practice applies on land to be retired from agricultural production and on other lands needing permanent protective cover. This practice typically involves conversion from a row crop cropping system to permanent native vegetation (scenario includes native grass). The typical size of the practice is 10 acres. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality, develop wildlife habitat, and reduce air quality impacts. *Certified Organic Native Seed is typically NOT available, therefore non-organic seed components were used.				
98	327 - Conservation Cover		EQIP-Initiative	Organic Native Mix	Acre	\$468.17
99			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$561.80
		Permanent vegetation, including mix of native grasses, legume, forbs (mix may also include non-native species), established on any land needing permanent vegetative cover that provides a mix of early, mid, and late season forbs, as well as habitat for pollinators. Typical practice size is variable depending on site, this scenario uses 5 ac as the typical size. In addition to providing pollinator habitat, this practice scenario may also reduce sheet and rill erosion, improve soil quality, improve water quality, and improve air quality. The practice may also provide wildlife habitat. Practice applicable on cropland, odd areas, corners, etc. This scenario does not apply to critical area plantings.				
100	327 - Conservation Cover		EQIP-Initiative	Pollinator Habitat	Acre	\$522.08
101			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$626.50

	A	B	C	D	E	F
102	327 - Conservation Cover	Permanent vegetation, including mix of native grasses, legume, forbs (mix may also include non-native species), established on organically managed land needing permanent vegetative cover that provides a mix of early, mid, and late season forbs, as well as habitat for pollinators. Typical practice size is variable depending on site, this scenario uses 5 ac as the typical size. In addition to providing pollinator habitat, this practice scenario may also reduce sheet and rill erosion, improve soil quality, improve water quality, and improve air quality. The practice may also provide wildlife habitat. Practice applicable on cropland, odd areas, corners, etc. *Certified Organic Native Seed is typically NOT available, therefore non-organic seed components were used. This scenario does not apply to critical area plantings.	EQIP-Initiative	Organic Pollinator Habitat	Acre	\$509.16
103			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$610.99
104	327 - Conservation Cover	Permanent vegetation, including mix of native grasses, legume, forbs established on land needing permanent vegetative cover as a restoration to native prairie habitat. Typical practice size is variable depending on site, this scenario uses 10 ac as the typical size. In addition to restoring prairie cover, this practice scenario may also reduce sheet and rill erosion, improve soil quality, improve water quality, and improve air quality. The practice may also provide wildlife habitat. Practice applicable on cropland, odd areas, corners, etc. This scenario does not apply to critical area plantings.	EQIP-Initiative	Prairie Restoration	Acre	\$693.55
105			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$832.26
106	327 - Conservation Cover	Permanent herbaceous vegetation, including mix of native grasses, sedges and other wetland forbs, established on land needing permanent vegetative cover as a restoration to wetland habitat typical to the site. Typical practice size is variable depending on site, this scenario uses 1 ac as the typical size. In addition to restoring sedge meadow cover, this practice scenario may also reduce sheet and rill erosion, improve soil quality, improve water quality, and improve air quality. The practice may also provide wildlife habitat. Practice applicable on cropland, riparian areas and other areas where wetland hydrology exist or will be restored.	EQIP-Initiative	Sedge Meadow	Acre	\$4,122.44
107			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$4,946.93
108	327 - Conservation Cover	Aquatic and emergent herbaceous vegetation established in a wetland that is seasonally inundated with water to restore the characteristic wetland plant community to the site. Typical practice size is variable depending on site, this scenario uses 1 ac as the typical size. In addition to restoring aquatic emergent plant community this practice scenario may also improve fish and wildlife habitat, soil quality, improve water quality, and improve air quality. Practice applicable on cropland, riparian areas, lacustrine fringes, depressional areas and other areas where wetland hydrology exist or will be restored.	EQIP-Initiative	Aquatic Emergent	Acre	\$3,482.41
109			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$4,178.89
110	328 - Conservation Crop Rotation	Scenario is for incorporating a small grain crop into an existing cropping system that does not include small grains (does not include cover crops). This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation utilizing small grain on a cropland farm, and foregone income that may be associated with the change from the current rotation. It requires new acres established in a rotation. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and organic producers.	EQIP-Initiative	Add Small Grain to Rotation	Acre	\$264.96
111			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$317.95
112	328 - Conservation Crop Rotation	Scenario is for incorporating two years of a high residue perennial crop into an existing rotation that does not include perennials. This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation utilizing perennials on a cropland farm, and foregone income that may be associated with the change from the current rotation. It requires new acres established in the rotation. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and organic producers.	EQIP-Initiative	Add 2 Years of Perennials to Rotation	Acre	\$704.44
113			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$845.32
114	328 - Conservation Crop Rotation	Scenario is for incorporating two years of a high residue perennial crop into an existing rotation that does not include perennials. This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation utilizing perennials on an organic specialty crop farm, and foregone income that may be associated with the change from the current rotation. It requires new acres established in the rotation. This practice includes foregone income by including perennials into the rotation. Cost represents typical situations for conventional and organic specialty crop producers.	EQIP-Initiative	Add 2 Years of Perennials to Rotation, Specialty Crop	Acre	\$704.44
115			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$845.32
116	329 - Residue and Tillage Management - No-Till/ Strip Till/ Direct Seed	Managing crop residue on the surface of a field (typical 100 acre) year around according to the 329 practice plan while limiting soil disturbing activities to those which place nutrients, and plant crops that meet the minimum criteria in the 329 practice standard. All crops are seeded/planted with a no-till drill or no-till/strip-till planter, which minimizes soil disturbance while establishing good seed-soil contact. All residues are to be maintained on the soil surface in a uniform distribution over the entire field and not burned or removed. Crop residues provide soil surface cover throughout the year. System is applicable in both irrigated and non-irrigated fields. Runoff and erosion are reduced and no rills are visible on the soil surface. Wind erosion is reduced by standing residues and surface cover. Over time, soil health is improved due to the additional biomass (crop residues), ground cover, and soil infiltration. Crop residues and/or cover crop residues left on the soil surface may maximize weed control by increasing allelopathic and mulching effect, and provides cover for wildlife. The practice would require reducing soil disturbance and erosion and increasing biomass returned to the soil in sufficient amounts to achieve increased SCI and decreased STIR.	EQIP-Initiative	No-Till/Strip-Till	Acre	\$27.03
117			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$32.43
118	329 - Residue and Tillage Management - No-Till/ Strip Till/ Direct Seed	329 is applied per the practice plan and all the appropriate criteria are followed for the planned purpose(s). Crop residue is managed on the surface of an organic crop field (typical 20 acre) year around while limiting soil disturbing activities to those which condition residue, place nutrients, and plant crops. All crops are seeded/planted with a no-till drill, no-till/strip-till transplanter, or no-till/strip-till planter, which minimize soil disturbance while establishing good seed-soil contact. All residues are to be maintained on the soil surface in a uniform distribution over the entire field and not burned or removed. Crop residues provide soil surface cover throughout the year. System is applicable in both irrigated and non-irrigated fields. Runoff and erosion are reduced and no rills are visible on the soil surface. Wind erosion is reduced by standing residues and surface cover. Over time, soil health is improved due to the additional biomass (crop residues), ground cover, and soil infiltration. Crop residues and/or cover crop residues left on the soil surface may maximize weed control by increasing allelopathic and mulching effect and provide wildlife food and cover. The practice would require reducing soil disturbance and erosion and increasing biomass returned to the soil in sufficient amounts to achieve increased SCI and decreased STIR.	EQIP-Initiative	Organic No-Till/Strip-Till	Acre	\$31.45
119			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$37.74

	A	B	C	D	E	F
120	330 - Contour Farming	This practice is installed on the entire field. A survey is completed by trained and certified Federal, State, local personnel or consultant to determine and "stake" contour row arrangement. Permanent row markers are established to ensure that this practice is maintained for the life of this practice. All field operations including: disking, bedding, planting, and cultivation are performed on the contour which is near perpendicular to the field slope. Soil erosion rates are reduced by nearly half and may be below tolerance depending on the rotation. Likewise, sedimentation has been significantly reduced.	EQUIP-Initiative	Contour Farming	Acre	\$6.11
121			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$7.33
122	332 - Contour Buffer Strips	Introduced grasses, legumes and forbs will be established in strips around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. Minimum widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Introduced species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control water erosion to tolerable levels in the cropped area of the field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of introduced species (scenario includes non-native grass/legume species) and foregone income for the area of the buffer strip that is taken out of production.	EQUIP-Initiative	Introduced Grass	Acre	\$446.12
123			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$535.35
124	332 - Contour Buffer Strips	Native grasses and legumes/forbs will be established in strips around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. Minimum widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Native species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control water erosion to tolerable levels in the cropped area of the field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of native species (scenario includes native grass/legume/forbs species) and foregone income for the area of the buffer strip that is taken out of production.	EQUIP-Initiative	Native Grass	Acre	\$482.40
125			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$578.88
126	332 - Contour Buffer Strips	introduced grasses, legumes and forbs will be established in strips around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. Minimum widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Introduced species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control water erosion to tolerable levels in the cropped area of the field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of introduced species (scenario includes non-native grass/legume species) and foregone income for the area of the buffer strip that is taken out of production.	EQUIP-Initiative	Introduced Grass, Organic	Acre	\$658.97
127			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$790.77
128	332 - Contour Buffer Strips	Native grasses and legumes/forbs will be established in strips around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. Minimum widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Native species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control water erosion to tolerable levels in the cropped area of the field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of native species (scenario includes native grass/legume/forbs species) and foregone income for the area of the buffer strip that is taken out of production.	EQUIP-Initiative	Native Grass, Organic	Acre	\$477.99
129			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$573.59
130	332 - Contour Buffer Strips	Native grasses, legumes and/or a mix of early, mid, and late season blooming forbs that provide pollinator habitat will be established in strips around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. Minimum widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Native species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control water erosion to tolerable levels in the cropped area of the field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of pollinator species. The area of the buffer strip is taken out of production.	EQUIP-Initiative	Pollinator Habitat	Acre	\$514.18
131			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$617.01
132	332 - Contour Buffer Strips	Native grasses, legumes and/or a mix of early, mid, and late season blooming forbs that provide pollinator habitat will be established in strips in the field to meet the resource needs and producer objectives. Minimum widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Native species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control water erosion to tolerable levels in the cropped area of the field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of pollinator species. The area of the buffer strip is taken out of production.	EQUIP-Initiative	Pollinator Habitat, Organic	Acre	\$501.49
133			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$601.78
134	338 - Prescribed Burning	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications in order to control undesirable species, improve wildlife habitat, improve plant productivity and/or quality, facilitate grazing distribution and maintain ecological processes. This scenario is based on a burn area consisting of herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	EQUIP-Initiative	Prescribed Burn - Grassland > 10 acres	Acre	\$27.85
135			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$33.42
136	338 - Prescribed Burning	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications in order to control undesirable species, improve wildlife habitat, improve plant productivity and/or quality, facilitate grazing distribution and maintain ecological processes. This scenario is based on a burn area consisting of herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	EQUIP-Initiative	Prescribed Burn - Grassland, Small acreage (≤10 acres)	Acre	\$52.39
137			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$62.87
138	338 - Prescribed Burning	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications. A woodland burn can consume debris or leaf litter under controlled conditions that otherwise could burn uncontrollably and devastatingly. Prior to burning, unit may need to be treated to reduce slash height and quantities. Burn should be cool enough to not cause mortality to residual stand but still reduce litter and debris and promote desired plant community. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	EQUIP-Initiative	Prescribed Burn - Woodland >10 acres	Acre	\$64.59
139			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$77.51

	A	B	C	D	E	F
140	338 - Prescribed Burning	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications. A woodland burn can consume debris or leaf litter under controlled conditions that otherwise could burn uncontrollably and devastatingly. Prior to burning, unit may need to be treated to reduce slash height and quantities. Burn should be cool enough to not cause mortality to residual stand but still reduce litter and debris and promote desired plant community. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	EQIP-Initiative	Prescribed Burn - Woodland, Small acreage (≤10 acres)	Acre	\$91.66
141			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$110.00
142	340 - Cover Crop	A legume will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop, and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize fixed nitrogen and cover crop biomass as a mulch. No fertilizer is applied with the cover crop. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. Legume seeds must be inoculated with the proper inoculant prior to planting. The cover crop should be allowed to reach early to mid-bloom before it is terminated, using approved chemical and/or mechanical methods, in order to maximize nitrogen fixation. The legume will promote biological nitrogen fixation and reduce energy use by reducing the need for commercial nitrogen fertilizer in following crops.	EQIP-Initiative	Legumes	Acre	\$43.06
143			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$51.68
144	340 - Cover Crop	Typically a grass or small grain monoculture will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop, and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. No additional fertilizer is applied with the cover crop. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using approved chemical and/or mechanical methods.	EQIP-Initiative	Grass or Cereal Grains	Acre	\$41.53
145			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$49.83
146						
147						
148	340 - Cover Crop	Typically a small grain or small grain-brassica mix (may also use forage sorghum, legumes, buckwheat, etc) will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop, and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop species established under this scenario will winter kill, meaning no species termination is required.	EQIP-Initiative	Winter Kill Species	Acre	\$36.71
149			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$44.06

	A	B	C	D	E	F
150	340 - Cover Crop	This scenario reflects the establishment of a cover crop consisting of a diverse mix of two or more species which can include a combination of grasses, legumes, forbs, or other herbaceous plants. Cover crop will be planted immediately after harvest of a row crop, and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. No additional fertilizer is applied with the cover crop. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using approved chemical and/or mechanical methods.	EQIP-Initiative	Species Mix	Acre	\$52.14
151			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$62.57
152	340 - Cover Crop	Typically a small grain or small grain-legume mix (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc) will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of an organically grown crop, and will be followed by an organically grown crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using a mechanical kill method (mowing, rolling, undercutting, etc.), a minimum of 3 weeks prior to planting the subsequent crop. This scenario REQUIRES use of Certified Organic Seed.	EQIP-Initiative	Organic Cover Crop	Acre	\$81.29
153			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$97.54
154	342 - Critical Area Planting	This typical 1.0 acre critical area is stabilized by applying fertilizer, lime and seed. Soil amendments will be incorporated at an depth of six inches to improve fertility and ensure establishment of permanent vegetative cover. Costs include seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. Typical seed mix is drilled: Smooth Bromegrass (20 lbs/ac), Perennial Ryegrass (10 lbs/ac), and Red Clover (8 lbs/ac) with a nurse crop of oats at a seeding rate of 32 lbs per acre.	EQIP-Initiative	Grass/legume mix-normal tillage	Acre	\$293.52
155			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$352.22
156	342 - Critical Area Planting	This typical 1.0 acre critical area is stabilized by grading and shaping the small gullies with a dozer (6 hours) and then applying fertilizer, lime and seed. Soil amendments will be incorporated at an depth of six inches to improve fertility and ensure establishment of permanent vegetative cover. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of small gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. Typical mix is drilled: Smooth Bromegrass (20 lbs/ac), Perennial Ryegrass (10 lbs/ac), and Red Clover (8 lbs/ac) with a nurse crop of oats at a seeding rate of 32 lbs per acre.	EQIP-Initiative	Grass/legume mix-moderate grading	Acre	\$797.13
157			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$956.56
158	342 - Critical Area Planting	This typical 1.0 acre critical area is stabilized by applying fertilizer, lime and seed. Soil amendments will be incorporated at an depth of six inches to improve fertility and ensure establishment of permanent vegetative cover. The plant nutrients will be supplied by a blend of organic soil amendments. Costs include seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. Certified organic seed and fertilizer based upon NOP approved fertilizer inputs will be used where available. Typical seed mix is drilled: Smooth Bromegrass (20 lbs/ac), Perennial Ryegrass (10 lbs/ac), and Red Clover (8 lbs/ac) with a nurse crop of oats at a seeding rate of 32 lbs per acre.	EQIP-Initiative	Organic Grass/legume mix-normal tillage	Acre	\$710.61
159			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$852.73
160	342 - Critical Area Planting	This typical 1.0 acre critical area is stabilized by grading and shaping the small gullies with a dozer (6 hours) and then applying fertilizer, lime and seed. Soil amendments will be incorporated at an depth of six inches to improve fertility and ensure establishment of permanent vegetative cover. The plant nutrients will be supplied by a blend of organic soil amendments. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of small gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. Certified organic seed and fertilizer based upon NOP approved fertilizer inputs will be used where available. Typical seed mix is drilled: Smooth Bromegrass (20 lbs/ac), Perennial Ryegrass (10 lbs/ac), and Red Clover (8 lbs/ac) with a nurse crop of oats at a seeding rate of 32 lbs per acre.	EQIP-Initiative	Organic Grass/legume mix-moderate grading	Acre	\$1,214.22
161			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,457.06
162	342 - Critical Area Planting	This typical 1.0 acre critical area is stabilized by applying fertilizer, lime and seed. Soil amendments will be incorporated at an depth of six inches to improve fertility and ensure establishment of permanent vegetative cover. Costs include seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass seed, fertilizer and lime with application. Typical seed mix is broadcast: Tall Fescue (40 lbs/ac), Perennial Ryegrass (25 lbs/ac), and Kentucky Blue (20 lbs/ac).	EQIP-Initiative	Heavy Seeding	Acre	\$410.27
163			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$492.32
164	345 - Res. & Tillage Mgt, Mulch till	Mulch tillage applies to all cropland and other lands where crops are planned. 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 operation such as hoe drill, air seeder and no-till drill that disturb a large percentage of soil surface using the planting operation. Tillage occurs after crop harvest. The residue that remains on the soil surface provides soil cover during late fall, throughout the winter, and into the early spring. Runoff and erosion are reduced and no rills are visible on the soil surface in the spring. Wind erosion is reduced by standing residues. Winter weeds or the cover crop is terminated with tillage, a roller-crimper, shredding, or a combination of these methods prior to spring planting as late as feasible. Over time, soil health is improved due to the additional biomass, ground cover, soil infiltration, and plant diversity in the cropping system.	EQIP-Initiative	Mulch Till Basic	Acre	\$19.19
165			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$23.03
166	346 - Residue and Tillage Management - Ridge Till	Managing crop residue on the surface year around while limiting soil disturbing activities to those which reshape ridges, place nutrients, and plant crops. All crops are seeded/planted with a ridge till planter, which minimizes soil disturbance while establishing good seed-soil contact. All residues are to be maintained on the soil surface in a uniform distribution over the entire field and not burned or removed. Crop residues provide soil surface cover throughout the year. Runoff and erosion are reduced and no rills are visible on the soil surface. Wind erosion is reduced by standing residues and surface cover. Over time, soil health is improved due to the additional crop residues, ground cover, and soil infiltration. This practice will require reducing soil erosion to T and maintain a positive SCI.	EQIP-Initiative	Ridge Till	Acre	\$27.14
167			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$32.57
168	350 - Sediment Basin	An low hazard class earthen embankment sediment basin in an existing drainage way on a farm for purpose of trapping sediment and preserving the capacity of reservoirs, ditches, canals, diversions, waterways and streams and to prevent undesirable deposition on bottom lands and other developed lands. An earthen embankment will be constructed with a principal spillway conduit and earthen auxiliary spillway, as designed. Resource concerns addressed include excessive suspended sediment and turbidity in surface water, damage from sediment deposition, and reduced capacity of conveyances by sediment deposition.	EQIP-Initiative	Embankment earthen basin with no pipe	Cubic Yard	\$3.13
169			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.76

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		Typical scenario includes the professional testing for nitrates, nitrites, and coliform to confirm well water meets basic water quality standards for consumption by livestock or use in irrigation. Water samples are sent to an EPA or state certified laboratory for testing. This scenario is recommended when water quality is suspected to be acceptable.				
170	355 - Well Water Testing		EQIP-Initiative	Basic Water Test	Each	\$46.69
171			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$56.03

	A	B	C	D	E	F
172	355 - Well Water Testing	Typical scenario includes the professional testing for pesticides, heavy metals, VOC's or other less common substances, in addition to the basic water test items. Tests are intended to confirm well water meets water quality standards for consumption by livestock or use in irrigation. Water samples are sent to an EPA or state certified laboratory for testing. This scenario is recommended when water quality is suspected to be degraded due to a specialized substance.	EQUIP-Initiative	Specialty Water Test	Each	\$151.61
173			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$181.93
174	355 - Well Water Testing	Typical scenario includes the professional comprehensive testing for all less common substances, to include: pesticides, heavy metals, VOC's or other less common substances, in addition to the basic water test items. Tests are intended to confirm well water meets water quality standards for consumption by livestock or use in irrigation. Water samples are sent to an EPA or state certified laboratory for testing. This scenario is recommended when water quality is known to be degraded due to a specialized substance but thorough analysis is warranted.	EQUIP-Initiative	Full Spectrum Test	Each	\$324.70
175			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$389.64
176	356 - Dike	Construction a barrier of either earth or manufactured materials for the purpose of the protection of people or property from floods or to control water levels in connection with crop production; fish and wildlife management; or wetland maintenance, improvement, restoration, or construction. Embankment structure to provide adequate freeboard, allowance for settlement, and foundation and embankment stability. Typical earthen dike assumed 1000 lineal feet, Class II (6 ft. in height, 8 ft. top width, 2H:1V side slopes). Potential associated practices include, but are not limited to: 327 Conservation Cover, 656 Constructed Wetland, 342 Critical Area Planting, 378 Ponds, 382 Fence, 464 Irrigation Land Levelling, 500 Obstruction Removal, 528 Prescribed Grazing, P5587 Structure for Water Control, 620 Underground Outlet, 645 Upland Wildlife Management, 658 Wetland Creation, 659 Wetland Enhancement, 657 Wetland Restoration, 644 Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management.	EQUIP-Initiative	Dike	Cubic Yard	\$3.25
177			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.90
178	359 - Waste Treatment Lagoon	A waste treatment lagoon is a component of a waste management system that provides biological treatment of manure and other byproducts of agricultural operations by reducing the pollution potential. Resource concern addressed is water quality by reducing the pollution potential to surface and groundwater by treating and storing liquid waste. Earthen lagoon liners are addressed with another standard. Typical design size : Design Volume 439,440 ft <sup>3</sup> ; 260' X 208' (top); 3:1 inside and outside side slopes; cut/fill ratio = 1.25; total depth = 13'; 1' freeboard (not included in design volume)  Potential Associated Practices: Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant (521C), Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D), Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A), Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant (521B), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), and Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632).	EQUIP	Waste Treatment Lagoon	Cubic Foot	\$0.32
179			EQUIP-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.48
180	360 - Waste Facility Closure	This practice scenario includes the remediation of the soil in an abandoned poultry structures previously used for production or to store poultry waste (litter) on an earthen floor. Payment includes all activities associated with structure removal and soil remediation. This scenario is based on a 40' wide x 400' long poultry house with 1 foot depth of nutrient laden soil to remediate (16,000 CF). The first 6 inches of soil beneath the litter floor is removed and wood chips are mixed with the remaining 6 inches of soil. Nutrient level testing and field application of the removed soil shall be performed according to nutrient planning in conformance with Nutrient Management (590).  The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excess nutrient and pathogens in ground and/or surface waters and air quality impacts from greenhouse gases, particulate matter and associated precursors, and objectionable odors.  Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590), Critical Area Planting (342).	EQUIP-Initiative	Poultry House Soil Remediation	Cubic Foot	\$0.48
181			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.58
182	360 - Waste Facility Closure	This practice scenario is based on the removal of 1 foot of contaminated soil on an abandoned 3 acre feedlot. The excavated surface will be vegetated with a mix of salt tolerant plants according to Critical Area Planting (342). Nutrient level testing and field application of the removed soil shall be performed according to nutrient planning according to Nutrient Management Plan (590). Payment includes activities associated with soil remediation of the feedlot area. Operation and maintenance of the site will include nutrient testing the following year to determine if the soil has been remediated. In this scenario, samples at four (4) locations will be taken at 6, 12, 18 and 24 inches at the end of Year 1.  The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excess nutrient and pathogens in ground and/or surface waters and air quality impacts from greenhouse gases, particulate matter and associated precursors, and objectionable odors.  Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590), Critical Area Planting (342).	EQUIP-Initiative	Feedlot Closure	Cubic Foot	\$0.18
183			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.21
184	360 - Waste Facility Closure	This practice scenario is for the demolition of a concrete waste storage structure. Payment includes all materials and labor to demolish the structure, remove the concrete and earthfill the site. The scenario does not include payment for removal of manure as this would be accomplished as part of normal operation and maintenance when the facility was operating. All waste material shall be land applied in accordance with Nutrient Management (590). A typical scenario assumes a concrete waste storage structural volume of approximately 36,000 cubic feet. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excess nutrient and pathogens in ground and/or surface waters and air quality impacts from greenhouse gases, particulate matter and associated precursors, and objectionable odors.  Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590), Critical Area Planting (342)	EQUIP-Initiative	Demolition of Concrete Waste Storage Structure	Cubic Foot	\$1.61
185			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$1.93

	A	B	C	D	E	F
186	360 - Waste Facility Closure	This practice scenario includes the decommissioning of an earthen liquid waste impoundment (embankment or excavated type). This scenario assumes a waste storage basin with a total structural storage volume of approximately 63,500 cubic feet. Payment includes the removal and spreading of accumulated sludge and the removal of contaminated soil at the soil/sludge interface, and equipment and labor required to close the impoundment in an environmentally safe manner which includes removal and disposal of the synthetic liner, if present. All waste material shall be land applied in accordance with Nutrient Management (590). The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excess nutrient and pathogens in ground and/or surface waters and air quality impacts from greenhouse gases, particulate matter and associated precursors, and objectionable odors. Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590), Critical Area Planting (342)	EQIP-Initiative	Earthen Basin Closure with Sludge Removal	Cubic Foot	\$0.67
187			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.80
188	360 - Waste Facility Closure	This practice scenario includes the decommissioning of an earthen liquid waste impoundment (embankment or excavated type) where there is no accumulated sludge that needs to be removed. This scenario assumes a waste storage basin with a total structural storage volume of approximately 63,500 cubic feet. Payment includes equipment and labor required to close the impoundment in an environmentally safe manner, which includes removal and disposal of the synthetic liner, if present. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excess nutrient and pathogens in ground and/or surface waters and air quality impacts from greenhouse gases, particulate matter and associated precursors, and objectionable odors. Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590), Critical Area Planting (342)	EQIP-Initiative	Earthen Basin Closure no Sludge Removal	Cubic Foot	\$0.17
189			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.20

	A	B	C	D	E	F
190	360 - Waste Facility Closure	This practice scenario is for the conversion of an earthen liquid waste impoundment (embankment or excavated type) to a freshwater impoundment where the site needs retrofitting to serve as a freshwater impoundment. This scenario assumes a waste storage basin with a total structural storage volume of approximately 63,500 cubic feet. Payment includes removal and spreading of manure sludge and the removal of contaminated soil at the soil/sludge interface, construction/excavation of stormwater diversions and principle spillway, and the removal of the waste transfer pipe and appurtenances as required to convert the impoundment in an environmentally safe manner, which includes the removal and disposal of the synthetic liner, if present. All waste material shall be land applied in accordance with Nutrient Management (590). The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excess nutrient and pathogens in ground and/or surface waters and air quality impacts from greenhouse gases, particulate matter and associated precursors, and objectionable odors. Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590), Critical Area Planting (342)	EQUIP-Initiative	Conversion to Freshwater Structure with Sludge Removal	Cubic Foot	\$0.42
191			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.50
192	362 - Diversion	An earthen channel constructed across long slopes with supporting ridge on lower side, to divert runoff away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas or other sensitive areas. Outlet may be waterway, underground outlet, or other suitable outlet. Scenario is for diversions requiring less than 2 CY of excavation per foot of diversion. Channel may be level or gradient and ridge may be vegetated or farmed. The quantity of excavation and fill is balanced. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Underground Outlet (620), Mulching (484), and Subsurface Drainage (606).	EQUIP-Initiative	Diversion - Small (<2CY/FT)	Linear Feet	\$2.32
193			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Feet	\$2.78
194	362 - Diversion	An earthen channel constructed across long slopes with supporting ridge on lower side, to divert runoff away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas or other sensitive areas. Outlet may be waterway, underground outlet, or other suitable outlet. Scenario is for diversions requiring 2 CY to 2.9 CY of excavation per foot of diversion. Channel may be level or gradient and ridge may be vegetated or farmed. The quantity of excavation and fill is balanced. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Underground Outlet (620), Mulching (484), and Subsurface Drainage (606).	EQUIP-Initiative	Diversion - Medium (2-2.9 CY/FT)	Linear Foot	\$5.17
195			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$6.20

	A	B	C	D	E	F
196	362 - Diversion	An earthen channel constructed across long slopes with supporting ridge on lower side, to divert runoff away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas or other sensitive areas. Outlet may be waterway, underground outlet, or other suitable outlet. Scenario is for diversions requiring greater than or equal to 3 CY of excavation per foot of diversion. Channel may be level or gradient and ridge may be vegetated or farmed. The quantity of excavation and fill is balanced. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Underground Outlet (620), Mulching (484), and Subsurface Drainage (606).	EQIP-Initiative	Diversion - Large (≥3 CY/FT)	Linear Foot	\$6.87
197			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$8.25
198	362 - Diversion	Typical scenario is for the construction of a diversion or the rebuild of an existing diversion to function as an earthen channel constructed across long slopes with supporting ridge on lower side, to divert runoff away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas or other sensitive areas. Outlet may be waterway, underground outlet, or other suitable outlet. Channel may be level or gradient and ridge may be vegetated or farmed. The quantity of excavation and fill is balanced. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Underground Outlet (620), Mulching (484), and Subsurface Drainage (606).	EQIP-Initiative	Diversion	Cubic Yard	\$2.62
199			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.14
200	366 - Anaerobic Digester	A plug flow anaerobic digester typically constructed of concrete with vertical side walls and solid or flexible top, that is part of a waste management system for the biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. This process for manure and other byproducts of animal agricultural operations will manage odors, reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions, and/or reduce pathogens. This scenario is for a plug flow digester with less than 1,000 animal units. Energy generation is not included with this scenario.  Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation	EQIP-Initiative	Small Plug Flow <1000 AU	Animal Unit	\$511.14
201			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Animal Unit	\$613.37
202	366 - Anaerobic Digester	A plug flow anaerobic digester typically constructed of concrete with vertical side walls and solid or flexible top, that is part of a waste management system for the biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. This process for manure and other byproducts of animal agricultural operations will manage odors, reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions, and/or reduce pathogens. This scenario is for plug flow digesters with livestock operations between 1,000 and 2,000 animal units. Energy generation is not included with this scenario.  Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), and Waste Storage Facility (313).	EQIP-Initiative	Medium Plug Flow 1000-2000 AU	Animal Unit	\$363.82
203			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Animal Unit	\$436.58

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		<p>A plug flow anaerobic digester typically constructed of concrete with vertical side walls and solid or flexible top, that is part of a waste management system for the biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. This process for manure and other byproducts of animal agricultural operations will manage odors, reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions, and/or reduce pathogens. This scenario is for plug flow digesters with more than 2,000 animal units. Energy generation is not included with this scenario.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), and Waste Storage Facility (313).</p>				
204	366 - Anaerobic Digester		EQIP-Initiative	Large Plug Flow >2000 AU	Animal Unit	\$205.99
205			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Animal Unit	\$247.19
		<p>A complete mix anaerobic digester that is part of a waste management system for the biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. A complete mix digester is typically a round above ground structure constructed of concrete or steel. This process for manure and other byproducts of animal agricultural operations will manage odors, reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions, and/or reduce pathogens. This scenario is for complete mix systems with less than 1,000 animal units. Energy generation is not included with this scenario.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), and Waste Storage Facility (313).</p>				
206	366 - Anaerobic Digester		EQIP-Initiative	Small Complete Mix <1000 AU	Animal Unit	\$574.62
207			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Animal Unit	\$689.55
		<p>A complete mix anaerobic digester is typically a round above ground structure constructed of concrete or steel that is part of a waste management system for the biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. This process for manure and other byproducts of animal agricultural operations will manage odors, reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions, and/or reduce pathogens. This scenario is for complete mix systems between 1,000 and 2,500 animal units. Energy generation is not included with this scenario.</p> <p>Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), and Waste Storage Facility (313).</p>				
208	366 - Anaerobic Digester		EQIP-Initiative	Medium Complete Mix 1000-2500 AU	Animal Unit	\$318.62
209			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Animal Unit	\$382.34

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		A complete mix anaerobic digester is typically a round above ground structure constructed of concrete or steel that is part of a waste management system for the biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. This process for manure and other byproducts of animal agricultural operations will manage odors, reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions, and/or reduce pathogens. This scenario is for complete mix systems with more than 2,500 animal units. Energy generation is not included with this scenario.  Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), and Waste Storage Facility (313).				
210	366 - Anaerobic Digester		EQIP-Initiative	Large Complete Mix >2,500 AU	Animal Unit	\$244.34
211			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Animal Unit	\$293.21
		A covered lagoon that is part of a waste management system to provide biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. A covered lagoon/holding pond typically has a flexible top installed over an earthen storage/treatment facility. This process for manure and other byproducts of animal agricultural operations will manage odors, reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions, and/or reduce pathogens. This scenario is for all livestock operation sizes. The application can be to retrofit an existing anaerobic lagoon, or as an addition to a new construction using waste treatment lagoon (359) or waste storage facility (313) and roofs and covers (367). Costs for this scenario are only for system controls, gas collection, and flaring system. Energy generation is not included with this scenario.  Potential Associated Practices: Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Transfer (634), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Roof and Covers (367), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), and Waste Storage Facility (313).				
212	366 - Anaerobic Digester		EQIP-Initiative	Covered Lagoon/Holding Pond	Animal Unit	\$66.95
213			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Animal Unit	\$80.34
		A flexible membrane or fabric-like roof placed on a steel truss roof-like supports and supporting foundation. Manure is stored as a liquid in basins, tanks, and as a solid on concrete and earthen surfaces. Typical size is 1,800 square feet and is over an approved animal waste management facility as a component of a CNMP. It is designed to allow proper management of animal waste streams (manure or compost streams)  Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Animal Mortality Facility (316), Composting Facility (317), Roof Runoff Structure (558), and Waste Treatment (629).				
214	367 - Roofs and Covers		EQIP-Initiative	Hoop Building, <30 Ft Wide	Square Foot	\$5.87
215			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$7.05
		A flexible membrane or fabric-like roof placed on a steel truss roof-like supports and supporting foundation. Manure is stored as a liquid in basins, tanks, and as a solid on concrete and earthen surfaces. Typical size is 7,500 square feet and is over an approved animal waste management facility as a component of a CNMP. It is designed to allow proper management of animal waste streams (manure or compost streams),  Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Animal Mortality Facility (316), Composting Facility (317), Roof Runoff Structure (558), and Waste Treatment (629).				
216	367 - Roofs and Covers		EQIP-Initiative	Hoop Building, >30 Ft Wide	Square Foot	\$5.15
217			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$6.18

	A	B	C	D	E	F
218	367 - Roofs and Covers	A timber framed building with a timber or steel "sheet" roof and supporting foundation. Manure is stored as a liquid in basins, tanks, and as a solid on concrete and earthen surfaces. Typical size is 1,800 square feet and is over an approved animal waste management facility as a component of a CNMP. It is designed to allow proper management of animal waste streams (manure or compost streams).  Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Animal Mortality Facility (316), Composting Facility (317), Agrichemical Handling Facility (309), Roof Runoff Structure (558), and Waste Treatment (629).	EQIP-Initiative	Timber or Steel Sheet Roof, <30 Ft wide	Square Foot	\$7.61
219			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$9.13
220	367 - Roofs and Covers	A timber framed building with a timber or steel "sheet" roof and supporting foundation. Manure is stored as a liquid in basins, tanks, and as a solid on concrete and earthen surfaces. Typical size is 7,500 square feet and is over an approved animal waste management facility as a component of a CNMP. It is designed to allow proper management of animal waste streams (manure or compost streams).  Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Animal Mortality Facility (316), Composting Facility (317), Agrichemical Handling Facility (309), Roof Runoff Structure (558), and Waste Treatment (629).	EQIP-Initiative	Timber or Steel Sheet Roof, >30 Ft wide	Square Foot	\$5.47
221			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$6.56
222	367 - Roofs and Covers	A steel framed building with steel "sheet" roof and supporting foundation. Manure is stored as a liquid in basins, tanks, and as a solid on concrete and earthen surfaces. Typical size is 24,000 square feet and is over an approved animal waste management facility as a component of a CNMP. It is designed to prevent precipitation to allow proper management of animal waste streams (manure or compost streams).  Associated practices includes Waste Storage Facility (313), Animal Mortality Facility (316), Composting Facility (317), Roof Runoff Structure (558), and Waste Treatment (629).	EQIP-Initiative	Steel Frame Building	Square Foot	\$4.70
223			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$5.64
224	367 - Roofs and Covers	A fabricated rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible membrane over a waste storage or treatment facility. The membrane will cover the entire surface of a waste storage or treatment facility (e.g. waste treatment lagoon or anaerobic digester). Cover will exclude precipitation and/or capture biogas for controlled release for flaring or anaerobic digestion. Typical size is 3000 square feet.  Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Treatment Lagoon (359), Anaerobic Digester (366), Animal Mortality Facility (316), Composting Facility (317), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Pumping Plant (533), and Waste Treatment (629).	EQIP-Initiative	Flexible Membrane Cover	Square Foot	\$1.30
225			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$1.56

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		A permeable floating composite cover is deployed on the liquid surface of a 70 foot diameter waste storage facility. The permeable composite cover utilizes fabricated shapes or tiles that fit together to cover a minimum of 90% of the liquid surface of a waste storage facility. The waste storage volume must be documented in the CNMP as adequate to store the waste product and rainfall on the surface of the facility for the intended period without any credit for evaporative loss. Installation of the practice will address air quality by reducing emissions of odors and ammonia.				
226	367 - Roofs and Covers	Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), and Waste Treatment Lagoon (359)	EQIP-Initiative	Modular Floating Cover	Square Foot	\$6.36
227			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$7.63
		A low-hazard water impoundment structure on agricultural land to improve water quality and to provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, crop and orchard irrigation, and other related uses. An earthen embankment typically using approximately 3100 cubic yards to create an embankment, will be constructed with a principle spillway conduit and earthen auxiliary spillway, as designed. The resource concerns addressed include inadequate livestock water, excessive suspended sediment and turbidity in surface water, damage from sediment deposition, and reduced capacity of conveyances by sediment deposition. Other associated practices include 342, 382, 516, 521A, 533, 614, 587, 396.				
228	378 - Pond		EQIP-Initiative	Embankment, Tile Conduit	Cubic Yard	\$2.03
229			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$2.44
		A low-hazard water impoundment structure on agricultural land to improve water quality and to provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, crop and orchard irrigation, and other related uses. An earthen embankment typically using approximately 5000 cubic yards to create an embankment, will be constructed with a principle spillway conduit and earthen auxiliary spillway, as designed. The resource concerns addressed include inadequate livestock water, excessive suspended sediment and turbidity in surface water, damage from sediment deposition, and reduced capacity of conveyances by sediment deposition. Other associated practices include 342, 382, 516, 521A, 533, 614, 587, 396.				
230	378 - Pond		EQIP-Initiative	Embankment, 4"-6" Pipe	Cubic Yard	\$2.63
231			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.16
		A low-hazard water impoundment structure on agricultural land to improve water quality and to provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, crop and orchard irrigation, and other related uses. An earthen embankment typically using approximately 5000 cubic yards to create an embankment, will be constructed with a principle spillway conduit and earthen auxiliary spillway, as designed. The resource concerns addressed include inadequate livestock water, excessive suspended sediment and turbidity in surface water, damage from sediment deposition, and reduced capacity of conveyances by sediment deposition. Other associated practices include 342, 382, 516, 521A, 533, 614, 587, 396.				
232	378 - Pond		EQIP-Initiative	Embankment, 8"-12" Pipe	Cubic Yard	\$2.77
233			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.32
		A low-hazard water impoundment structure on agricultural land to improve water quality and to provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, crop and orchard irrigation, and other related uses. An earthen embankment typically using approximately 11,000 cubic yards to create an embankment, will be constructed with a principle spillway conduit and earthen auxiliary spillway, as designed. The resource concerns addressed include inadequate livestock water, excessive suspended sediment and turbidity in surface water, damage from sediment deposition, and reduced capacity of conveyances by sediment deposition. Other associated practices include 342, 382, 516, 521A, 533, 614, 587, 396.				
234	378 - Pond		EQIP-Initiative	Embankment, >12" Pipe	Cubic Yard	\$2.98
235			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.58

	A	B	C	D	E	F
236	380 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Est.	Three or more rows of containerized trees, shrubs or a combination of trees and shrubs are planted for wind protection, odor management, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management or to provide a visual screen. This practice is typically applied on cropland at field edges, around homesteads or around confinement facilities. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to hand plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where windbreak is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	3 row windbreak - containerized planting stock	Feet	\$4.11
237			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$4.94
238	380 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Est.	One row of containerized hardwood and/or conifer trees planted for wind protection, odor management, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management or to provide a visual screen. This practice is typically applied on cropland at field edges, around homesteads or around confinement facilities. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to hand plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where windbreak is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	1 row windbreak - containerized tree planting stock	Feet	\$0.82
239			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$0.99
240	380 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Est.	One row of containerized shrubs planted for wind protection, odor management, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management or to provide a visual screen. This practice is typically applied on cropland at field edges, around homesteads or around confinement facilities. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to hand plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where windbreak is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	1 row windbreak - containerized shrub planting stock	Feet	\$2.52
241			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$3.03
242	380 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Est.	Three or more rows of bare-root trees, shrubs or a combination of trees and shrubs are planted for wind protection, odor management, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management or to provide a visual screen. This practice is typically applied on cropland at field edges, around homesteads or around confinement facilities. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to machine the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where windbreak is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	3 row windbreak - bare-root seedling planting stock	Feet	\$0.97
243			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$1.16

	A	B	C	D	E	F
244	380 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Est.	One row of bare-root trees planted for wind protection, odor management, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management or to provide a visual screen. This practice is typically applied on cropland at field edges, around homesteads or around confinement facilities. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to machine the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where windbreak is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	1 row windbreak - bare-root tree seedling planting stock	Feet	\$0.28
245			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$0.34
246	380 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Est.	One row of bare-root shrubs planted for wind protection, odor management, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management or to provide a visual screen. This practice is typically applied on cropland at field edges, around homesteads or around confinement facilities. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to machine the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where windbreak is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	1 row windbreak - bare-root shrub seedling planting stock	Feet	\$0.41
247			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$0.49
248	382 - Fence	Installation of fence reduces resource concerns associated with livestock and/or wildlife access and prevents conflicts between humans and threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Fence includes posts, wire, fasteners, gates, etc. Associated Practices: Prescribed Grazing, Pipeline, Water Well, Spring Development, Heavy Use Area, Pumping Plant, Watering Facility, Forage and Biomass Planting, Critical Area Planting, Access Control	EQIP-Initiative	Confinement	Feet	\$5.85
249			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$7.02
250	382 - Fence	Installation of fence will allow for implementation of grazing management that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive area, improved water quality, reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Scenario is for the establishment of permanent multi-strand barbed wire fence for livestock. Fence includes posts, wire, fasteners, gates, brace posts, etc... Fence will be installed with wildlife friendly considerations. Associated Practices: Prescribed Grazing, Pipeline, Water Well, Spring Development, Heavy Use Area, Pumping Plant, Watering Facility, Forage and Biomass Planting, Critical Area Planting, Access Control	EQIP-Initiative	Permanent Barbed Wire Multi Strand	Feet	\$1.57
251			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$1.88
252	382 - Fence	Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a rotational grazing plan that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive area, improved water quality, reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. This scenario consists of installing a permanent high tensile electric fence with 2-3 wires with wooden post of 50' centers, battens between the post, single H brace assemblies, energizer, and all appurtenances. Associated Practices: Prescribed Grazing, Pipeline, Water Well, Spring Development, Heavy Use Area, Pumping Plant, Watering Facility, Forage and Biomass Planting, Critical Area Planting, Access Control	EQIP-Initiative	Permanent High Tensile Electric 2-3 Strand	Feet	\$1.12
253			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$1.35

	A	B	C	D	E	F
254	382 - Fence	Installation of fence will allow for implementation of grazing management that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive area, improved water quality, reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Fence includes posts, wire, fasteners, gates, fence charger, etc. Fence will be installed with wildlife friendly considerations. Associated Practices: Prescribed Grazing, Pipeline, Water Well, Spring Development, Heavy Use Area, Pumping Plant, Watering Facility, Forage and Biomass Planting, Critical Area Planting, Access Control	EQIP-Initiative	Permanent High Tensile Electric Single Strand	Feet	\$0.71
255			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$0.85
256	382 - Fence	This scenario consists of installing a permanent electric or non-electric high tensile fence for livestock, with a minimum of 4 wires with wooden posts on 16' centers, double H brace assemblies and all appurtenances. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated Practices: Prescribed Grazing, Pipeline, Water Well, Spring Development, Heavy Use Area, Pumping Plant, Watering Facility, Forage and Biomass Planting, Critical Area Planting, Access Control	EQIP-Initiative	Permanent High Tensile, Minimum 4 Strand, Posts 16 Ft Centers, Double H	Foot	\$1.78
257			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$2.14
258	382 - Fence	This scenario consists of installing a permanent electric or non-electric high tensile fence for livestock with a minimum of 4 wires with wooden posts on 20' centers and battens between the posts, single H brace assemblies and all appurtenances. Typical size for this scenario is 1320 feet. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated Practices: Prescribed Grazing, Pipeline, Water Well, Spring Development, Heavy Use Area, Pumping Plant, Watering Facility, Forage and Biomass Planting, Critical Area	EQIP-Initiative	Permanent High Tensile, Minimum 4 Strand, Posts 20 Ft Centers, Single H	Foot	\$1.35
259			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$1.62
260	382 - Fence	This scenario consists of installing a permanent woven wire fence with wooden posts of 20' centers and single H brace assemblies. Typical size for this scenario is 1320 feet. Also includes one strand barbed top wire, and all appurtenances. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated Practices: Prescribed Grazing, Pipeline, Water Well, Spring Development, Heavy Use Area, Pumping Plant, Watering Facility, Forage and Biomass Planting, Critical	EQIP-Initiative	Permanent Woven Wire	Foot	\$1.79
261			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$2.15
262	382 - Fence	This scenario is for the establishment of temporary or portable fence for livestock to facilitate a more intensive grazing system such as stockpiling or stripgrazing. The fence consists of a single strand polywire/polytape fence with step in/fiberglass posts on 50' centers, solar energizer, and all appurtenances. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated Practices: Prescribed Grazing, Pipeline, Water Well, Spring Development, Heavy Use Area, Pumping Plant, Watering Facility, Forage and Biomass Planting, Critical Area Planting, Access Control	EQIP-Initiative	Temporary/Portable Fence	Foot	\$0.37
263			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$0.45
264	382 - Fence	A barrier (fence) implemented on an NRCS constructed waste storage system designed to exclude humans and livestock for safety purposes. The fence would typically be 100 wide x 175 long with one gate and installed by a fencing contractor. Woven wire fence with one strand of barb wire on top with a gate. Improved livestock control and access to water or other sensitive areas will promote safety for livestock/humans improve health, vigor of sensitive species, limiting soil erosion, and condition.	EQIP-Initiative	Safety	Feet	\$3.86
265			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$4.64
266	386 - Field Border	This practice when applied around a field will support and connect other buffer practices within and between fields. Introduced grasses and legumes will be established around the field edges to the extent needed to meet the resource needs and producer objectives. Minimum field border widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Introduced species of grasses, legumes, forbs or shrubs shall be selected that are adapted to site, will not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area.	EQIP-Initiative	Introduced Grass	Acre	\$413.21
267			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$495.86
268	386 - Field Border	This practice when applied around a field will support and connect other buffer practices within and between fields. Native grasses, legumes and forbs will be established around the field edges to the extent needed to meet the resource needs and producer objectives. Minimum field border widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Native species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area.	EQIP-Initiative	Native Grass	Acre	\$446.67
269			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$536.00
270	386 - Field Border	This practice when applied around a field will support and connect other buffer practices within and between fields. Introduced grasses and legumes will be established around the field edges to the extent needed to meet the resource needs and producer objectives. Minimum field border widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Introduced species of grasses, legumes, forbs or shrubs shall be selected that are adapted to site, will not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area.	EQIP-Initiative	Organic Introduced Grass	Acre	\$619.97
271			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$743.97
272	386 - Field Border	This practice when applied around a field will support and connect other buffer practices within and between fields. Native grasses, legumes and forbs will be established around the field edges to the extent needed to meet the resource needs and producer objectives. Minimum field border widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Native species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area.	EQIP-Initiative	Organic Native Grass	Acre	\$442.02
273			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$530.43

	A	B	C	D	E	F
274	386 - Field Border	This practice when applied around a field will support and connect other buffer practices within and between fields. Pollinator herbaceous plantings will provide species which flower throughout the growing season. This provides a source of nectar for adult pollinators and a diversity of herbaceous material for immature pollinator life stages and for nesting. Minimum field border widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Species selected shall meet the pollinator habitat requirements of the state and be adapted to site; not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and; have physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area.	EQIP-Initiative	Pollinator Habitat	Acre	\$483.31
275			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$579.98
276	386 - Field Border	This practice when applied around a field will support and connect other buffer practices within and between fields. Pollinator herbaceous plantings will provide species which flower throughout the growing season. This provides a source of nectar for adult pollinators and a diversity of herbaceous material for immature pollinator life stages and for nesting. Minimum field border widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Species selected shall meet the pollinator habitat requirements of the state and be adapted to site; not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and; have physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area.	EQIP-Initiative	Organic Pollinator Habitat	Acre	\$465.52
277			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$558.62

	A	B	C	D	E	F
278	391 - Riparian Forest Buffer	Establish a buffer of trees and/or shrubs to restore riparian plant communities and associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to and up-gradient from a watercourse or water body and extend the minimum required width. The planting will consist of trees or shrubs planted through direct seeding. Planting rate will be approximately 3000 seed per acre. Payment includes tree seed, equipment and labor to seed, and foregone income for the land taken out of crop production to install the riparian buffer. Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	Direct Seeding	Acre	\$562.75
279			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$675.30
280	391 - Riparian Forest Buffer	Establish a buffer of trees and shrubs into a suitably prepared site to restore riparian plant communities and associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to and up-gradient from a watercourse or water body and extend the minimum required width. The planting will consist of machine planted bare-root shrubs and trees at spacings recommended in a tree/shrub planting plan. Payment includes trees, equipment and labor to plant, and foregone income for the land taken out of crop production to install the riparian buffer. Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	Bare-root, trees and shrubs	Acre	\$742.97
281			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$891.57
282	393 - Filter Strip	The planned filter strip will be established and maintained per the practice plan that will meet the criteria for the planned purpose(s). The vegetation will consist of native species. The filter strip will have adequate width to filter the planned pollutants. The practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, and operation and maintenance to maintain the vegetation and the function of the filter strip. Species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on contribution area while protecting environmentally-sensitive areas. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.	EQIP-Initiative	Native species, No Fertility Required	Acre	\$591.95
283			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$710.33
284	393 - Filter Strip	The planned filter strip will be established and maintained per the practice plan that will meet the criteria for the planned purpose(s). The vegetation will consist of native species. The filter strip will have adequate width to filter the planned pollutants. The practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, and operation and maintenance to maintain the vegetation and the function of the filter strip. Species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on contribution area while protecting environmentally-sensitive areas. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.	EQIP-Initiative	Native species, No Fertility Required - Organic	Acre	\$609.56
285			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$731.47

	A	B	C	D	E	F
286	393 - Filter Strip	The planned filter strip will be established and maintained per the practice plan that will meet the criteria for the planned purpose(s). The vegetation will consist of introduced species. The filter strip will have adequate width to filter the planned pollutants. The practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, and operation and maintenance to maintain the vegetation and the function of the filter strip. Species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on contribution area while protecting environmentally-sensitive areas. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.	EQIP-Initiative	Introduced species, No Fertility Required	Acres	\$397.11
287			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$476.53
288	393 - Filter Strip	The planned filter strip will be established and maintained per the practice plan that will meet the criteria for the planned purpose(s). The vegetation will consist of introduced species. The filter strip will have adequate width to filter the planned pollutants. The practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, fertility, and operation and maintenance to maintain the vegetation and the function of the filter strip. Species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on contribution area while protecting environmentally-sensitive areas. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.	EQIP-Initiative	Introduced species, with Fertility:	Acres	\$467.90
289			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$561.48
290	393 - Filter Strip	The planned filter strip will be established and maintained per the practice plan that will meet the criteria for the planned purpose(s). The vegetation will consist of introduced species. The filter strip will have adequate width to filter the planned pollutants. The practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, and operation and maintenance to maintain the vegetation and the function of the filter strip. Species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on contribution area while protecting environmentally-sensitive areas. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.	EQIP-Initiative	Introduced species, No Fertility Required - Organic	Acres	\$449.95
291			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$539.94
292	393 - Filter Strip	The planned filter strip will be established and maintained per the practice plan that will meet the criteria for the planned purpose(s). The vegetation will consist of introduced species. The filter strip will have adequate width to filter the planned pollutants. The practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, fertility, and operation and maintenance to maintain the vegetation and the function of the filter strip. Species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on contribution area while protecting environmentally-sensitive areas. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.	EQIP-Initiative	Introduced Species, with Fertility - Organic	Acres	\$709.36
293			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$851.24
294	393 - Filter Strip	The planned filter strip will be established and maintained per the practice plan that will meet the criteria for the planned purpose(s). The vegetation will consist of native species. The filter strip will have adequate width to filter the planned pollutants. The practice includes seedbed preparation, seeding, and operation and maintenance to maintain the vegetation and the function of the filter strip. Species selected shall be able to withstand partial burial by sediment and tolerant of herbicides used on contribution area while protecting environmentally-sensitive areas.	EQIP-Initiative	Filter Strip, Muck Soils	Acres	\$545.92
295			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$655.10

	A	B	C	D	E	F
296	395 - Stream Habitat Improvement	Revegetation/reforestation of the riparian zone is completed and the vegetation community is under close management to insure long-term survival and ecological succession of the plant community. The quality and quantity of the riparian zone components of the site are managed to support a diverse vegetation community suitable for the site, the species that depend on it for habitat, and the functions it performs or will eventually perform as the vegetation matures. These functions include: stream temperature moderation thru shading, recruitment of instream large wood and/or non-woody organic matter, riparian habitat for terrestrial insects and other riparian-dependent species, streambank integrity, and filtration of contaminants from surface run-off into the stream.	EQIP-Initiative	Riparian Zone Improvement-Forested	Acre	\$3,376.11
297			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$4,051.34
298	395 - Stream Habitat Improvement	Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing logs, root wads, and/or wood structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.	EQIP-Initiative	Instream wood placement	Acre	\$8,237.67
299			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$9,885.20
300	395 - Stream Habitat Improvement	Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing boulders or constructing rock structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Hydraulic complexity of the habitat in the reach is increased, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for stream species is improving. Streambank vegetation is increasing and contributing to stability of the streambanks.	EQIP-Initiative	Instream rock placement	Acre	\$8,358.27
301			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$10,029.92
302	395 - Stream Habitat Improvement	Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing logs, rocks, or constructing wood and rock structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.	EQIP-Initiative	Rock and wood structures	Acre	\$10,479.29
303			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$12,575.15
304	395 - Stream Habitat Improvement	Stream habitat within the project reach is improving as a result of placing a series of root wads, and/or wood structures in the channel and/or along the stream bank. Pool habitat in the reach is improved, and hiding cover, food availability and refuge habitat for all stream species is improving.	EQIP-Initiative	Wood with Lunkers	Acre	\$4,520.48
305			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$5,424.57
306	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	An earthen embankment dam with a principal spillway pipe (PVC or Steel) of 6 inches or less with antiseep collars. To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a typical amount of earthfill of 5,000 cubic yards (including core trench backfill), and 100 feet of pipe 6" PVC pipe with a canopy inlet. A small, non-lined plunge pool protects the outlet channel. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation. such as: Fence (382), Grassed Waterway (412), will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQIP-Initiative	Embankment, 4"-6" Pipe	Cubic Yard	\$2.64
307			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.17

	A	B	C	D	E	F
308	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	An earthen embankment dam with a principal spillway pipe (PVC or Steel) of 8" to 12" with antiseep collars. To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a typical amount of earthfill of 8000 cubic yards (including core trench backfill), and 100 feet of pipe 10" PVC pipe with a canopy inlet. A small, non-lined plunge pool protects the outlet channel. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation. such as: Fence (382), Grassed Waterway (412) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Embankment, 8"-12" Pipe	Cubic Yard	\$2.78
309			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.33
310	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	An earthen embankment dam with a principle spillway pipe greater than 12 inches with anti-seep collars or sand diaphragm. Installed to stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a typical amount of earthfill of 11,000 cubic yards (including core trench backfill), 120 feet of 18" Steel pipe with a canopy inlet, and 16 cubic yard sand diaphragm with outlet. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.	EQUIP-Initiative	Embankment, >12"	Cubic Yard	\$2.96
311			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$3.55
312	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	An earthen embankment dam with a 6" HDPE corrugated plastic tubing principal spillway conduit. To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a typical amount of earthfill of 3100 cubic yards (including core trench backfill), and 80 feet of 6" CPT with a plastic inlet. A small, non-lined plunge pool protects the outlet channel. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.	EQUIP-Initiative	Embankment, Tile Conduit	Cubic Yard	\$2.04
313			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$2.44
314	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	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 (Diameter x 3.14) in feet times the length of the pipe barrel in (feet). Installed to stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a smooth steel or corrugated metal pipe drop structure with a 36", 12" tall riser and a 100' long 24" barrel (Riser Weir length x Barrel Length = 3ft x 3.14 x 100ft = 942). Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.	EQUIP-Initiative	Pipe Drop, Smooth Steel or CMP	Square Foot	\$9.48
315			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$11.37
316	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	A Straight or semicircular drop structure composed of metal or reinforced concrete used to stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a semicircular steel toe wall structure with a drop of 3ft and weir length of 30ft (90 square feet). The unit of payment measurement is defined as weir length times drop in "feet". The drop (feet) is defined as the structure inlet crest elevation minus the control outlet elevation (ie: outlet apron elevation). Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.	EQUIP-Initiative	Open Flow Drop Spillway	Square Foot	\$101.77
317			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$122.13
318	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	A full flow chute structure with rip rap, geotextile fabric, and earthfill/earthmoving. To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon typical chute designed to handle 90 cfs (20' BW, 5:1 Chute Slope, 5' Drop, 18" rock thickness). Amount of rock required is 86 CY (129 tons). Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Cost data is applicable to organic and convention agricultural production systems.	EQUIP-Initiative	Rock Rip Rap Chute	Cubic Yard	\$47.79
319			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$57.34
320	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	A turn flow chute structure with grouted rip rap, geotextile fabric, and earthfill/earthmoving. To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon typical amount of rock of 46 cubic yards of grouted rip rap. Typical Chute has 10' BW, 6' Drop, with 3" of Grout, 70 CFS capacity. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Cost data is applicable to organic and convention agricultural production systems.	EQUIP-Initiative	Grouted Rock Rip Rap Chute	Cubic Yard	\$67.65
321			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$81.18
322	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	A full flow chute structure with rock filled gabion baskets, geotextile fabric, and earthfill/earthmoving. To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon typical chute with 12' BW, 4:1 chute slope, 6' drop to handle design flow of 100 cfs. 25 CY of gabion baskets. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Cost data is applicable to organic and convention agricultural production systems.	EQUIP-Initiative	Gabion Chute	Cubic Yard	\$211.81
323			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$254.17

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324	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	A full flow chute structure with geotextile fabric, erosion control blanket, riprap outlet and earthfill/earthmoving. To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon typical chute designed to handle 50 cfs (16' BW, 6:1 Chute Slope, 6' Drop). Amount of geotextile required is 1050 SF. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Cost data is applicable to organic and convention agricultural production systems.	EQUIP-Initiative EQUIP-Initiative-HU	Geotextile Reinforced Vegetated Outlet	Square Foot Square Foot	\$1.80 \$2.16
325	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	A steel sheet pile structure used to stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a weir length of 35', Weir notch height of 2' and drop of 4' with a total capacity of 335 cfs. The unit of payment measurement is defined as weir length times drop in "feet". The drop (feet) is defined as the structure inlet crest elevation minus the control outlet elevation (ie: outlet apron elevation). Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.	EQUIP-Initiative EQUIP-Initiative-HU	Steel Sheet Pile Structure	Square Foot Square Foot	\$167.70 \$201.24
326	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	A straight or box drop structure composed of reinforced concrete used to stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon a concrete box drop structure with a drop of 4ft and weir length of 16ft. The unit of payment measurement is cubic yards of concrete placed. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion and water quality degradation.	EQUIP-Initiative EQUIP-Initiative-HU	Concrete Drop Structure	Cubic Yard Cubic Yard	\$549.35 \$659.22
328	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure	A full flow chute structure with concrete blocks, geotextile fabric, and earthfill/earthmoving. To stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards. Applied in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Cost estimate is based upon typical chute designed to handle 65 cfs (10' BW, 5' Drop). 518 Concrete blocks required. Disturbed areas and earthfill surfaces are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Cost data is applicable to organic and convention agricultural production systems.	EQUIP-Initiative EQUIP-Initiative-HU	Concrete Block Chute	Square Foot Square Foot	\$6.81 \$8.17
330	410 - Grade Stabilization Structure					
331	412 - Grassed Waterway	Typical practice is 1 acre, 30' topwidth, 8:1 side slopes, 1.25' depth, 55% excavation. The practice is installed using a dozer. A grass waterway that is a shaped or graded channel and is established with suitable vegetation to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion (Classic Gully & Ephemeral Erosion) and Excessive Sediment in surface waters. Waterway area measured from top of bank to top of bank. Seeding area is 20% greater than waterway area to account for disturbed areas. Costs include excavation and associated work to construct the overall shape and grade of the waterway. Critical Area Planting (342) is included for establishment of waterway vegetation. If erosion control blankets or mulching for seedbed establishment/protection are needed, use conservation practice Mulching (484). Drainage tile, if needed, will be installed according to Subsurface Drain (606). Outlets, if needed will be installed using Structure for Water Control (587). If inlet Structures are needed with the drainage tile, then those will be installed using Underground Outlet (620).	EQUIP-Initiative EQUIP-Initiative-HU	<35 foot top width	Acre Acre	\$2,343.17 \$2,811.81
332	412 - Grassed Waterway	Typical practice is 1 acre, 45' topwidth, 10:1 side slopes, 1.5' depth, 50% excavation. A grass waterway that is a shaped or graded channel and is established with suitable vegetation to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion (Classic Gully & Ephemeral Erosion) and Excessive Sediment in surface waters. Waterway area measured from top of bank to top of bank. Seeding area is 20% greater than waterway area to account for disturbed areas. Costs include excavation and associated work to construct the overall shape and grade of the waterway.	EQUIP-Initiative EQUIP-Initiative-HU	35-55 foot topwidth	Acre Acre	\$2,488.91 \$2,986.69
334	412 - Grassed Waterway	Typical practice is 1 acre, 60' topwidth, 10:1 side slopes, 2.0' depth, 50% excavation. A grass waterway that is a shaped or graded channel and is established with suitable vegetation to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion (Classic Gully & Ephemeral Erosion) and Excessive Sediment in surface waters. Waterway area measured from top of bank to top of bank. Seeding area is 20% greater than waterway area to account for disturbed areas. Costs include excavation and associated work to construct the overall shape and grade of the waterway.	EQUIP-Initiative EQUIP-Initiative-HU	>55 foot topwidth	Acre Acre	\$3,065.41 \$3,678.49
336	412 - Grassed Waterway	Typical practice is 1 acre, 30' topwidth, 8:1 side slopes, 1.5' depth, half excavation. A grass waterway that is a shaped or graded channel and is established with suitable vegetation to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. Fabric or stone checks are installed every 100 feet along the length of the waterway perpendicular to waterflow and are 2/3 the waterway top width to reduce maintenance and provide temporary protection until vegetation is established. Fabric Checks are installed 18" deep with 12" laid over on the surface. (Alternatively, rock checks could be installed). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion (Classic Gully & Ephemeral Erosion) and Excessive Sediment in surface waters. Waterway area measured from top of bank to top of bank. Seeding area is 20% greater than waterway area to account for disturbed areas. Costs include excavation and associated work to construct the overall shape and grade of the waterway.	EQUIP-Initiative EQUIP-Initiative-HU	<35 foot topwidth with checks	Acre Acre	\$3,048.14 \$3,657.77
338	412 - Grassed Waterway					
339						

	A	B	C	D	E	F
340	412 - Grassed Waterway	<p>Typical practice is 1 acre, 45' topwidth, 10:1 side slopes, 1.5' depth, half excavation. A grass waterway that is a shaped or graded channel and is established with suitable vegetation to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. Fabric or stone checks are installed every 100 feet along the length of the waterway perpendicular to waterflow and are 2/3 the waterway top width to reduce maintenance and provide temporary protection until vegetation is established. Fabric Checks are installed 18" deep with 12" laid over on the surface. (Alternatively, rock checks could be installed). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion (Classic Gully &amp; Ephemeral Erosion) and Excessive Sediment in surface waters. Waterway area measured from top of bank to top of bank. Seeding area is 20% greater than waterway area to account for disturbed areas. Costs include excavation and associated work to construct the overall shape and grade of the waterway.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	35-55 foot topwidth with checks	Acre	\$3,285.29
341			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$3,942.34
342	412 - Grassed Waterway	<p>Typical practice is 1 acre, 60' topwidth, 10:1 side slopes, 2.0' depth, half excavation. A grass waterway that is a shaped or graded channel and is established with suitable vegetation to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. Fabric or stone checks are installed every 100 feet along the length of the waterway perpendicular to waterflow and are 2/3 the waterway top width to reduce maintenance and provide temporary protection until vegetation is established. Fabric Checks are installed 18" deep with 12" laid over on the surface. (Alternatively, rock checks could be installed). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion (Classic Gully &amp; Ephemeral Erosion) and Excessive Sediment in surface waters. Waterway area measured from top of bank to top of bank. Seeding area is 20% greater than waterway area to account for disturbed areas. Costs include excavation and associated work to construct the overall shape and grade of the waterway.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	>55 foot topwidth with checks	Acre	\$3,816.08
343			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$4,579.30

	A	B	C	D	E	F
344	422 - Hedgerow Planting	Three rows of bare-root trees, shrubs or a combination of trees and shrubs are planted for wildlife habitat (corridor), pollinator habitat, reduction of particulate matter, chemical drift, or odor movement, and boundary delineation and contour guidelines. This practice is typically applied on cropland. Trees and/or shrubs will be planted into previously established bunch grasses that produce erect stems greater than 3' in height and will persist over winter. This herbaceous component will be established according to the guidelines in 327 Conservation Cover. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to machine plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where hedgerow is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	3 row hedgerow - container planting stock	Feet	\$2.93
345			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$3.51
346	422 - Hedgerow Planting	One row of container trees planted for wildlife habitat (corridor), pollinator habitat, reduction of particulate matter, chemical drift, or odor movement, and boundary delineation and contour guidelines. This practice is typically applied on cropland. Trees and/or shrubs will be planted into previously established bunch grasses that produce erect stems greater than 3' in height and will persist over winter. This herbaceous component will be established according to the guidelines in 327 Conservation Cover. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to hand plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where hedgerow is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	1 row hedgerow - container trees planting stock	Feet	\$0.77
347			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$0.92
348	422 - Hedgerow Planting	One row of container shrubs planted for wildlife habitat (corridor), pollinator habitat, reduction of particulate matter, chemical drift, or odor movement, and boundary delineation and contour guidelines. This practice is typically applied on cropland. Trees and/or shrubs will be planted into previously established bunch grasses that produce erect stems greater than 3' in height and will persist over winter. This herbaceous component will be established according to the guidelines in 327 Conservation Cover. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to hand plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where hedgerow is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	1 row hedgerow - container shrubs planting stock	Feet	\$1.31
349			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$1.58
350	422 - Hedgerow Planting	Three rows of bare-root trees, shrubs or a combination of trees and shrubs are planted for wildlife habitat (corridor), pollinator habitat, reduction of particulate matter, chemical drift, or odor movement, and boundary delineation and contour guidelines. This practice is typically applied on cropland. Trees and/or shrubs will be planted into previously established bunch grasses that produce erect stems greater than 3' in height and will persist over winter. This herbaceous component will be established according to the guidelines in 327 Conservation Cover. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to machine plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where hedgerow is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	3 row hedgerow - bare-root seedling planting stock	Feet	\$1.03
351			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$1.23

	A	B	C	D	E	F
352	422 - Hedgerow Planting	One row of bare-root trees planted for wildlife habitat (corridor), pollinator habitat, reduction of particulate matter, chemical drift, or odor movement, and boundary delineation and contour guidelines. This practice is typically applied on cropland. Trees and/or shrubs will be planted into previously established bunch grasses that produce erect stems greater than 3' in height and will persist over winter. This herbaceous component will be established according to the guidelines in 327 Conservation Cover. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to machine plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where hedgerow is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching.	EQIP-Initiative	1 row hedgerow - bare-root tree seedling planting stock	Feet	\$0.23
353			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$0.27
354	422 - Hedgerow Planting	One row of bare-root shrubs planted for wildlife habitat (corridor), pollinator habitat, reduction of particulate matter, chemical drift, or odor movement, and boundary delineation and contour guidelines. This practice is typically applied on cropland. Trees and/or shrubs will be planted into previously established bunch grasses that produce erect stems greater than 3' in height and will persist over winter. This herbaceous component will be established according to the guidelines in 327 Conservation Cover. Payment includes materials, labor and equipment needed to machine plant the stock and foregone income for land removed from crop production where hedgerow is installed. Site preparation is not included and must be implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching.	EQIP-Initiative	1 row hedgerow - bare-root shrub seedling planting stock	Feet	\$0.33
355			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$0.39
356	430 - Irrigation Pipeline	Description: Below ground installation of plastic pipeline installed underground between the location of the water pump and the area of irrigation to serve a micro irrigation system. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included as 10% of pipe material. Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	EQIP-Initiative	Micro Irrigation Pipeline	Foot	\$1.98
357			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$2.37
358	430 - Irrigation Pipeline	Description: Below ground installation of plastic pipeline installed underground between the location of the water pump and the area of irrigation to serve an irrigation system. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included as 10% of pipe material. Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	EQIP-Initiative	Pipe System <=8" Diameter, >50 ft installation	Foot	\$8.32
359			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$9.99
360	430 - Irrigation Pipeline	Description: Below ground installation of plastic pipeline installed underground between the location of the water pump and the area of irrigation to serve an irrigation system. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included as 10% of pipe material. Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	EQIP-Initiative	Pipe System <=8" Diameter, <= 50 ft installation	Foot	\$15.11
361			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$18.13
362	430 - Irrigation Pipeline	Description: Below ground installation of plastic pipeline installed underground between the location of the water pump and the area of irrigation to serve an irrigation system. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included as 10% of pipe material. Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	EQIP-Initiative	Pipe System 10-12" Diameter, >50 ft Installation	Foot	\$10.86
363			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$13.03
364	430 - Irrigation Pipeline	Description: Below ground installation of plastic pipeline installed underground between the location of the water pump and the area of irrigation to serve an irrigation system. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included as 10% of pipe material. Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	EQIP-Initiative	Pipe System 10-12" Diameter, <=50ft Installation	Foot	\$18.22
365			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$21.86

A	B	C	D	E	F
441 - Irrigation System, 366 Microirrigation	<p>An irrigation system for trees and shrubs such as in establishing a windbreak. Water delivery to the plants by surface lines and/or subsurface applicators. Spacing of the plants will vary, w/ delivery lines spaced 60". Area in question is being converted from other means of less efficient irrigation. Payment includes on-ground mainline and drip tape, fittings, and apurtenances. Pump &amp; supply line is not included in this payment and may be offered through associated practices 533 Pumping plant and 430 Irrigation Pipeline, or existing pump &amp; supply lines will be used. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plant productivity and health, Water Quality Degradation - Excessive sediment in surface waters, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Associated Practices: 533-Pumping Plant, 449- Irrigation Water Management, 430 - Irrigation Pipeline, 433 - Irrigation Flow Measurement, 610 - Salinity &amp; Sodic Soil Management, 434 - Soil Moisture Measurement, 328- Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590 Nutrient Management.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Trees and Shrubs Microirrigation System	Square Foot	\$0.02
367		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$0.02
441 - Irrigation System, 368 Microirrigation	<p>An irrigation system for vegetables or other specialty crops typically of small acreage (2 acre). Water delivery to the plants by surface lines and/or subsurface applicators. Spacing of the plants will vary, w/ delivery lines spaced 60". Area in question is being converted from other means of less efficient irrigation. Payment includes on-ground mainline and drip tape, fittings, and apurtenances. Pump &amp; supply line is not included in this payment and may be offered through associated practices 533 Pumping plant and 430 Irrigation Pipeline, or existing pump &amp; supply lines will be used. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plant productivity and health, Water Quality Degradation - Excessive sediment in surface waters, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Associated Practices: 533-Pumping Plant, 449- Irrigation Water Management, 430 - Irrigation Pipeline, 433 - Irrigation Flow Measurement, 610 - Salinity &amp; Sodic Soil Management, 434 - Soil Moisture Measurement, 328- Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590 Nutrient Management.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Specialty Crop Microirrigation System	Acre	\$1,813.75
369		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$2,176.50
441 - Irrigation System, 370 Microirrigation	<p>A complete drip irrigation system for potted nursery crops, irrigating a 60' x 200' pad. Water delivery to the plants by surface lines and double spray-pattern stakes. Delivery line spacing is 4' w/ double pots spaced along each delivery line at 3' intervals. Irrigation is for 2010 pots. Area in question is being converted from existing system of overhead irrigation. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Payment includes on-ground mainline and drip tape, fittings, and apurtenances. Pump &amp; supply line is not included in this payment and may be offered through associated practices 533 Pumping plant and 430 Irrigation Pipeline, or existing pump &amp; supply lines will be used. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plant productivity and health, Water Quality Degradation - Excessive sediment in surface waters, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Associated Practices: 533-Pumping Plant, 449- Irrigation Water Management, 430 - Irrigation Pipeline, 433 - Irrigation Flow Measurement, 610 - Salinity &amp; Sodic Soil Management, 434 - Soil Moisture Measurement, 328- Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590 Nutrient Management.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Potted Plant or Nursery Microirrigation System	Square Foot	\$0.03
371		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$0.04
441 - Irrigation System, 372 Microirrigation	<p>An irrigation system for vegetables or other specialty crops, irrigating inside of a high-tunnel poly-house. Water delivery to the plants by surface lines and/or subsurface applicators. Spacing of the plants will vary, w/ delivery lines spaced 60". Area in question is being converted from other means of less efficient irrigation. Payment includes on-ground mainline and drip tape, fittings, and apurtenances. Pump &amp; supply line is not included in this payment and may be offered through associated practices 533 Pumping plant and 430 Irrigation Pipeline, or existing pump &amp; supply lines will be used. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plant productivity and health, Water Quality Degradation - Excessive sediment in surface waters, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Associated Practices: 533-Pumping Plant, 449- Irrigation Water Management, 430 - Irrigation Pipeline, 433 - Irrigation Flow Measurement, 610 - Salinity &amp; Sodic Soil Management, 434 - Soil Moisture Measurement, 328- Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590 Nutrient Management.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Seasonal High Tunnel Micro Irrigation System	Square Foot	\$0.05
373		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$0.07

	A	B	C	D	E	F
374	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	The existing surface irrigation system is converted to a low pressure center pivot. A 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.  Resource concerns include: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion e.g. irrigation induced), Insufficient Water (Inefficient use of irrigation water), Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications).  Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449)	EQUIP-Initiative	Conversion to Center Pivot System	Acre	\$351.50
375			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$421.80
376	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	Center Pivot and Linear Move sprinkler systems are used in large crop fields with fairly regular field borders and flat topography. The scenario involves changing nozzles on center pivot or lateral move irrigation systems to low-pressure systems to improve efficiency of water use and reduce energy use. This scenario is intended for cropland areas where the objective is water conservation. Scenario includes end booms renozzled with low-pressure nozzles.  Resource concerns include: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion e.g. irrigation induced), Insufficient Water (Inefficient use of irrigation water), Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications), Inefficient Energy Use (Equipment and facilities e.g. pumping)  Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449)	EQUIP-Initiative	Retrofit for Efficiency Improvement	Linear Feet	\$3.88
377			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Feet	\$4.65
378	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	Installation of a linear or lateral move sprinkler system with sprinklers on drops with or without drag hoses to improve irrigation efficiency and reduce soil erosion.  Resource concerns include: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion e.g. irrigation induced), Insufficient Water (Inefficient use of irrigation water), Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications), Inefficient Energy Use (Equipment and facilities e.g. pumping)  Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449)  Payment rate is figured per foot of installed hardware length.	EQUIP-Initiative	Linear Move System	Acre	\$828.36
379			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$994.03
380	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	A 1,280 foot wheel line (also called side roll, wheelmove, or lateral-roll) with 7 foot diameter wheels and five inch diameter supply pipeline. A wheel line consists of the mover, lateral pipe, wheels, sprinklers, couplers, and connectors to the mainline supply.  Resource concerns include: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion e.g. irrigation induced), Insufficient Water (Inefficient use of irrigation water), Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications), Inefficient Energy Use (Equipment and facilities e.g. pumping)  Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449)	EQUIP-Initiative	Wheel Line System	Linear Feet	\$8.79
381			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Feet	\$10.55
382	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	A solid set irrigation system.  Resource concerns include: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion e.g. irrigation induced), Insufficient Water (Inefficient use of irrigation water), Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications)  Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449)	EQUIP-Initiative	Solid Set System	Acre	\$1,611.58
383			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,933.90

	A	B	C	D	E	F
384	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	<p>A portable small gun system used to apply irrigation water on small fields.</p> <p>A small traveling gun irrigation system is installed to apply water uniformly and at an acceptable application rate operated under pressure to effectively irrigate less than 5 acres. The irrigation system is installed with all necessary appurtenances.</p> <p>Resource concerns: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion, e.g. overflowing waste storage) and Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from liquid manure)</p> <p>Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449), Conservation Crop Rotation (328), Cover Crop (340), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Utilization (633), Manure Transfer (634)</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Traveling Gun System, < 2" Hose	Each	\$5,696.44
385			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$6,835.73
386	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	<p>A portable big gun system used to apply waste water from animal feeding operations.</p> <p>This traveling big gun unit includes a sprinkler, towable cart, 1000' or more of PE hard hose, a self propelled reel that moves the sprinkler toward the reel during operation. The reel attaches to a mainline with appropriately designed towpath width. The scenario describes an irrigation system that is typical to confined animal feeding operations.</p> <p>Resource concerns: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion, e.g. overflowing waste storage) and Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from liquid manure)</p> <p>Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449), Conservation Crop Rotation (328), Cover Crop (340), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Utilization (633), Manure Transfer (634)</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Traveling Gun System, 2" to 3" Hose	Each	\$15,417.22
387			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$18,500.67
388	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	<p>A portable big gun system used to apply waste water from animal feeding operations.</p> <p>This traveling big gun unit includes a sprinkler, towable cart, 1200' or more of PE hard hose, a self propelled reel that moves the sprinkler toward the reel during operation. The reel attaches to a mainline with appropriately designed towpath width. The scenario describes an irrigation system that is typical to confined animal feeding operations.</p> <p>Resource concerns: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion, e.g. overflowing waste storage) and Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from liquid manure)</p> <p>Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449), Conservation Crop Rotation (328), Cover Crop (340), Nutrient Management (590), Waste Utilization (633), Manure Transfer (634)</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Traveling Gun System, > 3" Hose	Each	\$29,164.80
389			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$34,997.76
390	442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler	<p>A portable irrigation system consisting of Polyethylene (PE) pipe and pods that have attached sprinklers. This scenario addresses installation of all pod style irrigation sprinkler systems.</p> <p>Resource concerns include: Soil Erosion (Concentrated flow erosion e.g. irrigation induced), Insufficient Water (Inefficient use of irrigation water), Water Quality Degradation (Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, Excessive salts in surface and ground waters, Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications)</p> <p>Associated Practices: Irrigation Pipeline (430), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation Water Management (449)</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Pod System	Each	\$165.70
391			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$198.84

	A	B	C	D	E	F
392 393	449 - Irrigation Water Management	<p>Implementation of a water management plan for producers using a checkbook method (crop grown, soil moisture conditions prior to irrigation, dates of irrigation start and stop, depths of irrigation applied, duration of irrigations, and amount of rainfall). Payment applies to irrigation water management on a row crop operation.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water Supply-Inefficient use of irrigation water; Degraded Plant Condition-Undesirable plant productivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use-Equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Associated Practices: 442-Irrigation System Sprinkler, 443-Irrigation System Surface and Subsurface, 433-Irrigation Water Measurement, 434-Soil Moisture Measurement, 433- Irrigation Flow Measurement.</p>	EQIP-Initiative EQIP-Initiative-HU	IWM for row crops	Acre Acre	\$8.11 \$9.73
394 395	449 - Irrigation Water Management	<p>Implementation of a water management plan for producers using a checkbook method (crop grown, soil moisture conditions prior to irrigation, dates of irrigation start and stop, depths of irrigation applied, duration of irrigations, and amount of rainfall). Payment applies to irrigation water management on a specialty crop operation, or an operation utilizing microirrigation.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water Supply-Inefficient use of irrigation water; Degraded Plant Condition-Undesirable plant productivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use-Equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Associated Practices: 441-Irrigation System Microirrigation, 433-Irrigation Water Measurement, 434-Soil Moisture Measurement, 433- Irrigation Flow Measurement.</p>	EQIP-Initiative EQIP-Initiative-HU	IWM for microirrigation systems and specialty crops	Acre Acre	\$37.20 \$44.64
396 397	449 - Irrigation Water Management	<p>This practice includes the installation of soil moisture sensors such as tensiometers, gypsum blocks, capacitance sensors etc, that are installed and read to determine point in time soil moisture by depth; and the labor of using the equipment for the first year. The installation includes the purchase of soil moisture meters and sensors, installation equipment, and labor to install and utilize sensors and readings in making IWM decisions during first year. Typical Scenario involves installation of resistance sensor blocks in a 80 acre field of irrigated cropland. Producer periodically monitors soil moisture sensors during the growing season. Meters used to read sensors may be portable.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plant productivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Associated Practices: 449- Irrigation Water Management, 587-Structure for water Control, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590-Nutrient Management.</p>	EQIP-Initiative EQIP-Initiative-HU	Soil Moisture Sensors	Each Each	\$940.46 \$1,128.56
398 399	449 - Irrigation Water Management	<p>This practice includes the installation of electrical soil moisture sensors such as capacitance or resistance sensors that are monitored to determine soil moisture. The installation includes the purchase of soil moisture sensors, installation equipment (probe or auger), and a data logger to log continuous soil moisture data that can be downloaded to a personal computer and associated graphing software. Scenario also includes the labor associated with using the equipment for the first year. Typical Scenario involves installation of resistance sensor blocks in a 120 acre field of sprinkler irrigated cropland. Producer periodically monitors soil moisture sensors during the growing season.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Insufficient Water - Inefficient use of irrigation water, and Degraded Plant Condition - Undesirable plant productivity and health, and Inefficient Energy Use - Equipment and facilities.</p> <p>Associated Practices: 449- Irrigation Water Management, 587-Structure for water Control, 328-Conservation Crop Rotation, and 590-Nutrient Management.</p>	EQIP-Initiative EQIP-Initiative-HU	Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Recorder	Each Each	\$1,240.84 \$1,489.01

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		Reshaping of the surface of land to be irrigated to planned grades to permit uniform and efficient application of irrigation water to the leveled land. The field is leveled such that it is uniform and drains to a specifically targeted part of the field. Resource Concern: Excess/Insufficient - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water Associated Conservation Practices: 449 - Irrigation Water Management				
400	464 - Irrigation Land Leveling		EQIP-Initiative	Irrigation Land Leveling	Acre	\$191.32
401			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$229.58
		Install 300' long by 15' wide by 1.5' deep trapezoidal or parabolic shaped waterway lined with Turf Reinforced Matting (TRM). 1/2 the channel is excavated. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. TRM is installed over 100% of the width of the waterway to prevent scour and aid in waterway establishment. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, and furnishing and installing TRM. Lined waterway width is measured from top of bank to top of bank.				
402	468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet		EQIP-Initiative	Turf Reinforced Matting	Square Feet	\$0.98
403			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Feet	\$1.18
		Install 300' long by 15' wide by 1.5' deep trapezoidal or parabolic shaped waterway lined with riprap. Half (1/2) the channel is excavated, before excavation for riprap. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. Riprap is installed over 100% of the width of the waterway to prevent scour. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, geotextile underlayment and installing 9" Rock Riprap. Lined waterway width is measured from top of bank to top of bank.				
404	468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet		EQIP-Initiative	Rock Lined - 12"	Square Feet	\$2.23
405			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Feet	\$2.68
		Install 300' long by 15' wide by 1.5' deep trapezoidal or parabolic shaped waterway lined with riprap. Half (1/2) the channel is excavated, before excavation for riprap. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. Riprap is installed over 100% of the width of the waterway to prevent scour. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, geotextile underlayment and installing 18" Rock Riprap. Lined waterway width is measured from top of bank to top of bank.				
406	468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet		EQIP-Initiative	Rock Lined - 24"	Square Feet	\$4.96
407			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Feet	\$5.95
		Excluding animals from an area in order to address identified resource concerns. This is for facilitating exclusion of animals to protect or enhance natural resource values. Control will be by temporary electric fencing. Payment is authorized when a major physical barrier is constructed using EQIP funds (where none exists) and maintained to exclude livestock, thereby protecting sensitive areas &/or woodlands, ONLY IF livestock currently have access to the area to be excluded at the time of EQIP application. Payment is based on the number of acres protected from livestock. See the Access Control conservation practice standard.				
408	472 - Access Control		EQIP-Initiative	Animal exclusion from sensitive areas	Acre	\$29.82
409			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$35.78
		Application of straw mulch or other other state approved natural material to reduce erosion and facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover. Mulch provides a minimum of 70% ground coverage on a disturbed site around a newly constructed structural practice and is generally used with critical area planting.				
410	484 - Mulching		EQIP-Initiative	Natural Material - Vegetation Establishment	Acre	\$221.75
411			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$266.10
		Application of straw mulch or other other state approved natural material (such as wood chips, compost, or hay) to reduce erosion, moderate soil temperature and suppress weeds. Typically used to provide partial coverage (either in-row or between rows) to suppress weeds competing with tree/shrub plantings, irrigated orchards or vineyards, or annual and perennial specialty crops. Mulches applied around growing plants or prior to weed seedling development shall have 100 % ground cover. Thickness of the mulch shall be adequate to prevent emergence of targeted weeds. Payment based on total acres mulched, assuming 3-5 ft. swatch and 10-12 ft. row spacing.				
412	484 - Mulching		EQIP-Initiative	Natural Material - Weed Control	Acre	\$298.12
413			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$357.74

	A	B	C	D	E	F
414	484 - Mulching	Installation of erosion control blanket on critical areas with steep slopes, grassed waterways or diversions.. Blanket is typically made of coconut coir, wood fiber, or straw and is typically covered on both sides with polypropylene netting. Used to help control erosion and establish vegetative cover on a disturbed site around a newly constructed structural practices and is generally used with critical area planting.	EQUIP-Initiative	Erosion Control Blanket - Vegetation Establishment	Acre	\$5,939.04
415			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$7,126.85
416	484 - Mulching	Installation of geotextile, biodegradable plastic, polyethylene plastic, or other state approved synthetic mulch to conserve soil moisture, moderate soil temperature, suppress weed growth and provide erosion control. Typically used in-row with tree/shrub plantings, irrigated orchards or vineyards, or annual and perennial specialty crops. Payment based on actual area covered by mulching material.	EQUIP-Initiative	Synthetic Material - Weed Control	Acre	\$8,203.80
417			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$9,844.56
418	484 - Mulching	Weed barrier fabric or other suitable natural or synthetic mulch is installed with a new tree and shrub planting where trees. Planting material may not be planted in rows, thus requiring each tree or shrub to be treated individually. Typically used to prevent weed competition during the installation of conservation practices. Rate is per tree/shrub and assumes 1 square yard of weed barrier fabric and 5 staples/tree. Typical scenario is an installation of 100 native trees and shrubs to enhance wildlife habitat.	EQUIP-Initiative	Tree and Shrub - Weed Control	Each	\$1.70
419			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$2.03
420	484 - Mulching	Installation of erosion control blanket on critical areas with steep slopes, grassed waterways or diversions. Blanket is typically made of straw fiber and is typically covered on both sides with biodegradable netting (Leno woven on top net). Used to help control erosion and establish vegetative cover on a disturbed site around a newly constructed structural practices, while preventing entanglement or entrapment of an endangered snake species. Installation of an ECB with this type of netting is more labor intensive than traditional blankets. This practice is typically used with critical area planting.	EQUIP-Initiative	Erosion Control Blanket for Endangered Species - Vegetation Establishment	Acre	\$7,590.66
421			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$9,108.79
422	511 - Forage Harvest Management	Improved cultural practices and recordkeeping result in better forage quality and better livestock performance.	EQUIP-Initiative	Improved Forage Quality	Acre	\$10.69
423			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$12.83
424	512 - Forage and Biomass Planting	Interseed legumes and/or forbs into an existing grass stand for the purpose of increasing plant diversity, soil quality and fertility, and plant health and enhancing the quality of forage. Scenario is appropriate for conventional production. Payment includes seed, seeding and fertility for interseeding establishment.	EQUIP-Initiative	Interseeding Legumes and/or forbs	Acre	\$119.26
425			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$143.11
426	512 - Forage and Biomass Planting	Interseed legumes and/or forbs into an existing grass stand for the purpose of increasing plant diversity, soil quality and fertility, and plant health and enhancing the quality of forage. Scenario is appropriate for organic production. Payment includes seed, seeding and fertility for interseeding establishment.	EQUIP-Initiative	Interseed Legumes and/or forbs Organic	Acre	\$142.52
427			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$171.03
428	512 - Forage and Biomass Planting	Establishing a new stand or renovating a poor stand to introduced grass, or grass with legumes and/or forbs to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Scenario is appropriate for conventional production. Payment includes site preparation, seed, seeding fertilizer, lime, and foregone income for loss of production during establishment/renovation	EQUIP-Initiative	Introduced Grass Establishment or Renovation	Acre	\$170.25
429			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$204.30

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430	512 - Forage and Biomass Planting	Establishing a new stand or renovating a poor stand to introduced grass, or grass with legumes and/or forbs to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Scenario is appropriate for organic production. Payment includes site preparation, seed, seeding fertilizer, lime, and foregone income for loss of production during establishment/renovation	EQIP-Initiative	Introduced Grass Establishment or Renovation Organic	Acre	\$210.41
431			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$252.49
432	512 - Forage and Biomass Planting	Establishing a new stand or renovating a poor stand to native grass, or grass with legumes and/orforbs to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Scenario is appropriate for conventional production on sites where fertility for establishment is adequate or it is determined that lime is all that is needed to enhance available nutrients. Payment includes site preparation, seed, seeding, lime, and foregone income for loss of production during establishment/renovation	EQIP-Initiative	Native Grass Establishment or Renovation - no fertility	Acre	\$257.26
433			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$308.71
434	512 - Forage and Biomass Planting	Establishing a new stand or renovating a poor stand to native grass, or grass with legumes and/orforbs to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Scenario is appropriate for organic production on sites where fertility for establishment is adequate or it is determined that lime is all that is needed to enhance available nutrients. Payment includes site preparation, seed, seeding, lime and foregone income for loss of production during establishment/renovation	EQIP-Initiative	Native Grass Establishment or Renovation - no fertility Organic	Acre	\$257.59
435			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$309.11
436	512 - Forage and Biomass Planting	Renovation of an existing stand of endophyte infected rescue to non-endophyte grasses (stand may be renovated to either an introduced or native stand) using the spray - smother - spray technique (spray existing grass before heading in early spring, plant a smother crop, spray smother crop in the fall, plant new grass stand into the stubble). Payment includes chemical operations, smother crop establishment and termination, and seeding of new renovated grass stand, including fertilizer and lime needed for a successful establishment.	EQIP-Initiative	Endophyte Infected Fescue Renovation	Acre	\$218.64
437			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$262.36
438	516 - Pipeline	An above ground plastic pipeline is installed to convey water from a water source to point of use for temporary watering. Payment incorporates pipe and quick connect coupler and fittings. The pipeline is installed as a facilitating practice for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. The pipeline is to be protected from UV radiation damage, as well as damage from vehicles, animals, people, and fire. The landowner is responsible for repair or replacement of the pipeline as necessary under O&M during the specified life span of the practice. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Above Ground Pipeline	Linear Foot	\$0.90
439			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$1.08

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440	516 - Pipeline	A 1½ inch diameter, Schedule 40 PVC plastic pipeline for stockwatering, 3365 ft long is installed for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. Payment includes couplers and fittings. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Trenched, < 2" Plastic	Linear Foot	\$1.46
441			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$1.75
442	516 - Pipeline	A 2½ inch diameter, Schedule 40 PVC plastic pipeline for stockwatering, 2500 ft long is installed for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. Payment incorporates couplers and fittings. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Trenched, 2" - 3" Plastic	Linear Foot	\$2.10
443			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$2.52
444	516 - Pipeline	The typical installation consists of installing 60 feet of a 2.5 inch, Schedule 40 PVC plastic pipe with a 4 inch outer casing under a roadbed. Pipeline boring includes all pipe under roadbed and labor and equipment involved during installation of pipe. The pipeline is installed as a facilitating practice for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. Payment incorporates couplers and fittings. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Cased Pipeline with Boring	Linear Foot	\$52.17
445			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$62.61
446	516 - Pipeline	800 feet of 1 1/2", Schedule 40 PVC plastic pipeline, installed in pastureland as part of a livestock water delivery system. The pipeline is installed as a facilitating practice for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Backhoe, Nonbedded, < 2"	Linear Foot	\$1.62
447			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$1.94
448	516 - Pipeline	800 feet of 1 1/2", Schedule 40 PVC plastic pipeline is installed in gravel bedding by backhoe in pastureland as part of a livestock water delivery system. The pipeline is installed as a facilitating practice for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Backhoe, Bedded, < 2"	Linear Foot	\$2.33
449			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$2.80

	A	B	C	D	E	F
450	516 - Pipeline	800 feet of 2 1/2", Schedule 40 PVC plastic pipeline, installed in pastureland as part of a livestock water delivery system. The pipeline is installed as a facilitating practice for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. Payment incorporates couplers and fittings. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Backhoe, Nonbedded, 2" - 3'	Linear Foot	\$2.26
451			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$2.71
452	516 - Pipeline	800 feet of 2 1/2", Schedule 40 PVC plastic pipeline is installed in gravel bedding by backhoe in pastureland as part of a livestock water delivery system. The pipeline is installed as a facilitating practice for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. Payment incorporates couplers and fittings. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Backhoe, Bedded, 2" - 3"	Linear Foot	\$2.97
453			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$3.57
454	516 - Pipeline	A delivery pipe (typically 4" diameter, Schedule 40 PVC Plastic) from a spring development to a watering facility, or from water source to watering facility for gravity flow systems. The pipeline is installed as a facilitating practice for supplying water in a managed grazing system, to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, improve health and vigor of key forage plant species and improve or maintain animal health. Payment incorporates couplers and fittings. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices include Fencing (382), Prescribed Grazing (528), Animal Trails and Walkways (575), Access Control (472), Pumping Plant (533), Water Well (642), Heavy Use Area (561) and Watering Facility (614).	EQIP-Initiative	Buried Large Diameter	Linear Foot	\$4.20
455			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$5.04
456	528 - Prescribed Grazing	Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping. Livestock graze each pasture for more than seven (7) days in rotation and adequate rest is provided for the forages.	EQIP-Initiative	Low Intensity or > 7 Day Rotation Frequency	Acre	\$20.18
457			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$24.21
458	528 - Prescribed Grazing	Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping. Livestock graze each pasture from three (3) to seven (7) days in rotation. Rotation is based on monitoring livestock demand and supply.	EQIP-Initiative	Medium Intensity 7-3 Days Rotation Frequency	Acre	\$33.52
459			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$40.22
460	528 - Prescribed Grazing	Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping. Livestock graze each pasture/paddock from no more than three (3) days in rotation. Rotation is based on monitoring livestock demand and supply.	EQIP-Initiative	High Intensity <3 Day Rotation Frequency	Acre	\$49.84
461			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$59.80

	A	B	C	D	E	F
462	528 - Prescribed Grazing	Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping. Livestock graze each pature/paddock from no more than three (3) days in rotation. Includes utilization of management techniques such as strockpiling/stripgrazing to assist in extending the grazing season and improve animal demand and supply efficiency and improvement of soil health by maintaining and/or improving ideal cover, plant diversity, organic matter and soil temperatures favorable for sustained microbial life.	EQIP-Initiative	Enhanced - Soil Quality	Acre	\$56.79
463			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$68.14
464	528 - Prescribed Grazing	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.	EQIP-Initiative	High Density Grazing	Acre	\$62.39
465			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$74.87
466	528 - Prescribed Grazing	Defer grazing of the pasture for a minimum of 90 days to manage for any of the following purposes: invasive weed control; improve the health of the forage plants; or provide cover for wildlife species. Keep records of dates out and monitor to determine when desired objectives of deferment are met. Does not include the purpose of deferment for the establishment of forages.	EQIP-Initiative	Deferment for Wildlife	Acre	\$40.37
467			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$48.45
468	528 - Prescribed Grazing	Defer the pasture for 210 days and up to a growing season to manage for invasive weeds when necessary, to improve the health of the plants and/or provide nesting habitat for wildlife species. Keep records of dates out and monitor to determine when desired objectives of deferment are met. Does not include the purpose of deferment for the establishment of forages.	EQIP-Initiative	Long Term Deferment	Acre	\$54.82
469			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$65.78
470	554 - Drainage Water Management	Typical systems consist of a 50 acre field with existing drainage tile lines and 5 installed water control structures. The operator goes to the field in order to adjust water control structures (riser boards). While on site the date and adjustment information is recorded/logged. The number of yearly adjustments is based on 6 trips to a field 5 miles from headquarters. The field time to make and record each adjustment is 0.5 hours per structure (including travel time). The typical field will contain 5 water control structures.Scenario includes the cost of participant attending a workshop to gain knowledge about implementing the practice. Participant has to attend at least one training seminar or workshop. Associated Practices: 329:Residue Management - No Till/Strip Till; 606-Subsurface Drain; 607-Surface Drain, Field Ditch; 608-Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587-Structure for Water Control; 590-Nutrient Management.	EQIP-Initiative	Drainage Water Management with Training	Each	\$123.93
471			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$148.72
472	554 - Drainage Water Management	Typical systems consist of a 50 acre field with existing drainage tile lines and 5 installed water control structures. The operator goes to the field in order to adjust water control structures (riser boards). While on site the date and adjustment information is recorded/logged. The number of yearly adjustments is based on 6 trips to a field 5 miles from headquarters. The field time to make and record each adjustment is 0.5 hours per structure (including travel time). The typical field will contain 5 water control structures. Participant has to attend at least one training seminar or workshop. Associated Practices: 329:Residue Management - No Till/Strip Till; 606-Subsurface Drain; 607-Surface Drain, Field Ditch; 608-Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587-Structure for Water Control; 590-Nutrient Management.	EQIP-Initiative	Drainage Water Management without Training	Each	\$66.53
473			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$79.84

	A	B	C	D	E	F
474	558 - Roof Runoff Structure	<p>A gutter-downspout system for the side of a 30'x70' livestock confinement building, to exclude clean water from the loafing area adjacent to the building. Roof area served by the 70' long gutter is 1,050 square feet. The gutter is a 5" K-type, with two 12' downspouts to convey the roof runoff to ground level. Underground outlets (CPS 620) are then utilized to safely outlet the water from the downspouts. Facilitates waste management and protects environment by minimizing clean water additions to waste systems and addresses water quality concerns.</p> <p>Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Composting Facility (317), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Underground Outlet (620), and/or Diversion (362) to capture flow from downspouts and route away from contaminated areas as needed.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	RoofGutter_Small	Linear Foot	\$6.63
475			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$7.96
476	558 - Roof Runoff Structure	<p>A gutter-downspout system for the side of a 140'x220' livestock confinement building, to exclude clean water from the loafing area adjacent to the building. Roof area served by the 140' long gutter is 4,900 square feet. The gutter is a 7" K-type, with two 12' downspouts to convey the roof runoff to ground level. Underground outlets (CPS 620) are then utilized to safely outlet the water from the downspouts. Facilitates waste management and protects environment by minimizing clean water additions to waste systems and addresses water quality concerns.</p> <p>Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Composting Facility (317), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Underground Outlet (620), and/or Diversion (362) to capture flow from downspouts and route away from contaminated areas as needed.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	RoofGutter_Med	Linear Foot	\$19.68
477			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$23.61
478	558 - Roof Runoff Structure	<p>A gutter-downspout system for the side of a 160'x220' livestock confinement building, to exclude clean water from the loafing area adjacent to the building. Roof area served by the 220' long gutter is 17,600 square feet. The gutter is 11", with two 12' downspouts to convey the roof runoff to ground level. Underground outlets (CPS 620) are then utilized to safely outlet the water from the downspouts. Facilitates waste management and protects environment by minimizing clean water additions to waste systems and addresses water quality concerns.</p> <p>Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Composting Facility (317), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Underground Outlet (620), and/or Diversion (362) to capture flow from downspouts and route away from contaminated areas as needed.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	RoofGutter_Large	Linear Foot	\$18.86
479			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$22.63
480	558 - Roof Runoff Structure	<p>An aggregate-filled infiltration trench lined with geotextile, 3 ft wide by 2 ft deep, is placed on each side of a 40' x 100' hoop structure storing feedstock at the headquarters site of a confined livestock operation, to exclude roof runoff from contaminated lot surfaces. Facilitates waste management and protects environment by minimizing clean water additions to waste systems and addresses water quality concerns. This scenario is to be used where environmental/design considerations, for example – snow loads, or a building without proper structural support needed for gutters- dictate the use of the trench drain. May be used to prevent roof runoff from causing erosion or ponding of water adjacent to a seasonal high tunnel, benefiting water quality, water quantity, and soil erosion. In situations where the roof runoff will not properly infiltrate the soil, a subsurface drain system will be installed using 606 - Subsurface Drain.</p> <p>Associated practices include Waste Storage Facility (313), Composting Facility (317), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Seasonal High Tunnel (798), Subsurface Drain (606), and Diversion (362).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	RockTrenchDrain	Linear Feet	\$6.82
481			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Feet	\$8.18

	A	B	C	D	E	F
482	560 - Access Road	Newly Constructed gravel road with min. 6 inch thick compacted gravel surface in relatively level ground in wet areas. A properly constructed, well defined access road will address resource concerns related with compaction, emissions of fugitive dust, and excessive sediment in surface water. It also improves the plant productivity, vigor and health and substantially reduces the chance of wild fire hazards. Short term air quality deterioration may result if proper dust control measures are not implemented during the practice installation. Costs include excavation, shaping, grading, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice.	EQIP-Initiative	New 6" gravel road in wet, level terrain	Linear Foot	\$7.95
483			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$9.54
484	560 - Access Road	Newly Constructed gravel road with min. 6 inch thick compacted gravel surface in relatively level ground in dry areas. A properly constructed, well defined access road will address resource concerns related with compaction, emissions of fugitive dust, and excessive sediment in surface water. It also improves the plant productivity, vigor and health and substantially reduces the chance of wild fire hazards. Short term air quality deterioration may result if proper dust control measures are not implemented during the practice installation. Costs include excavation, shaping, grading, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice.	EQIP-Initiative	New 6" gravel road in dry, level terrain	Foot	\$5.84
485			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$7.01
486	560 - Access Road	Newly Constructed 10 foot wide gravel road with min. 8 inch thick compacted gravel surface in relatively level ground in wet areas. A properly constructed, well defined access road will address resource concerns related with compaction, emissions of fugitive dust, and excessive sediment in surface water. It also improves the plant productivity, vigor and health and substantially reduces the chance of wild fire hazards. Short term air quality deterioration may result if proper dust control measures are not implemented during the practice installation. Costs include excavation, shaping, grading, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice.	EQIP-Initiative	New 8" x 10 Ft gravel road in wet, level terrain	Foot	\$9.09
487			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$10.91
488	560 - Access Road	Newly Constructed 12 foot wide gravel road with min. 8 inch thick compacted gravel surface in relatively level ground in wet areas. A properly constructed, well defined access road will address resource concerns related with compaction, emissions of fugitive dust, and excessive sediment in surface water. It also improves the plant productivity, vigor and health and substantially reduces the chance of wild fire hazards. Short term air quality deterioration may result if proper dust control measures are not implemented during the practice installation. Costs include excavation, shaping, grading, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice.	EQIP-Initiative	New 8" x 12 Ft gravel road in wet, level terrain	Foot	\$10.61
489			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$12.73
490	560 - Access Road	Newly Constructed 15 foot wide gravel road with min. 8 inch thick compacted gravel surface in relatively level ground in wet areas. A properly constructed, well defined access road will address resource concerns related with compaction, emissions of fugitive dust, and excessive sediment in surface water. It also improves the plant productivity, vigor and health and substantially reduces the chance of wild fire hazards. Short term air quality deterioration may result if proper dust control measures are not implemented during the practice installation. Costs include excavation, shaping, grading, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice.	EQIP-Initiative	New 8" x 15 Ft gravel road in wet, level terrain	Foot	\$13.07
491			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$15.68
492	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection	The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by livestock by installing a concrete surface to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, air quality, and livestock health. Typical size is 3,900 square feet. The base consists of 4" of gravel. The concrete is a reinforced slab on grade with a thickness of 5". Payment incorporates site preparation through grading and shaping, concrete pad and gravel. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems.	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete HUA	Square Foot	\$3.04
493			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$3.65

	A	B	C	D	E	F
494	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection	The stabilization of an area frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by installing a gravel surface with geocells to reduce soil erosion and improve livestock health. Typical size is 3900 square feet. 4" of gravel is placed into a 4" geocell "matting material" and surfaced with a 3" layer of fines. Payment incorporates site preparation through grading and shaping, gravel (7" depth total with gravel and fines) and geoweb "matting material". An additional 8 hours of general labor is added to put the geocells in place. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems.	EQIP-Initiative	Geocell and Gravel HUA	Square Foot	\$1.61
495			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$1.93
496	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection	The stabilized area is surfaced with approximately 630 square feet of Fly Ash on approximately 70 square yards of geotextile fabric foundation material for surfacing areas around facilities that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles and will address soil erosion and water quality degradation. All needed roads must use Access Road (560). Any needed treatment of stream crossings must use Stream Crossing (578). Any needed vegetation of disturbed areas must use Critical Area Planting (342). Provisions to collect, store, utilize, and or treat contaminated runoff must use Sediment Basin (350), Waste Storage Facility (313), or Waste Treatment (629) as appropriate. To reduce the potential for air quality problems from particulate matter associated with heavy use areas, consider the use of Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380) or Herbaceous Wind Barriers (603).	EQIP-Initiative	Fly Ash on Geotextile	Square Foot	\$1.24
497			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$1.48
498	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection	The stabilized area is surfaced with approximately 630 square feet of bituminous concrete pavement on 8 cubic yards of aggregate gravel material for surfacing areas around facilities that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles and will address soil erosion and water quality degradation. All needed roads must use Access Road (560). Any needed treatment of stream crossings must use Stream Crossing (578). Any needed vegetation of disturbed areas must use Critical Area Planting (342). Provisions to collect, store, utilize, and or treat contaminated runoff must use Sediment Basin (350), Waste Storage Facility (313), or Waste Treatment (629) as appropriate. To reduce the potential for air quality problems from particulate matter associated with heavy use areas, consider the use of Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380) or Herbaceous Wind Barriers (603).	EQIP-Initiative	Bituminous Concrete Pavement	Square Foot	\$1.81
499			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$2.17
500	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection	The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by pastured livestock during winter feeding. 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, will be installed to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, air quality, and livestock health. Typical total size is 4,324 square feet. There is a 2,624 square feet of unreinforced slab on grade concrete, which is 5" thick. This concrete is placed over a 3" base of gravel. Curbing consists of 36 cubic yards of reinforced, formed concrete added to allow for capturing of animal waste. Approximately 1,700 square feet of gravel 8" thick placed over light geotextile fabric surrounds three sides of the concrete pad. Payment incorporates site preparation through grading and shaping, concrete pad and curbing and gravel. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems.	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete HUA with Curbing	Square Foot	\$3.98
501			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$4.78
502	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection	A 14 ft wide ramp for livestock access to surface water is constructed by excavating a 6:1 approach on the bank of the stream or pond. Average bank height is 4.6 feet. Thirty-nine cubic yards of earth will be excavated to create a reasonable slope to the surface water. Twenty-five cubic yards of gravel are placed over 68 square yards of geotextile fabric installed to create the travel surface on the ramp and a level section of 10 feet at the base. Earthwork includes construction of a low (2') berm 30 ft long above the approach to divert runoff water from the ramp area. An additional 8 hours of labor is added to construct the berm. The access ramp stabilizes stream banks used for livestock water, reduces soil erosion, and improves water quality and livestock health. Scenario includes earthwork, aggregate and geotextile fabric. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems.	EQIP-Initiative	Access Ramp	Square Foot	\$1.64
503			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$1.97
504	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection	The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by livestock by installing a gravel surface to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, air quality, and livestock health. Typical size is 3,900 square feet. Gravel, 8" deep, is placed over light geotextile fabric and surfaced with a 3" layer of fines. Payment incorporates site preparation through grading and shaping, gravel and layer of fines and light geotextile fabric. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems.	EQIP-Initiative	Gravel with Geotextile, 8" Thickness	Square Foot	\$1.06
505			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$1.27

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by livestock by installing a gravel surface to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, air quality, and livestock health. Typical size is 3,900 square feet. Gravel, 8" deep, is surfaced with a 3" layer of fines. Payment incorporates site preparation through grading and shaping, gravel and layer of fines. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems.				
506	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection		EQIP-Initiative	Gravel without Geotextile, 8" Thickness	Square Foot	\$0.87
507			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$1.05
		The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by livestock by installing a gravel surface to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, air quality, and livestock health. Typical size is 3,900 square feet. Gravel, 5" deep, is placed over light geotextile fabric and surfaced with a 2" layer of fines. Payment incorporates site preparation through grading and shaping, gravel and layer of fines and light geotextile fabric. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems.				
508	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection		EQIP-Initiative	Gravel with Geotextile, 5" Thickness	Square Foot	\$0.82
509			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$0.99
		The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by livestock by installing a gravel surface to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, air quality, and livestock health. Typical size is 3,900 square feet. Gravel, 5" deep, is surfaced with a 2" layer of fines. Payment incorporates site preparation through grading and shaping, gravel and layer of fines. Cost data is applicable to organic and conventional agricultural production systems.				
510	561 - Heavy Use Area Protection		EQIP-Initiative	Gravel without Geotextile, 5" Thickness	Square Foot	\$0.64
511			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$0.76
		Develop a water source from a natural spring or seep to provide water for livestock and/or wildlife needs. This scenario includes excavating and exposing the water source at the spring/seep (typically on a hillside) and installing a water collection structure. Payment includes excavation and labor to expose the spring, concrete for collection box, lid and gravel backfill. Resource Concern: Livestock production limitation - Inadequate livestock water. Associated Practices: 516-Livestock Pipeline; 614-Watering Facility; 533 Pumping Plant				
512	574 - Spring Development		EQIP-Initiative	Collection Structure	Each	\$844.90
513			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,013.88
		Develop a water source from a natural spring or seep to provide water for livestock and/or wildlife needs. This scenario includes excavating and exposing the water source at the spring/seep (typically on a hillside) and installing a horizontal water collection system. The collection system is commonly composed of perforated drainage pipe placed in an excavated collection trench that runs across the slope, and is piped directly to watering facilities (implemented through associated practice 614). Resource Concern: Livestock production limitation - Inadequate livestock water. Associated Practices: 516-Livestock Pipeline; 614-Watering Facility				
514	574 - Spring Development		EQIP-Initiative	Horizontal Collection Pipe	Foot	\$14.09
515			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$16.91

	A	B	C	D	E	F
516	574 - Spring Development	Develop a water source from a natural spring or seep to provide water for livestock and/or wildlife needs. This scenario includes excavating and exposing the water source at the spring/seep (typically on a hillside) and installing a horizontal water collection system and a water storage structure. The collection system is commonly composed of perforated 4 inch diameter drainage pipe placed in an excavated collection trench that runs across the slope into the collection box. Resource Concern: Livestock production limitation - Inadequate livestock water. Associated Practices: 516-Livestock Pipeline; 614-Watering Facility; 533 Pumping Plant	EQIP-Initiative	Horizontal Pipe with Collection Box	Each	\$2,351.63
517			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$2,821.95
518	574 - Spring Development	Develop a water source from a natural spring or seep to provide water for livestock and/or wildlife needs. Typically installed at the point source of a spring and provides for collection and storage of water. Payment includes the vertical excavation of the spring source, placement of vertical collection pipe and gravel around the pipe. Resource Concern: Livestock production limitation - Inadequate livestock water. Associated Practices: 516-Livestock Pipeline; 614-Watering Facility; 533 Pumping Plant	EQIP-Initiative	Vertical Collection & Storage Pipe	Each	\$1,366.47
519			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,639.76
520	575 - Animal Trail or Walkway	The typical trail or walkway is an 8 foot wide by 300 foot long lane. Includes all excavation, grading and shaping necessary to provide a smooth permanent travel surface for livestock. No surface materials or vegetative establishment is included in the Animal Trails and Walkways practice. Associated practices include Critical Area Planting (342), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Stream Crossing (578), Diversion (362), and Fencing (382). Access Road (560) should be used by vehicles or equipment for purposes other than management and maintenance of the animal trails or walkways.	EQIP-Initiative	Linear Ft of Trail or Walkway	Foot	\$0.87
521			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$1.04
522	578 - Stream Crossing	Stream flow is not impeded and a stable base exists for equipment, people and/or animals to cross. Associated practices could be (342) Critical Area Planting, (560) Access Road, (575) Animal Trails and Walkways, (566) Recreational Trails and Walkways, (500) Obstruction Removal, or (584) Channel Stabilization.	EQIP-Initiative	Gravel Crossing Small < 100 Sq ft	Square Foot	\$2.99
523			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$3.59
524	578 - Stream Crossing	Stream flow is not impeded and a stable base exists for equipment, people and/or animals to cross. Associated practices could be (342) Critical Area Planting, (560) Access Road, (575) Animal Trails and Walkways, (566) Recreational Trails and Walkways, (500) Obstruction Removal, or (584) Channel Stabilization.	EQIP-Initiative	Gravel Crossing Medium 100-300 Sq ft	Square Foot	\$1.82
525			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$2.19
526	578 - Stream Crossing	Stream flow is not impeded and a stable base exists for equipment, people and/or animals to cross. Associated practices could be (342) Critical Area Planting, (560) Access Road, (575) Animal Trails and Walkways, (566) Recreational Trails and Walkways, (500) Obstruction Removal, or (584) Channel Stabilization.	EQIP-Initiative	Gravel Crossing Large >300 sq ft	Square Foot	\$1.23
527			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$1.47
528	578 - Stream Crossing	Stream flow is not impeded and a stable base exists for equipment, people and/or animals to cross. Associated practices could be (342) Critical Area Planting, (560) Access Road, (575) Animal Trails and Walkways, (566) Recreational Trails and Walkways, (500) Obstruction Removal, or (584) Channel Stabilization.	EQIP-Initiative	Rip Rap Crossing	Square Foot	\$2.26
529			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$2.71

	A	B	C	D	E	F
530	578 - Stream Crossing	Stream flow is not impeded and a stable base exists for equipment, people and/or animals to cross. Associated practices could be (342) Critical Area Planting, (560) Access Road, (575) Animal Trails and Walkways, (566) Recreational Trails and Walkways, (500) Obstruction Removal, or (584) Channel Stabilization.	EQIP-Initiative	Concrete Crossing	Square Foot	\$4.77
531			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$5.73
532	578 - Stream Crossing	Access road and waterflow are able to cross each other in a stable manner. Stream flow is not impeded and a stable base exists for equipment, people and/or animals to cross. Associated practices could be (342) Critical Area Planting, (560) Access Road, (575) Animal Trails and Walkways, (566) Recreational Trails and Walkways, (500) Obstruction Removal, or (584) Channel Stabilization.	EQIP-Initiative	Culvert Installation	Inch-Foot	\$4.11
533			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Inch-Foot	\$4.93
534	578 - Stream Crossing	Repair of a stream crossing damaged as a result of a natural catastrophe. The repair may include the installation of lost or displaced rock riprap or the re-installation of a pipe culvert that has been lost or suffered excessive erosion of the associated earthen embankment. Access road and waterflow are able to cross each other in a stable manner. Stream flow is not impeded and a stable base exists for equipment, people and/or animals to cross. Associated practices could be (342) Critical Area Planting, (560) Access Road, (575) Animal Trails and Walkways, (566) Recreational Trails and Walkways, (500) Obstruction Removal, or (584) Channel Stabilization.	EQIP-Initiative	Repair of Stream Crossing	Square Foot	\$1.23
535			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$1.47
536	580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection	Protection of streambanks consisting of a bioengineered technique comprised of non-structural measures such as earth revetments and benches with vegetative measures to stabilize and protect the streambank against scour and erosion. Soil bioengineering is a system of living plant materials used as structural components. Adapted types of woody vegetation (shrubs and trees) are initially installed in specified configurations that offer immediate soil protection and reinforcement. In addition, soil bioengineering systems create resistance to sliding or shear displacement in a streambank as they develop roots or fibrous inclusions. Environmental benefits derived from woody vegetation include diverse and productive riparian habitats, shade, organic additions to the stream, cover for fish, and improvements in aesthetic value and water quality. Under certain conditions, soil bioengineering installations work well in conjunction with structures to provide more permanent protection and healthy function, enhance aesthetics, and create a more environmentally acceptable product. Soil bioengineering systems normally use unrooted plant parts in the form of cut branches and rooted plants. For streambanks, living systems include brushmattresses, live stakes, joint plantings, vegetated geogrids, branchpacking, and live fascines. The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost include shaping bank, critical area vegetation, livestock, rootwads and revetments: a 6-foot high bank at 3(H):1(V) slope for 1000 linear feet (0.46 acres) is used for estimation purposes. Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife - Habitat Degradation. Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility	EQIP-Initiative	Bioengineered	Linear Foot	\$17.90
537			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$21.48

A	B	C	D	E	F
538 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection	<p>Protection of streambanks using rock riprap to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion. Additional structural measures may also include tree revetments; log, rootwad and boulder revetments; dormant post plantings; piling revetments with wire or geotextile fencing; piling revetments with slotted fencing; jacks or jack fields; rock riprap; stream jetties; stream bars; and gabions. The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost include shaping bank, critical area vegetation, geotextile, and rock rip rap; a 10-foot high bank at 2(H):1(V) slope for 500 linear feet is used for estimation purposes. The rock will be 2' thick and 10' high. The bank above the riprap will be graded to a stable slope and revegetated.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.</p> <p>Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Structural	Cubic Yard	\$39.33
539		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$47.20
540 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection	<p>Protection of streambanks using longitudinal peaked stone toe protection to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion. Additional structural measures may also include tree revetments; log, rootwad and boulder revetments; dormant post plantings; piling revetments with wire or geotextile fencing; piling revetments with slotted fencing; jacks or jack fields; rock riprap; stream jetties; stream bars; J-Hooks and gabions.</p> <p>The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost includes rock rip rap and placement. A 4' high stone toe with 1.5:1 sideslopes, 275 linear feet in length is used for estimation purposes. The bank behind the riprap will not be modified. Stream with less than 100 sq miles drainage area.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.</p> <p>Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Stream Barb/LPSTP- Longitudinal Peaked Stone Toe Protection-small Streams	Linear Foot	\$27.46
541		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$32.95
542 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection	<p>Protection of streambanks using riprap toe protection with grass vegetation on the upper portion of the bank to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion. Additional structural measures may also include tree revetments; log, rootwad and boulder revetments; dormant post plantings; piling revetments with wire or geotextile fencing; piling revetments with slotted fencing; jacks or jack fields; rock riprap; stream jetties; stream bars; and gabions.</p> <p>The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost includes rock rip rap, bank shaping, erosion control blanket and seeding. Typical installation consists of 4 vertical feet of riprap toe protection on a 2:1 slope, 2' thick. 4 vertical feet of bank above the rock will be shaped to a 4:1 slope, seeded to cool season vegetation and covered with erosion control blanket.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.</p> <p>Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Stone Toe protection with vegetation	Foot	\$34.63
543		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$41.56

	A	B	C	D	E	F
544	580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection	<p>Protection of streambanks using stream barbs to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion.</p> <p>The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost includes rock rip rap, bank shaping, erosion control blanket and seeding. Typical installation consists of 7 streambarbs, each 7' tall and 60' long protecting 650' of bank. Stream with 100 sq miles or more drainage area.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.</p> <p>Associated Practices include: 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Stream Barb/Bendway Weir-large stream	Linear Foot	\$53.64
545			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$64.37
546	580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection	<p>Protection of streambanks using a rock riffle to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion by controlling down cutting. Additional structural measures may also include tree revetments; log, rootwad and boulder revetments; dormant post plantings; piling revetments with wire or geotextile fencing; piling revetments with slotted fencing; jacks or jack fields; rock riprap; and gabions.</p> <p>The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost includes rock rip rap, bank shaping, erosion control blanket and seeding. Typical installation consists of a 1' high riffle on a stream with a 8' bottom width and 5' banks.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.</p> <p>Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Weir/Riffle Small	Each	\$2,164.67
547			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$2,597.60

A	B	C	D	E	F
548 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection	<p>Protection of streambanks using a rock riffle to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion by controlling down cutting. Additional structural measures may also include tree revegetations; log, rootwad and boulder revegetations; dormant post plantings; piling revegetations with wire or geotextile fencing; piling revegetations with slotted fencing; jacks or jack fields; rock riprap; and gabions. The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost includes rock rip rap, bank shaping, erosion control blanket and seeding. Typical installation consists of a 1.5' high riffle on a stream with a 20' bottom width and 6' banks.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.</p> <p>Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Weir/Riffle Medium	Each	\$4,484.87
549		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$5,381.84
550 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection	<p>Protection of streambanks using a rock riffle to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion by controlling down cutting. Additional structural measures may also include tree revegetations; log, rootwad and boulder revegetations; dormant post plantings; piling revegetations with wire or geotextile fencing; piling revegetations with slotted fencing; jacks or jack fields; rock riprap; and gabions. The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost includes rock rip rap, bank shaping, erosion control blanket and seeding. Typical installation consists of a 1.5' high riffle on a stream with a 30' bottom width and 7' banks.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.</p> <p>Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Weir/Riffle Large	Each	\$5,931.23
551		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$7,117.48
552 - Open Channel	<p>An earthen channel is excavated to allow unrestricted flow of water and to stabilize the bottom and side slopes. Flooding and erosion is no longer a resource concern. Typical construction dimensions are 6' deep x 15' wide bottom x 1000' length with a side slope of 2.5:1. Cool season grasses are established in the channel area using 342 Critical Area Planting. Need for mulching (straw or erosion control blanket) would be accomplished through 484-Mulching as necessary. Associated practices: 356-Dike, 393-Filter Strip, 484-Mulching 587-Structure For Water Control, 533-Pumping Plant, 580 Streambank and Shoreline Protection, 584 Channel Stabilization, 578 Stream Crossing.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Open Channel	Linear Foot	\$7.85
553		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$9.42

	A	B	C	D	E	F
554	585 - Stripcropping	A stripcropping system that includes at least two or more strips within the planning slope will be designed to include parallel strips of approximately equal widths of water erosion resistant crop species with non-water erosion resistant crop species. Widths will be determined using current water erosion prediction technology to meet objectives. The design and implementation of a stripcropping system will minimize sheet and rill erosion, protect soil quality, reduce offsite sedimentation, and benefit offsite aquatic wildlife habitat. Erosion prediction before and after practice application will be recorded showing the design and benefits of the practice. Erosion-resistant strips in rotation must be managed to maintain the planned vegetative cover and surface roughness.	EQUIP-Initiative	Stripcropping - water erosion	Acre	\$2.70
555			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$3.24
556	587 - Structure for Water Control	A WCS is installed in a flow line allowing shallow water impoundments. A wetland area is enhanced and water levels can be varied to better accommodate wildlife needs. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Wetland Creation (658), Wetland Enhancement (659) Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Commercial Inline WCS, 6"-10" Pipe	Foot	\$27.14
557			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$32.57
558	587 - Structure for Water Control	A WCS is installed in a flow line allowing shallow water impoundments. A wetland area is enhanced and water levels can be varied to better accommodate wildlife needs. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Wetland Creation (658), Wetland Enhancement (659) Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Commercial Inline WCS, 12"-18" Pipe	Foot	\$39.69
559			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$47.63
560	587 - Structure for Water Control	A WCS is installed in a flow line allowing shallow water impoundments. A wetland area is enhanced and water levels can be varied to better accommodate wildlife needs. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Wetland Creation (658), Wetland Enhancement (659) Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Commercial Inline WCS, >18" Pipe	Foot	\$80.72
561			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$96.87
562	587 - Structure for Water Control	A weir box structure is placed in a levee to manage water level elevation. A wetland area is enhanced and water levels can be varied to better accommodate wildlife needs. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Wetland Creation (658), Wetland Enhancement (659) Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Weir box with <=16" pipe	Each	\$2,760.43
563			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$3,312.51
564	587 - Structure for Water Control	A weir box structure is placed in a levee to manage water level elevation. A wetland area is enhanced and water levels can be varied to better accommodate wildlife needs. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Wetland Creation (658), Wetland Enhancement (659) Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Weir Box with >16" pipe	Each	\$3,908.93
565			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$4,690.72

	A	B	C	D	E	F
566	587 - Structure for Water Control	The discharge from a subsurface drainage system enters ditches or streams only when the soil profile needs to be dry. The retention time in the soil profile removes nutrients. Typical affected area for a single structure is 10-20 acres. A single structure with stoplogs may have its influence extended by use of buried float-activated control structures, which may be paid for as separate structures also.	EQUIP-Initiative	Drainage Water Management, <=10" pipe	Each	\$1,133.65
567			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,360.38
568	587 - Structure for Water Control	The discharge from a subsurface drainage system enters ditches or streams only when the soil profile needs to be dry. The retention time in the soil profile removes nutrients. Typical affected area for a single structure is 10-20 acres. A single structure with stoplogs may have its influence extended by use of buried float-activated control structures, which may be paid for as separate structures also.	EQUIP-Initiative	Drainage Water Management, >=12" pipe	Each	\$1,568.54
569			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,882.25
570	587 - Structure for Water Control	A straight pipe (principal spillway) is installed through an earth embankment to create a wetland. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Wetland Creation (658), Wetland Enhancement (659) Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Straight Pipe, <=10"	Foot	\$26.48
571			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$31.78
572	587 - Structure for Water Control	A straight pipe (principal spillway) is installed through an earth embankment to create a wetland. Any needed re-vegetation of disturbed areas use Critical Area Planting (342). Other associated practices such as; Wetland Creation (658), Wetland Enhancement (659) Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644), Dike (356), and Grade Stabilization Structure (410) will use the corresponding Standard(s) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Straight Pipe, >=12"	Foot	\$32.10
573			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$38.52
574	590 - Nutrient Management	Small farm/diversified systems include CSA's (community supported agriculture), truck crop farms, market gardens, orchards, etc., where numerous variable crops are grown on small acreages. This scenario attempts to capture the higher cost/acre of nutrient management planning and implementation on smaller production areas (usually between 0.25-10 acres) with multiple crops, often times with multiple harvests per year, that require intense and diversified nutrient management. The planned NM system for this organic or conventional production system will meet current 590 Nutrient Management criteria. Payment for implementation of this scenario is to defray the costs of soil testing, manure and/or compost analysis, training attendance, and consultant services that provide nutrient management recommendations, associated nutrient budgets, and recordkeeping. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of NM will be required.	EQUIP-Initiative	Specialty Crop NM	Each	\$1,248.54
575			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,498.25
576	590 - Nutrient Management	Implementing a basic level of nutrient management on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied and there is no manure application. The planned NM system will meet the current 590 standard. Implementation will result in the proper rate, source, method of placement, and timing of nutrients. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, analysis, consultant services that provide nutrient recommendations based on LGU recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, and recordkeeping. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of the NM criteria will be required.	EQUIP-Initiative	Basic NM	Acre	\$10.01
577			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$12.01

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		Implementing a basic level of nutrient management on cropland, pasture, hayland and any other land uses where plant nutrients are applied and there is manure or compost application in addition to commercial fertilizer applications. The planned NM system will meet the current 590 standard. Implementation will result in the proper rate, source, method of placement, and timing of nutrients while minimizing off-site degradation or the excessive built up of N and P. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, manure testing, analysis, proper implementation, consultant services that provide nutrient recommendations based on LGU recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, and recordkeeping. Risk assessments including PI (phosphorus index) and NI (nitrogen index) will be completed with applications of manure completed based on risk results. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of the NM plan will be required along with copies of risk assessments.				
578	590 - Nutrient Management		EQIP-Initiative	Basic NM with Manure	Acre	\$15.40
579			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$18.48
		This scenario describes a conventional cropping system where either no nutrient management or only a basic level of nutrient management is being practiced. Implementing an enhanced level of nutrient management plus 2 enhancement options (enhancement options are listed below) 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 nutrients will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground. Enhanced Level Options: For enhance levels apply 2 from the list below: 1) a. Variable rate commercial fertilizer within field based on soil tests. OR b. Use of Site Specific Nutrient Applications using GPS/satellites and variable rate (accuttract) nutrient applications. 2) Planned use of Late Spring Nitrate Test to evaluate N mgmt according to ISU PM1714 and document how decision was made. 3) Utilize legumes other than soybeans in rotation. 4) Utilize fall stalk tests to evaluate Nitrogen and make adjustments as needed (PM-1584). (Required for adaptive management scenario) 5) Utilize in-season plant tissue tests to evaluate Nitrogen and make adjustments as needed according to ISU PM 2026. 6) N applied after July 15 on pasture or no N on Pasture. 7) When applying >60# N on pasture that has <30% legume, use split application. 8) Utilize a slow release N such as a polymer coated urea (ex. ESN) 9) Inject manure with low disturbance, minimum of 30 inch spacing without covering disks. Nutrients are transported to surface waters through runoff or wind erosion in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use of intended purposes. Inefficient energy utilization occurs due to traditional methods and forms of fertilizer applications.				
580	590 - Nutrient Management		EQIP-Initiative	Enhanced NM	Acre	\$30.66
581			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$36.79

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		<p>This scenario describes a conventional cropping system where either no nutrient management or only a basic nutrient management is being practiced. Manure is applied in addition to commercial fertilizer. Implementing an enhanced level of nutrient management plus 2 enhancement options (enhancement options are listed below) 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 nutrients will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground. Enhanced Level Options: For enhance levels apply 2 from the list below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Manure Applied at P Based rates when PI is low or very low.</li> <li>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 (accuttract) nutrient applications.</li> <li>3) Planned use of Late Spring Nitrate Test to evaluate N mgmt according to ISU PM1714 and document how decision was made.</li> <li>4) Utilize legumes other than soybeans in rotation.</li> <li>5) Utilize fall stalk tests to evaluate Nitrogen and make adjustments as needed (PM 1584). (Required for adaptive management scenario)</li> <li>6) Utilize in-season plant tissue tests to evaluate Nitrogen and make adjustments as needed according to ISU PM 2026.</li> <li>7) N applied after July 15 on pasture or no N on Pasture.</li> <li>8) When applying &gt;60# N on pasture that has &lt;30% legume, use split application.</li> <li>9) Utilize a slow release N such as a polymer coated urea (ex. ESN)</li> <li>10) Inject manure with low disturbance, minimum of 30 inch spacing without covering disks. Nutrients are transported to surface waters through runoff or wind erosion in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use of intended purposes. Inefficient energy utilization occurs due to traditional methods and forms of fertilizer applications.</li> </ol>	EQUIP-Initiative	Enhanced NM with Manure	Acre	\$37.82
582	590 - Nutrient Management		EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$45.39
583						
		<p>This scenario describes the implementation of an advanced precision nutrient management system on cropland. The planned NM system will meet the current 590 standard. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, analysis, consultant services, skilled labor and specialized nutrient application that provide nutrient proper recommendations based on LGU recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, recordkeeping, and monitoring on a precision level that includes split applications, NDVI sensing, and aerial imaging. Records are kept demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of the NM plan. This scenario goes beyond the enhanced system by using technologies that improve efficiency and effectiveness of nutrient management by utilizing specialized precision techniques and tools (variable rate applicators, NDVI, aerial photography, yield monitoring, plant tissue testing). Precision nutrient mgmt techniques ensure that the right rate, proper timing, and proper placement of nutrients minimize non-point source pollution and provide proper amounts of nutrients to the crop where it is needed and not applying where it is not needed.</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Enhanced NM with Tissue Testing	Acre	\$50.01
584	590 - Nutrient Management		EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$60.02
585						
		<p>Installation of this scenario will result in adopting the four R's of nutrient management (right source, right rate, right timing and right placement) by following the procedures outlined in Agronomy Technical Note 6 - Adaptive Nutrient Management. Implementation involves establishing the replicated plots to evaluate one or more of the 4 R's. The plot consists of 7 replicated plots designed, laid out, managed and evaluated with the assistance of technical service provider certified in nutrient management planning and implementation. Results are used to make nutrient application decisions to address water quality degradation issues and nutrient use efficiencies. Yields will be measured and statistically summarized following the procedures in Agronomy Technical Note 6 - Adaptive Nutrient Management. The yields for each plot will be adjusted to the appropriate moisture content.</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Adaptive NM	Each	\$1,552.25
586	590 - Nutrient Management		EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,862.70
587						

	A	B	C	D	E	F
588	591 - Amend. for Treat. of Ag. Waste	<p>This practice scenario includes the application of a litter treatment amendment that is approved by NRCS to the entire poultry house to reduce ammonia emissions from the house and facilitate manure management. The amendment used is proven to reduce ammonia levels in the house by transforming nitrogen into a form of ammonium. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns from existing nutrient levels that may contribute to air quality impacts such as objectionable odors and ammonia emissions and impacts on bird health due to excess nutrients and pathogens.</p> <p>Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Litter Amendments applied for Air Quality resource concerns	1000 sq ft	\$28.65
589			EQIP-Initiative-HU		1000 sq ft	\$34.38
590	591 - Amend. for Treat. of Ag. Waste	<p>This practice scenario includes the application of a litter treatment amendment that is approved by NRCS to the entire poultry house to reduce water-soluble phosphorus in the poultry litter by a specified percentage. The amendment used is proven to transform nitrogen into a form of ammonium and reduce the concentration of water-soluble phosphorus in the litter and reduces ammonia levels in the house. Resource concerns from existing nutrient levels may contribute to water quality degradation from nutrient runoff and leaching from fields fertilized with poultry litter and air quality impacts such as objectionable odors and ammonia emissions. Typical operation consists of 2 houses, 40' x 400' house (16,000 SF), 20,000 birds (4 pound finished bird weight), 0.5 lb litter/bird (assume 54 pounds P205/Ton of litter). The operation raises 5 flocks per year.</p> <p>Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590).</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Litter Amendments applied on a %w/w basis for Water Quality Impacts	Ton	\$526.84
591			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Ton	\$632.21
592	591 - Amend. for Treat. of Ag. Waste	<p>This practice scenario is applicable for all types of liquid animal waste. A swine operation has been chosen for this scenario example. Typical implementation scenario is a pit under a swine production building for 1180 head of lactating sows, 400 lb each. The pit is 100' x 140' x 8' deep, 1' freeboard and 1' unpumpable sludge reduces working depth to 6'. This scenario is based on the working volume of manure stored and treated per year. The working volume in the manure storage facility is 84,000 cubic feet, and the facility is emptied every 6 months. The resulting total annual working volume of manure to be treated with the amendment is 168,000 cubic feet. An NRCS approved amendment is applied periodically according to manufacturer's instructions, typically on a monthly basis. The manufacturer's recommended dosage is based on the volume of manure added to the waste storage facility between amendment doses. The resulting waste contains higher levels of nutrients, which is accounted for in the nutrient management plan. Nutrient level testing of the liquid manure and nutrient planning is done in conformance with CPS Nutrient Management, Code 590. The amendment is proven to reduce odor by up to 83%, and successfully reduces the objectionable odors on the site. Complaints from neighbors are no longer received.</p>	EQIP-Initiative	Liquid Animal Waste Amendment	cubic ft	\$0.02
593			EQIP-Initiative-HU		cubic ft	\$0.02

	A	B	C	D	E	F
594	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Field/Forage Crops to address one identified resource concern (e.g. Water Quality - Impacts to Human Drinking Water) with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concern) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Basic IPM Field 1RC	Acre	\$6.71
595			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$8.06
596	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Field/Forage Crops to address multiple identified resource concerns (e.g. Water Quality - Impacts to Human Drinking Water and Pollinator Impacts) with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risks to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Basic IPM Field >1RC	Acre	\$10.07
597			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$12.08
598	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A comprehensive IPM plan with LGU-approved pest prevention, avoidance and monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Field/Forage Crops to address all identified resource concerns with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Advanced IPM Field All RCs	Acre	\$19.03
599			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$22.84
600	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Small Fruit/Vegetable Crops to address one identified resource concern (e.g. Water Quality - Impacts to Human Drinking Water) with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides no risk to the identified resource concern) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Basic IPM Fruit/Veg 1RC	Acre	\$49.03
601			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$58.84
602	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Small Fruit/Vegetable Crops to address multiple identified resource concerns (e.g. Water Quality - Impacts to Human Drinking Water and Pollinator Impacts) with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Basic IPM Fruit/Veg >1RC	Acre	\$102.74
603			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$123.29
604	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A comprehensive IPM plan with LGU-approved pest prevention, avoidance and monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Small Fruit/Vegetable Crops to address all identified resource concerns with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Advanced IPM Fruit/Veg All RCs	Acre	\$142.90
605			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$171.48

	A	B	C	D	E	F
606	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Orchard/Specialty Crops to address one identified resource concern (e.g. Water Quality - Impacts to Human Drinking Water) with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concern) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Basic IPM Orchard 1RC	Acre	\$113.95
607			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$136.74
608	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Orchard/Specialty Crops to address multiple identified resource concerns (e.g. Water Quality - Impacts to Human Drinking Water and Pollinator Impacts) with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risks to identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Basic IPM Orchard >1RC	Acre	\$134.03
609			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$160.84
610	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A comprehensive IPM plan with LGU-approved pest prevention, avoidance and monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Orchard/Specialty Crops to address all identified resource concerns with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	EQIP-Initiative	Advanced IPM Orchard All RCs	Acre	\$160.64
611			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$192.77
612	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Small Farm/Diversified Systems (e.g. CSA, organic, etc.) to address one identified resource concern (e.g. Water Quality - Impacts to Human Drinking Water) with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concern) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings). This scenario attempts to capture the higher cost/acre of planning and implementing IPM techniques on smaller acreages with very diverse cropping systems. This scenario describes implementation of 595 on an operation generally less than 100 acres and accounts for the economy of scale on a smaller operation with the unit of "each."	EQIP-Initiative	IPM S-Farm 1RC	Each	\$401.61
613			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$481.93
614	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Small Farm/ Diversified Systems (e.g. CSA, organic, etc.) to address multiple identified resource concerns (e.g. Water Quality - Impacts to Human Drinking Water and Pollinator Impacts) with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings). This scenario attempts to capture the higher cost/acre of planning and implementing IPM techniques on smaller acreages with very diverse cropping systems. This scenario describes implementation of 595 on an operation generally less than 100 acres and accounts for the economy of scale on a smaller operation with the unit of "each."	EQIP-Initiative	IPM S-Farm >1RC	Each	\$691.13
615			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$829.35

	A	B	C	D	E	F
616	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A comprehensive IPM plan with LGU-approved pest prevention, avoidance and monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Small Farm/Diversified Systems (e.g. CSA, Organic, etc.) to address all identified resource concerns with either risk prevention (e.g. planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g. planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings. This scenario attempts to capture the higher cost/acre of planning and implementing IPM techniques on smaller acreages with very diverse cropping systems. This scenario describes implementation of 595 on an operation generally less than 100 acres and accounts for the economy of scale on a smaller operation with the unit of "each."	EQUIP-Initiative	Advanced IPM S-Farm All RCs	Each	\$1,606.44
617			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,927.73
618	595 - Integrated Pest Management	A comprehensive IPM plan based primarily on LGU-approved pest prevention and avoidance techniques is applied to prevent negative impacts on all identified resource concerns. LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds may also be included, but suppression techniques cannot pose any hazards to identified resource concerns. This type of system is very difficult to achieve, but may be most commonly achieved in Organic Systems that already rely heavily on prevention and avoidance techniques.	EQUIP-Initiative	Risk Prevention IPM All RCs	Acre	\$89.31
619			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$107.18
620	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation of a system of broadbase terraces where channel and berm are farmed. Topsoil is stripped and stockpiled during construction. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment include all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces, and stripping and stockpiling topsoil. This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQUIP-Initiative	Broadbase with Toppsoiling	Feet	\$2.79
621			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$3.34
622	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation of a system of broadbase terraces where channel and berm are farmed. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces. This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQUIP-Initiative	Broadbase no Toppsoiling	Feet	\$1.72
623			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$2.06
624	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation of a system of broadbase terraces where channel and berm are farmed. Topsoil is stripped and stockpiled during construction. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape and foregone income for the loss of crop income due to construction of the practice during the crop season. This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQUIP-Initiative	Broadbase with Toppsoiling, Crop Season Construction	Feet	\$4.65
625			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$5.21
626	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation of a system of narrowbase terraces with 2:1 slopes constructed in a field with slopes <=9%. Topsoil is stripped from the borrow area and replaced upon completion of the terrace. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces. For the establishment of permanent vegetation on the terraces use associated practice Critical Area Planting (342). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQUIP-Initiative	Narrowbase <=9% Slopes with topsoiling	Feet	\$2.47
627			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$2.96

	A	B	C	D	E	F
628	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation is a system of narrowbase terraces with 2:1 slopes constructed in a field with slopes <=9%. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces, and foregone income for the loss of crop income due to construction of the practice during the crop season. For the establishment of permanent vegetation on the terraces use associated practice Critical Area Planting (342). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQIP-Initiative	Narrowbase <=9% Slopes with topsoiling, Crop Season Construction	Feet	\$4.34
629			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$4.83
630	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation is a system of narrowbase terraces with 2:1 slopes constructed in a field with slopes <=9%. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces. For the establishment of permanent vegetation on the terraces use associated practice Critical Area Planting (342). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQIP-Initiative	Narrowbase <=9% Slopes, no topsoiling	Feet	\$1.40
631			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$1.68
632	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation is a system of narrowbase terraces with 2:1 slopes constructed in a field with slopes >9%. Topsoil is stripped from the borrow area and replaced upon completion of the terrace. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces. For the establishment of permanent vegetation on the terraces use associated practice Critical Area Planting (342). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQIP-Initiative	Narrowbase >9% Slopes with Topsoiling	Feet	\$2.68
633			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$3.22
634	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation is a system of narrowbase terraces with 2:1 slopes constructed in a field with slopes >9%. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces, and foregone income for the loss of crop income due to construction of the practice during the crop season. For the establishment of permanent vegetation on the terraces use associated practice Critical Area Planting (342). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQIP-Initiative	Narrowbase >9% Slopes with topsoiling, Crop Season Construction	Feet	\$4.55
635			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$5.08
636	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation is a system of narrowbase terraces with 2:1 slopes constructed in a field with slopes >9%. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces. For the establishment of permanent vegetation on the terraces use associated practice Critical Area Planting (342). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQIP-Initiative	Narrowbase >9% Slopes, no topsoiling	Feet	\$1.61
637			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$1.94

	A	B	C	D	E	F
638	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation is a system of terraces where each terrace is constructed with one relatively flat (5:1) slope and one steep (2:1) slope constructed in a field. Topsoil is stripped from the borrow area and replaced upon completion of the terrace. The steep slopes are established to permanent vegetation and the flatter slopes are farmed. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces, and stripping and stockpiling topsoil. For the establishment of permanent vegetation on the terraces use associated practice Critical Area Planting (342). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQIP-Initiative	Steepbacked	Feet	\$2.57
639			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$3.09
642	600 - Terrace	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. Scenario is for the installation is a system of terraces where each terrace is constructed with one relatively flat (5:1) slope and one steep (2:1) slope constructed in a field. The steep slopes are established to permanent vegetation and the flatter slopes are farmed. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway, other open outlet or Underground Outlet through associated practices. Payment includes all equipment and labor necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terraces, and stripping and stockpiling topsoil. For the establishment of permanent vegetation on the terraces use associated practice Critical Area Planting (342). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	EQIP-Initiative	Steepbacked , no topsoiling	Foot	\$1.51
641			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$1.81
642	606 - Subsurface Drain	Description: Below ground installation of perforated HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline, using a trencher. Scenario describes the construction 2,000 feet of 5-inch, Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. Subsurface drainage is installed as a supporting practice for a number of associated conservation practices. Resource Concerns: Excess Water (Seasonal High Water Table); Degraded Plant Condition; Water Quality Degradation (Nutrients). Associated Practices: 608 - Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587 - Structure for Water Control, 533 - Pumping Plant; and 554 - Drainage Water Management; 620 - Underground Outlet; 412 - Grassed Waterway; 638 - Water and Sediment Control Basin; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 484 - Mulching; 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet; 313 Waste Storage Facility	EQIP-Initiative	≤ 5" CPP	Foot	\$1.48
643			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$1.78

	A	B	C	D	E	F
644	606 - Subsurface Drain	<p>Description: Below ground installation of perforated HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline, using a trencher. Scenario describes construction of 2,000 feet of 6-inch, Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. Subsurface drainage is installed as a supporting practice for a number of associated conservation practices.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Excess Water (Seasonal High Water Table); Degraded Plant Condition; Water Quality Degradation (Nutrients).</p> <p>Associated Practices: 608 - Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587 - Structure for Water Control, 533 - Pumping Plant; and 554 - Drainage Water Management; 620 - Underground Outlet; 412 - Grassed Waterway; 638 - Water and Sediment Control Basin; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 484 - Mulching; 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet; 313 - Waste Storage Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	6" CPP	Foot	\$1.75
645			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$2.10
646	606 - Subsurface Drain	<p>Description: Below ground installation of perforated HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline, using a trencher. Scenario describes the construction 2,000 feet of 8-inch, Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. Subsurface drainage is installed as a supporting practice for a number of associated conservation practices.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Excess Water (Seasonal High Water Table); Degraded Plant Condition; Water Quality Degradation (Nutrients).</p> <p>Associated Practices: 608 - Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587 - Structure for Water Control, 533 - Pumping Plant; and 554 - Drainage Water Management; 620 - Underground Outlet; 412 - Grassed Waterway; 638 - Water and Sediment Control Basin; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 484 - Mulching; 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet; 313 - Waste Storage Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	8" CPP	Foot	\$2.45
647			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$2.94
648	606 - Subsurface Drain	<p>Description: Below ground installation of perforated HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline, using a trencher. Scenario describes the construction 2,000 feet of 10-inch, Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. Subsurface drainage is installed as a supporting practice for a number of associated conservation practices.</p> <p>Resource Concerns: Excess Water (Seasonal High Water Table); Degraded Plant Condition; Water Quality Degradation (Nutrients).</p> <p>Associated Practices: 608 - Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587 - Structure for Water Control, 533 - Pumping Plant; and 554 - Drainage Water Management; 620 - Underground Outlet; 412 - Grassed Waterway; 638 - Water and Sediment Control Basin; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 484 - Mulching; 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet; 313 - Waste Storage Facility</p>	EQIP-Initiative	10" CPP	Foot	\$3.75
649			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$4.50

	A	B	C	D	E	F
650	606 - Subsurface Drain	Description: Below ground installation of perforated HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline, using a trencher. Scenario describes the construction 2,000 feet of 12-inch, Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. Subsurface drainage is installed as a supporting practice for a number of associated conservation practices. Resource Concerns: Excess Water (Seasonal High Water Table); Degraded Plant Condition; Water Quality Degradation (Nutrients). Associated Practices: 608 - Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587 - Structure for Water Control, 533 - Pumping Plant; and 554 - Drainage Water Management; 620 - Underground Outlet; 412 - Grassed Waterway; 638 - Water and Sediment Control Basin; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 484 - Mulching; 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet; 313 - Waste Storage Facility	EQUIP-Initiative	12" CPP	Foot	\$4.51
651			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$5.41
652	606 - Subsurface Drain	Description: Below ground installation of perforated HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline, using a trencher. Scenario describes the construction 2,000 feet of 15-inch, Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. Subsurface drainage is installed as a supporting practice for a number of associated conservation practices. Resource Concerns: Excess Water (Seasonal High Water Table); Degraded Plant Condition; Water Quality Degradation (Nutrients). Associated Practices: 608 - Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587 - Structure for Water Control, 533 - Pumping Plant; and 554 - Drainage Water Management; 620 - Underground Outlet; 412 - Grassed Waterway; 638 - Water and Sediment Control Basin; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 484 - Mulching; 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet; 313 - Waste Storage Facility	EQUIP-Initiative	≥/ = 15" CPP	Foot	\$7.39
653			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$8.87
654	606 - Subsurface Drain	Description: Below ground installation of perforated HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline with Sand-Gravel envelope, using a drainage trencher. Scenario includes the construction of 2,000 feet of 5-inch, Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth of 5 feet, and surrounded with a sand-gravel envelope. The unit is in weight of pipe material in pounds. 2,000 feet of 5-inch, Single-Wall, perforated HDPE CPP weighs 0.50 lb/ft, or a total of 1,000 pounds. The typical volume sand-gravel for 2,000 feet of 12" wide x 12" high envelope is 64 cubic yards. Subsurface drainage is installed as a supporting practice for a number of associated conservation practices including (but not limited to) perimeter drainage around a waste storage facility. Resource Concerns: Excess Water (seasonal High Water Table); Degraded Plant Condition; Water Quality Degradation (Nutrients). Associated Practices: 608 - Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587 - Structure for Water Control, 533 - Pumping Plant; and 554 - Drainage Water Management; 620 - Underground Outlet; 412 - Grassed Waterway; 638 - Water and Sediment Control Basin; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 484 - Mulching; 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure; 468 - Lined Waterway or Outlet; 313 - Waste Storage Facility	EQUIP-Initiative	Enveloped Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Single-Wall, ≤ 6"	Foot	\$3.20
655			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$3.85
656	606 - Subsurface Drain	Description: Below ground installation of HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline, using a drainage plow. HDPE (CPP) Twin-Wall is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from 4-inch to 60-inch; typical practice sizes range from 8-inch to 15-inch; and typical scenario size is 12-inch. Construct 1,000 feet of 12-inch, Twin Wall, HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. The unit is in weight of pipe material in pounds. 1,000 feet of 12-inch, Twin-Wall, HDPE CPP weighs 2.10 lb/ft, or a total of 2,100 pounds. Resource Concerns: Excess Water (Seasonal High Water Table); Degraded Plant Condition; Water Quality Degradation (Nutrients). Associated Practices: 607 - Surface Drain, Field Ditch; 608 - Surface Drain, Main or Lateral; 587 - Structure for Water Control, 533 - Pumping Plant; and 554 - Drainage Water Management.	EQUIP-Initiative	Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), Twin-Wall, ≥ 8"	Foot	\$10.22
657			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$12.27

	A	B	C	D	E	F
658	612 - Tree & Shrub Establishment	This practice involves planting of tree and shrubs through direct seeding after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. Planting rate will be approximately 3000 seed per acre. The productivity of the site is good and will handle a medium density planting rate. The resource concerns addressed is degraded plant condition -- undesirable plant productivity and health, and inadequate structure and composition and degraded wildlife habitat. Payment includes tree seed, equipment and labor to seed, and foregone income for the land taken out of crop production. Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	Hardwood Establishment, Direct Seeding	Acres	\$562.75
659			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$675.30
660	612 - Tree & Shrub Establishment	This practice involves planting of tree and shrubs through direct seeding after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. Planting rate will be approximately 3000 seed per acre. The productivity of the site is good and will handle a medium density planting rate. The resource concerns addressed is degraded plant condition -- undesirable plant productivity and health, and inadequate structure and composition and degraded wildlife habitat. Payment includes tree seed and equipment and labor to seed. Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	Hardwood Establishment, Direct Seeding, no Foregone Income	Acres	\$270.95
661			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$325.14
662	612 - Tree & Shrub Establishment	This practice involves planting of bare-root hardwood tree seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will support a planting rate of 436 trees per acre (10' x 10' spacing). Resource concerns addressed are degraded plant condition -- undesirable plant productivity and health, and inadequate structure and composition and degraded wildlife habitat. Payment includes bare-root seedlings, equipment and labor to plant, and foregone income for the land taken out of crop production. Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	Hardwood Establishment, Bareroot	Acres	\$616.47
663			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$739.77
664	612 - Tree & Shrub Establishment	This practice involves planting of bare-root shrub seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will support a planting rate of 1210 shrubs per acre (6' x 6' spacing). Plantings are in either uplands or bottomlands. The site lacks ground level habitat structure and diversity for wildlife. Resource concern is inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife - habitat fragmentation. Payment includes bare-root seedlings, equipment and labor to plant, and foregone income for the land taken out of crop production. Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQIP-Initiative	Shrub Establishment, Bareroot	Acres	\$1,426.83
665			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acres	\$1,712.20

	A	B	C	D	E	F
666	612 - Tree & Shrub Establishment	This practice involves planting of bare-root conifer tree seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will support a planting rate of 436 trees per acre (10' x 10' spacing). Resource concerns addressed are degraded plant condition -- undesirable plant productivity and health, and inadequate structure and composition and degraded wildlife habitat. Payment includes bare-root seedlings, equipment and labor to plant, and foregone income for the land taken out of crop production. Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching	EQUIP-Initiative	Conifer Establishment, Bareroot	Acre	\$580.50
667			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$696.60
668	612 - Tree & Shrub Establishment	Bare-root trees and/or shrubs to be planted or interplanted to establish woody plants in any area where they can be grown for wildlife, erosion control, water quality improvement, carbon sequestration, forest products, and aesthetics. Resource concerns addressed are degraded plant condition -- undesirable plant productivity and health, and inadequate structure and composition and degraded wildlife habitat. Payment includes bare-root seedlings and equipment and labor to plant. Foregone income is not included with this scenario since, if applicable, it most likely would be covered by an associated practice ( such as 311 Alley Cropping, 380 Windbreak/Shelterbest Establishment, 391 Riparian Forest Buffer, or 422 Hedgerow Planting). Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching.	EQUIP-Initiative	Bareroot Trees and Shrubs, Each	Each	\$0.75
669			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$0.90
670	612 - Tree & Shrub Establishment	Bare-root trees and/or shrubs to be planted or interplanted to establish woody plants in any area where they can be grown for wildlife, erosion control, water quality improvement, carbon sequestration, forest products, and aesthetics. Seedlings are protected from deer browsing by installing tree tube shelters. Resource concerns addressed are degraded plant condition -- undesirable plant productivity and health, and inadequate structure and composition and degraded wildlife habitat. Payment includes bare-root seedlings, tree shelters, and equipment and labor to plant and install shelters. Foregone income is not included with this scenario since, if applicable, it most likely would be covered by an associated practice ( such as 311 Alley Cropping, 380 Windbreak/Shelterbest Establishment, 391 Riparian Forest Buffer, or 422 Hedgerow Planting). Site preparation is implemented through associated practice 490 Tree/Shrub Site Preparation. Additional associated practices may include: 315 Herbaceous Weed Control, 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning, 484 Mulching.	EQUIP-Initiative	Bareroot Trees and Shrubs, Each with trees shelter	Each	\$2.68
671			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$3.22
672	614 - Watering Facility	A permanent watering facility with a capacity of less than 500 gallons is typically installed for 30 animal units with all tank materials, tank plumbing and float valve, to provide adequate water storage capacity to ensure an adequate supply and quality of water for livestock or wildlife for storage and or direct drinking access and provides improved plant productivity and health, water quality, and habitat. All watering facilities are constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets or exceeds the planned useful life of the installation and placed on a properly prepared foundation with required plumbing. All needed pipelines are installed using Livestock Pipeline (516). Any needed vegetation of disturbed areas will use Critical Area Planting (342). All collectors or catchments for collecting precipitation will be addressed by using Water Harvesting Catchment (636). Any needed water source installation will use Water Well (642), Pumping Plant (533), Spring Development (574), or Livestock Pipeline (516) as appropriate. Areas around watering facilities where animal concentrations or overflow from the watering facility will cause resource concerns will be protected by using Heavy Use Area Protection (561) as appropriate.	EQUIP-Initiative	Permanent Tank, Standard	Each	\$453.46
673			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$544.15

	A	B	C	D	E	F
674	614 - Watering Facility	This practice is typically installed for 30 animal units. It consists of a portable trough of either durable plastic, steel, or rubber that provides adequate water and access for the livestock. The trough materials include floats, and appurtenances for inflow and outflow of water. All watering facilities are constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets or exceeds the planned useful life of the installation. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices: Pipeline (516), Critical Area Planting (342), Water Harvesting Catchment (636), Water Well (642), Pumping Plant (533), Spring Development (574), and Heavy Use Area Protection (561).	EQIP-Initiative	Portable Tank	Each	\$195.95
675			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$235.14
676	614 - Watering Facility	This practice is typically installed for 50 animal units. It consists of a necessarily large rubber tire trough, that provides adequate water and access for the livestock. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices: Pipeline (516), Critical Area Planting (342), Water Harvesting Catchment (636), Water Well (642), Pumping Plant (533), Spring Development (574), and Heavy Use Area Protection (561).	EQIP-Initiative	Tire Tank	Each	\$1,212.47
677			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,454.97
678	614 - Watering Facility	This practice is typically installed for 50 animal units. It consists of a necessarily large permanent concrete trough, or fountain type waterer that provides adequate water and access for the livestock. Cost represents typical situations for conventional, organic, and transitioning to organic producers. Associated practices: Pipeline (516), Critical Area Planting (342), Water Harvesting Catchment (636), Water Well (642), Pumping Plant (533), Spring Development (574), and Heavy Use Area Protection (561).	EQIP-Initiative	Fountain or Large Permanent Tank	Each	\$1,268.15
679			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$1,521.78
680	614 - Watering Facility	A permanent watering facility with water storage capacity of 1,000 to 3,000 gallons is typically installed for 30 animal units to provide adequate water storage capacity to ensure an adequate supply and quality of water for livestock or wildlife for storage. Installation facilitates improved plant productivity and health, water quality, and habitat. All watering facilities are constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets or exceeds the planned useful life of the installation and placed on a properly prepared foundation with required plumbing. All needed pipelines are installed using Livestock Pipeline (516). Any needed vegetation of disturbed areas will use Critical Area Planting (342). All collectors or catchments for collecting precipitation will be addressed by using Water Harvesting Catchment (636). Any needed water source installation will use Water Well (642), Pumping Plant (533), Spring Development (574), or Livestock Pipeline (516) as appropriate. Areas around watering facilities where animal concentrations or overflow from the watering facility will cause resource concerns will be protected by using Heavy Use Area Protection (561) as appropriate.	EQIP-Initiative	Above Ground Storage, Standard	Each	\$1,897.87
681			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$2,277.45
682	614 - Watering Facility	Establishment of a large permanent watering facility for livestock having 3,001 to 5,000 gallons of water storage capacity for an adequate quantity and quality of water in situations where a lower capacity water supply source such as a spring or solar pump is the only feasible water source and backup capacity is needed during peak water demand periods. All watering facilities will be constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets or exceeds the planned useful life of the installation. Payment includes materials and labor costs for installing the storage tank. Overflow pipe and stabilized area under and around the watering facility is not included and must be addressed through associated practices pipeline (516) and Heavy Use Area Protection (561). This watering facility will address the resource concerns of inadequate supply of water for livestock, habitat degradation, water quality, and undesirable plant productivity and health.	EQIP-Initiative	Above Ground Storage, Large	Each	\$3,122.35
683			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$3,746.82

	A	B	C	D	E	F
684	614 - Watering Facility	A precast concrete tank used for storing water for livestock watering system. The storage tank will consist of 1 storage tank (2500 gal.) adequate base material and backfill around the tank, access riser with lid, and 20 ft of 4 inch for overflow pipe. All watering facilities are constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets or exceeds the planned useful life of the installation and placed on a properly prepared foundation with required plumbing. All needed pipelines are installed using Livestock Pipeline (516). Any needed vegetation of disturbed areas will use Critical Area Planting (342). Any needed water source installation will use Water Well (642), Pumping Plant (533), Spring Development (574), or Livestock Pipeline (516) as appropriate.	EQIP-Initiative	Underground Storage Tank	Each	\$3,143.56
685			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$3,772.27
686	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the Installation of a 5" or less diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, precast concrete drop inlet with steel grate, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQIP-Initiative	UGO<=5" Diameter Pipe	Feet	\$3.16
687			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$3.79
688	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the Installation of a 5" or less diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, perforated PVC riser inlet, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQIP-Initiative	UGO<=5" Diameter Pipe with Risers	Feet	\$2.09
689			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$2.51
690	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the installation of a 6" diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, precast concrete drop inlet with steel grate, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQIP-Initiative	UGO = 6" Diameter Pipe	Feet	\$2.89
691			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$3.47
692	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the Installation of a 6" diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, perforated PVC riser inlet, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQIP-Initiative	UGO = 6" Diameter Pipe with Risers	Feet	\$2.34
693			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$2.81
694	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the installation of a 8" diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, precast concrete drop inlet with steel grate, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQIP-Initiative	UGO = 8" Diameter Pipe	Feet	\$3.65
695			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$4.38
696	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the Installation of a 8" diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, perforated PVC riser inlet, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQIP-Initiative	UGO = 8" Diameter Pipe with Risers	Feet	\$3.24
697			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$3.89
698	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the installation of a 10" diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, precast concrete drop inlet with steel grate, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQIP-Initiative	UGO = 10" Diameter Pipe	Feet	\$6.61
699			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$7.93

	A	B	C	D	E	F
700	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the installation of a 10" diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, perforated PVC riser inlet, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQUIP-Initiative	UGO = 10" Diameter Pipe with Risers	Feet	\$6.34
701			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$7.60
702	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the installation of a 12" diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, precast concrete drop inlet with steel grate, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQUIP-Initiative	UGO = 12" Diameter Pipe	Feet	\$8.02
703			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$9.63
704	620 - Underground Outlet	Scenario is for the installation of a 12" diameter approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Payment includes pipe, perforated PVC riser inlet, trench excavation, and trench backfill. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQUIP-Initiative	UGO = 12" Diameter Pipe with Risers	Feet	\$8.63
705			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$10.36
706	620 - Underground Outlet	Install an excavated earthen box with perforated collector tubing placed in the bottom and tilted to the surface with bedding material and rock riprap to direct surface flow into a "main line" or subsurface drain. Typically installed at the upper end of a waterway to protect the vegetation of the waterway from prolonged surface flow, thus facilitating vegetative growth and controlling ephemeral gully erosion. Costs include the collection pipe, excavation, and rock. Associated practices are Critical Area Planting (342), Grassed Waterway (412), Terrace (600), Diversion (342), Water and Sediment Control Basin (638), and Subsurface Drainage (606)	EQUIP-Initiative	Blind Inlet	Feet	\$37.21
707			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$44.66
708	620 - Underground Outlet	Install a perforated pipe to collect surface flow and redirect water to a subsurface outlet. The Trickle Flow Collector consists of a rock/riprap area bedded around the perforated pipe to trap sediment prior to outletting water. Scenario describes a 10' long by 30' wide by 1.5' deep rectangular shaped area lined with riprap. This scenario includes the installation of pipe in the bottom of the rock bedding to serve as a trickle flow collector. These typically are installed adjacent to waterway and with same flow dimensions. Half the flow channel is excavated, before excavation for riprap. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, geotextile underlayment and installing Rock Riprap. TFC area is measured from upstream to downstream flow catchment area. Associated practices are Subsurface Drain (606), Underground Outlet (620), Structure for Water Control (587), and Critical Area Seeding (342).	EQUIP-Initiative	Trickle Flow Collector	Linear Foot	\$39.00
709			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$46.81
710	629 - Waste Treatment	This practice scenario includes gasification of poultry litter to reduce the volume of Phosphorus to be spread (as ash). The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to (excess nutrient and pathogens) and air quality impacts (PM & PM precursors, and objectionable odors). In addition, energy is captured as heat from the process.	EQUIP-Initiative	Poultry Litter Gasifier	Each	\$108,750.00
711		Associated practices: Amendments for Treatment of Agricultural Waste (591), Waste Storage Facility (313), & Nutrient Management (590)	EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$130,500.00
712	629 - Waste Treatment	This practice scenario includes a dosed treatment system for milking parlor wastewater that will outlet to a constructed wetland and/or vegetated treatment area and/or other acceptable treatment. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to (excess nutrient, salts and pathogens).	EQUIP-Initiative	Milking Parlor Waste Treatment System with Dosing System	Each	\$6,420.35
713		Associated practices: Constructed Wetland (656), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Waste Transfer (634), Nutrient Management (590), Pumping Plant (533), Fence (382), & Waste Storage Facility (313)	EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$7,704.41

	A	B	C	D	E	F
714	632 - Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility	<p>One earthen settling basin structure (60 ft wide by 200 ft long by 3 ft deep, with three screening outlet structures) constructed around or at a livestock feeding operation. Removes a portion of the solids that otherwise would leave with the runoff from an animal feeding operation. Part of an animal waste management system.</p> <p>Associated practices include Nutrient Management (590), Composting Facility (317), Anaerobic Digester (366), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Recycling (633), Waste Transfer (634), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Pond Lining or Sealing (521A-D), and Waste Treatment (629).</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Earthen Settling Structure	Cubic Foot	\$0.22
715			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$0.26
716	632 - Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility	<p>One 3' deep concrete settling basin structure (20'x20' flat bottom with 3' walls on 2 sides, 10:1 ramps on other sides, 50'x50' overall footprint) and weeping wall/picket structure or outlet control) constructed at the outlet of an open feedlot. Removes a portion of the solids that otherwise would leave with the runoff from an animal feeding operation. Part of an animal waste management system.</p> <p>Associated practices include Nutrient Management (590), Composting Facility (317), Anaerobic Digester (366), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Recycling (633), Waste Transfer (634), Pumping Plant (533), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Pond Lining or Sealing (521A-D), and Waste Treatment (629).</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Concrete Basin	Cubic Foot	\$2.83
717			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$3.40
718	632 - Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility	<p>One concrete settling lane structure (25 ft wide by 200 ft long by 0.5 ft thick with 18" walls on each side.) constructed around or at a livestock feeding operation. Removes a portion of the solids (sand) that otherwise would leave with the runoff from an animal feeding operation. Part of an animal waste management system.</p> <p>Associated practices include Nutrient Management (590), Composting Facility (317), Anaerobic Digester (366), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Recycling (633), Waste Transfer (634), Pumping Plant (533), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Pond Lining or Sealing (521A-D), and Waste Treatment (629).</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Concrete Sand Settling Lane	Square Foot	\$4.77
719			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$5.73
720	632 - Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility	<p>A concrete tank 20' x 20' x 6' with a full width ramp of 20' x 72'. For a total structure capacity of 6,720 cu ft. Separator description: Dairy manure is flushed into the Gravity Tank (Pull Plug) Separator that utilizes a vertical pipe, surrounded by a baffle, that is open at the top. The vertical pipe maintains 4.5 feet of material in the tank. When the manure is flushed into the tank the level rises in the tank and slowly drains through the baffle, floating mat of fibrous material (roughage from the dairy manure) and the open top of the vertical pipe as the level returns to 4.5 feet. The liquid goes to a storage structure.</p> <p>This process is repeated each time the manure is flushed into the tank, typically 2 times per day. The floating material will form a mat on the surface of the separator, the heavy material will sink to the bottom of the separator. Eventually the floating mat and the heavy material will meet and the tank level will not return to 4.5 feet. The basin will continue to be used a few more weeks. This helps to dewater the separated solids. When the separator is ready to be cleaned out the vertical pipe (Pull Plug) is removed and the basin dewatered for 12 to 24 hours. The solids are removed. The vertical pipe installed and the process starts again.</p> <p>Associated practices include Nutrient Management (590), Composting Facility (317), Anaerobic Digester (366), Waste Storage Facility (313), Waste Recycling (633), Waste Transfer (634), Pumping Plant (533), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Pond Lining or Sealing (521A-D), and Waste Treatment (629).</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Gravity Tank	Cubic Foot	\$2.33
721			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Foot	\$2.79

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		<p>This scenario is for a manure auger associated with an agricultural production operation to transfer agricultural waste product from the storage facility to manure spreading equipment for proper utilization. This auger is used when the manure consistency will not allow for pumping. Associated practices may include: PS 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; PS 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; PS 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; PS 633, Waste Recycling</p> <p>The waste transfer equipment is installed to address water quality concerns by facilitating timely land application of waste at agronomic rates according to the nutrient management plan. This scenario addresses the potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation.</p>				
722	634 - Waste Transfer		EQUIP-Initiative	Manure Auger	Each	\$3,670.22
723			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$4,404.27
		<p>Installation for a wastewater collection system that includes materials and structures to collect liquids of a design volume less than 1000 gallons such as silage leachate, lot runoff and other contaminated liquid effluent. This may include curbs, screens, precast manholes, sumps or catch basins. The wastewater will be transferred from the collection basin to a waste storage facility.</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; 533, Pumping Plant; 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; 633, Waste Recycling.</p> <p>This scenario addresses the potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation from liquid wastewater running unchecked out of silage bunkers and off of animal feeding lots.</p>				
724	634 - Waste Transfer		EQUIP-Initiative	Wastewater catch basin < 1000 gal.	Gallon	\$4.30
725			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Gallon	\$5.16
		<p>Installation of a concrete channel that consists of a slab with curb and footing on each side of the slab for the entire length of the channel to enable the facility manager to direct liquid waste to a collection basin and/or waste storage facility.</p> <p>Water quality concerns will be addressed by preventing liquid waste from entering surface waters, and to facilitate timely land application of manure and wastewater at agronomic rates according to the CNMP. This scenario addresses the potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation.</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; 533, Pumping Plant; 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; 633, Waste Recycling.</p>				
726	634 - Waste Transfer		EQUIP-Initiative	Concrete Channel, with footers	Square Foot	\$7.22
727			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$8.66
		<p>Installation of a concrete channel that consists of a slab with curb for the entire length of the channel to enable the facility manager to direct liquid waste to a collection basin and/or waste storage facility.</p> <p>Water quality concerns will be addressed by preventing liquid waste from entering surface waters, and to facilitate timely land application of manure and wastewater at agronomic rates according to the CNMP. This scenario addresses the potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation.</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; 533, Pumping Plant; 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; 633, Waste Recycling.</p>				
728	634 - Waste Transfer		EQUIP-Initiative	Concrete Channel, no footers	Square Foot	\$5.61
729			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Square Foot	\$6.73

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		<p>Installation of a concrete channel that consists of a slab with curb and footing on each side of the slab for the entire length of the channel to enable the facility manager to direct liquid waste to a collection basin and/or waste storage facility.</p> <p>Water quality concerns will be addressed by preventing liquid waste from entering surface waters, and to facilitate timely land application of manure and wastewater at agronomic rates according to the CNMP. This scenario addresses the potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation.</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; 533, Pumping Plant; 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; 633, Waste Recycling.</p>		Concrete Channel with push-off wall at pond and safety gate	Square Foot	\$8.93
730	634 - Waste Transfer		EQIP-Initiative		Square Foot	\$10.71
731			EQIP-Initiative-HU			
		<p>Installation of a manure flush system that includes materials and structures to flush waste from a concrete surface into a collection basin or a waste storage facility. The system includes flush water tank, piping and valves. The animal waste will be transferred by a flush cycle released from the flush tank to rinse the concrete surface and carry the waste to a collection basin, into a pipe or to a waste storage facility.</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; PS 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; PS 633, Waste Recycling.</p> <p>This scenario addresses the potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation from animal waste.</p>		Manure Flush System	Gallon	\$3.15
732	634 - Waste Transfer		EQIP-Initiative		Gallon	\$3.78
733			EQIP-Initiative-HU			
		<p>Installation of the pipe and appurtenances for a manure and wastewater flush system that provides the structures to utilize recycled wastewater to flush waste from a concrete surface into a catch basin or awaste storage facility.</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; 533, Pumping Plant; 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; 633, Waste Recycling.</p> <p>This scenario addresses the potential for surface water and groundwater quality degradation from animal waste.</p>		Wastewater Recycle System for Flush System - Pipes only	Feet	\$5.99
734	634 - Waste Transfer		EQIP-Initiative		Feet	\$7.19
735			EQIP-Initiative-HU			
		<p>Gravity or low pressure flow pipeline used to transfer manure or wastewater according to the CNMP. This practice includes the pipe plus clean-out risers and fittings, trench excavation and backfill, labor and equipment for installation. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements.</p> <p>This pipeline is part of a manure transfer system for a planned waste management or comprehensive nutrient management plan. This scenario addresses the transport of liquid waste to a waste storage or treatment facility to prevent a water quality resource concern of excessive nutrients/organics and harmful levels of pathogens in surface water and/or excessive nutrients/organics in ground water.</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; 533, Pumping Plant; 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; 633, Waste Recycling; 635, Vegetated Treatment Area.</p>		Gravity or Low pressure ≤ 8" PVC pipeline	Feet	\$10.80
736	634 - Waste Transfer		EQIP-Initiative		Feet	\$12.96
737			EQIP-Initiative-HU			

	A	B	C	D	E	F
738	634 - Waste Transfer	<p>Gravity or low pressure flow pipeline used to transfer manure or wastewater according to the CNMP. This practice includes the pipe plus clean-out risers and fittings, trench excavation and backfill, labor and equipment for installation. Typical installation includes gravel bedding.</p> <p>This pipeline is part of a manure transfer system for a planned waste management or comprehensive nutrient management plan. This scenario addresses the transport of liquid waste to a waste storage or treatment facility to prevent a water quality resource concern of excessive nutrients/organics and harmful levels of pathogens in surface water and/or excessive nutrients/organics in ground water.</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; 533, Pumping Plant; 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; 633, Waste Recycling; 635, Vegetated Treatment Area.</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	Gravity or Low pressure 24" Dual Wall pipeline.	Feet	\$41.37
739			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$49.64
740	634 - Waste Transfer	<p>This scenario includes the pipe, inlet riser, couplers, air-vac vents, all other fittings, and risers placed as specified by the design, trench excavation, pipe bedding and backfill. This scenario addresses the transport of liquid waste to a waste storage or treatment facility to prevent a water quality resource concern of excessive nutrients/organics and harmful levels of pathogens in surface water and/or excessive nutrients/organics in ground water. The site should be evaluated by the designing engineer to make sure the design will function.</p> <p>The transfer pipeline will deliver the manure slurry to the fields for agronomic nutrient utilization according to the CNMP, thereby protecting water quality resources.</p> <p>The pressure pipe moves the water by pumping from the intake riser location, through a buried mainline with outlet risers. This practice includes the pipe plus an inlet riser structure, clean-out risers and outlet risers plus all other valves and fittings, trench excavation and backfill, labor and a equipment for installation. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves. Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements.</p> <p>This pipeline is part of a manure transfer system for a planned waste management or comprehensive nutrient management plan. .</p> <p>Associated practices may include: 313 Waste Storage Facility for storage structures; 533, Pumping Plant; 632, Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility; 590 Nutrient Management for waste application; PS 633, Waste Recycling; PS 635, Vegetated Treatment Area.</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	PVC Pressure Distribution Pipeline.	Feet	\$10.94
741			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Feet	\$13.12
742	635 - Vegetated Treatment Area	<p>This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area installed near livestock production area. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected and released with a controlled gravity outflow or is pumped into distribution piping within the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.</p> <p>Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342), Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment (629)</p>	EQUIP-Initiative	VTA Constructed Vegetative Area with Flow Distribution	Acre	\$4,944.76
743			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$5,933.71

	A	B	C	D	E	F
744	635 - Vegetated Treatment Area	This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area located adjacent to a livestock production area. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected at the production area and pumped to mechanically distribute wastewater onto the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water. Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342), Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment (629)	EQIP-Initiative	VTA-Constructed with Mechanical distribution	Acre	\$1,335.55
745			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,602.66
746	635 - Vegetated Treatment Area	An existing permanent herbaceous vegetative area that meets the requirements for a VTA and is used as an overland flow area for nutrient rich runoff treatment. A flow distribution component is installed to achieve sheet flow at the start of the VTA. Clean runoff is diverted where possible. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich runoff that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water. Associated practices: Waste Storage Facility (313), Fence (382), Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632), Manure Transfer (634), Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442), Roof runoff Management (558), Pumping Plant (533), Subsurface Drain (606), Critical Area Planting (342), Terrace (600), Nutrient Management (590), Diversion (362), Pipeline (516), Land Smoothing (466), Precision Land Forming (462), Waste Treatment Area (629)	EQIP-Initiative	VTA using an Existing Vegetative Area with Flow Distribution	Acre	\$5,716.73
747			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$6,860.07
748	638 - Water & Sediment Control Basin	Typical scenario for the construction of an earthen embankment or the rebuild of an existing WASCOB. Rebuild work includes the removal of accumulated sediment from the pool area to restore original capacity. Outlet is typically an underground outlet. An earthen embankment or combination ridge and channel generally constructed/rebuilt across the slope and minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. Work is done with dozer, scraper, or road grader. Costs include all equipment necessary to excavate, shape, grade and compact the Water and Sediment Control Basin and mobilization of equipment. Seeding not included. This practice is utilized to reduce watercourse and gully erosion, trap sediment, reduce and manage onsite and downstream runoff. Sheet and rill erosion will be controlled by other conservation practices.	EQIP-Initiative	WASCOB base	Cubic Yard	\$1.91
749			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$2.29
750	638 - Water & Sediment Control Basin	Typical scenarios for the construction of an earthen embankment or the rebuild of an existing WASCOB. Prior to constructing/reconstructing the embankment, 6 inches of topsoil is removed and stockpiled. Outlet is typically an underground outlet. An earthen embankment or combination ridge and channel generally constructed/rebuilt across the slope and minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. Topsoil is replaced following construction of the embankment. Costs include all equipment necessary to strip and stock pile topsoil, excavate, shape, grade and compact the Water and Sediment Control Basin, spread and replace topsoil after construction and mobilization of equipment. Seeding not included. This practice is utilized to reduce watercourse and gully erosion, trap sediment, reduce and manage onsite and downstream runoff. Sheet and rill erosion will be controlled by other conservation practices. Work is done with dozer, scraper, or road grader.	EQIP-Initiative	WASCOB topsoil	Cubic Yard	\$2.12
751			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$2.55

	A	B	C	D	E	F
752	642 - Water Well	Typical construction is for the drilling of a well using a bucket well drill rig. These wells are large diameter drilled wells. The purpose of the practice is to provide water for livestock. An average well depth is less than 100 feet at 36" diameter. These wells are typically implemented in areas where the ground water resource has slow recharge rate, and the large diameter of the well allows for storage of water to meet the demand. Utilize Pumping Plant (533) and Pipeline (516) as associated practices. Use Critical Area Seeding (342) where necessary to prevent erosion following construction activities.	EQIP-Initiative	Large Diameter Drilled Well	Foot	\$101.96
753			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$122.36
754	642 - Water Well	Typical construction is for the installation of a well, in areas where sufficient water is known to occur within 100 feet of the ground surface. The well shall be drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. The purpose of the practice is to provide water for livestock. Utilize Pumping Plant (533) and Pipeline (516) as associated practices. Use Critical Area Seeding (342) where necessary to prevent erosion following construction activities.	EQIP-Initiative	Shallow Drilled Well, ≤ 100 feet	Foot	\$35.88
755			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$43.05
756	642 - Water Well	Typical construction is for the installation of a well, in areas where sufficient water is known to occur >100 feet of the ground surface. The well shall be drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. The purpose of the practice is to provide water for livestock. Utilize Pumping Plant (533) and Pipeline (516) as associated practices. Use Critical Area Seeding (342) where necessary to prevent erosion following construction activities.	EQIP-Initiative	Deep Drilled Well, > 100 Feet	Foot	\$15.43
757			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Foot	\$18.52
758	643 - Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats	One monitoring effort will be used to assess dynamic site conditions in order to implement adaptive management strategies needed to successfully implement the standard which meets or exceeds the purpose and criteria. Setting is any land use with the potential to provide habitat for species of plants and animals identified as rare and declining and the habitat potential is not currently being captured. The identified habitat limiting factors can be restored, enhanced or created, with the application of this practice alone, or in combination with other supporting and facilitating practices. Costs are incurred prior to certifying that the practice has been fully implemented according to the practice standard. Monitoring activities include but are not limited to: evaluation of vegetative response to management treatments, photo points taken, use documentation by livestock, regeneration/breeding success, documenting wildlife sightings, documenting location and species of invasive plants. Using monitoring data, adaptive management treatments/actions are taken to improve habitat to meet or exceed quality criteria for the practice. No decision or treatment associated with this practice or facilitating practices will require income foregone. The planner will specify locations and identify the methods to the customer who will implement the monitoring and management plan.	EQIP-Initiative	Monitoring, & Management, Low Intensity	Acre	\$3.52
759			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$4.23

A	B	C	D	E	F
643 - Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats 760	Two monitoring efforts will be used to assess dynamic site conditions in order to implement adaptive management strategies needed to successfully implement the standard which meets or exceeds the purpose and criteria. Setting is any land use with the potential to provide habitat for species of plants and animals identified as rare and declining and the habitat potential is not currently being captured. The identified habitat limiting factors can be restored, enhanced or created, with the application of this practice alone, or in combination with other supporting and facilitating practices. Costs are incurred prior to certifying that the practice has been fully implemented according to the practice standard. Monitoring activities include but are not limited to: evaluation of vegetative response to management treatments, photo points taken, use documentation by livestock, regeneration/breeding success, documenting wildlife sightings, documenting location and species of invasive plants. Using monitoring data, adaptive management treatments/actions are taken to improve habitat to meet or exceed quality criteria for the practice. No decision or treatment associated with this practice or facilitating practices will require income foregone. The planner will specify locations and identify the methods to the customer who will implement the monitoring and management plan.	EQIP-Initiative	Monitoring & Management, Medium Intensity	Acre	\$6.54
761		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$7.85
643 - Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats 762	Three monitoring efforts will be used to assess dynamic site conditions in order to implement adaptive management strategies needed to successfully implement the standard which meets or exceeds the purpose and criteria. Setting is any land use with the potential to provide habitat for species of plants and animals identified as rare and declining and the habitat potential is not currently being captured. The identified habitat limiting factors can be restored, enhanced or created, with the application of this practice alone, or in combination with other supporting and facilitating practices. Costs are incurred prior to certifying that the practice has been fully implemented according to the practice standard. Monitoring activities include but are not limited to: evaluation of vegetative response to management treatments, photo points taken, use documentation by livestock, regeneration/breeding success, documenting wildlife sightings, documenting location and species of invasive plants. Using monitoring data, adaptive management treatments/actions are taken to improve habitat to meet or exceed quality criteria for the practice. No decision or treatment associated with this practice or facilitating practices will require income foregone. The planner will specify locations and identify the methods to the customer who will implement the monitoring and management plan.	EQIP-Initiative	Monitoring, Management, High Intensity	Acre	\$9.55
763		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$11.46
643 - Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats 764	Setting is any land use with the potential to provide habitat for species of plants and animals identified as Rare and Declining and the habitat potential is not currently being captured. This scenario is typically occurs on lands used for the production of forest products, grazing and/or fish and wildlife where the slope gradient is less than two percent and predominant soils are not excessively drained. The State-approved habitat evaluation or appraisal found that a limiting factor for species of plants and animals identified as rare and declining is the absence of sufficient variability in microtopographic relief in the area. The construction of shallow excavated depressions that average 0.5 in depth result in low intensity and low complexity topographic features that will provide for diverse soil hydrologic conditions needed to treat the degraded plant condition and/or inadequate habitat for rare and declining species. This scenario is for earthwork, not associated with habitat structures or any other national standard (e.g. Wetland Restoration (657), Wetland Enhancement (659), Wetland Creation (658), and Dike (356)). Facilitating practices may include Structure for Water Control (587).	EQIP-Initiative	Topographic Feature Creation, Low Complexity & Intensity	Acre	\$573.73
765		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$688.48
643 - Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats 766	Setting is any land use with the potential to provide habitat for species of plants and animals identified as Rare and Declining and the habitat potential is not currently being captured. This scenario is typically occurs on lands used for the production of forest products, grazing and/or fish and wildlife where the slope gradient is less than two percent and predominant soils are not excessively drained. The State-approved habitat evaluation or appraisal found that a limiting factor for species of plants and animals identified as rare and declining is the absence of sufficient variability in microtopographic relief in the area. The construction of shallow excavated depressions that average 0.5 in depth along with placement and compaction of fill in low (less than 2 foot) berms capable of adding to ponded water in swells and depressions, result high intensity and high complexity topographic features will provide for diverse soil hydrologic conditions needed to treat the degraded plant condition and/or inadequate habitat for rare and declining species. The construction of micro and macro topographic features will require the use of shallow excavations and compacting the fill in strategic areas. This scenario is for earthwork, not associated with habitat structures or any other national standard (e.g. Wetland Restoration (657), Wetland Enhancement (659), Wetland Creation (658), and Dike (356)). Facilitating practices may include Structure for Water Control (587).	EQIP-Initiative	Topographic Feature Creation, High Complexity & Intensity	Acre	\$1,173.42
767		EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,408.11

	A	B	C	D	E	F
768	644 - Wetland Wildlife Management	The installation of pole mounted nesting and rearing boxes support the life-cycle needs of targeted waterfowl species, such as wood ducks. Predator guards provide needed protection of target species during nesting and rearing. These structures/features enhance habitat, cover, and reduce predation.	EQUIP-Initiative	Nesting structure	Each	\$151.19
769			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Each	\$181.43
770	644 - Wetland Wildlife Management	The setting is all landuses, but typically is on lands used for the production of forest products grazing and/or fish and wildlife where the slope gradient is less than two percent and soils that are not excessively drained. The State-approved habitat evaluation or appraisal found that a limiting factor for wetland wildlife is the absence of sufficient variability in microtopographic relief in the area. The construction of topographic features will provide for diverse soil hydrologic conditions needed to treat the degraded plant condition and/or inadequate habitat for wetland wildlife. Excavated spoil is spread adjacent to excavation or moved to designated locations but not compacted. This scenario is for earthwork, not associated with habitat structures or any other national standard (e.g., Wetland Restoration (657), Wetland Enhancement (659), Wetland Creation (658), and Dike (356)). Facilitating practices may include Structure for Water Control (587).	EQUIP-Initiative	Topographic Feature Creation, Low	Acre	\$573.73
771			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$688.48
772	644 - Wetland Wildlife Management	The setting is all landuses, but typically is on lands used for the production of forest products grazing and/or fish and wildlife where the slope gradient is less than two percent and soils that are not excessively drained. The State-approved habitat evaluation or appraisal found that a limiting factor for wetland wildlife is the absence of sufficient variability in microtopographic relief in the area. The construction of topographic features will provide for diverse soil hydrologic conditions needed to treat the degraded plant condition and/or inadequate habitat for wetland wildlife. Excavated spoil is needed to further enhance macrotopographic relief by placing and compacting the fill in strategic areas. This scenario is for earthwork, not associated with habitat structures or any other national standard (e.g., Wetland Restoration (657), Wetland Enhancement (659), Wetland Creation (658), and Dike (356)). Facilitating practices may include Structure for Water Control (587).	EQUIP-Initiative	Topographic Feature Creation, High	Acre	\$1,173.42
773			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,408.11
774	644 - Wetland Wildlife Management	This scenario covers all wetland habitats not covered under 643, for the establishment of annual (non-persistent) vegetation on cropland. This scenario is utilized when habitat assessment indicates inadequate Habitat for Fish or Wildlife-habitat degradation. The typical size range for this scenario is 5 to 50 acres. This scenario would be applied on any land use where wetland habitats are utilized by targeted species. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality and develop wildlife habitat as part of a habitat management system. Fertilization is required.	EQUIP-Initiative	Establish Annual Vegetation, Broadcast with Fertilization (F)	Acre	\$275.85
775			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$331.02
776	644 - Wetland Wildlife Management	This scenario covers all wetland habitats not covered under 643, for the establishment of annual (non-persistent) vegetation on cropland. This scenario is utilized when habitat assessment indicates inadequate Habitat for Fish or Wildlife-habitat degradation. The typical size range for this scenario is 5 to 50 acres. This scenario would be applied on any land use where wetland habitats are utilized by targeted species. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality and develop wildlife habitat as part of a habitat management system. Fertilization will NOT be required.	EQUIP-Initiative	Establish Annual Vegetation, Broadcast No Fertilization (F)	Acre	\$204.08
777			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$244.90

	A	B	C	D	E	F
778	644 - Wetland Wildlife Management	This scenario covers all wetland habitats not covered under 643, for the establishment of annual (non-persistent) vegetation on cropland. This scenario is utilized when habitat assessment indicates Inadequate Habitat for Fish or Wildlife-habitat degradation. The typical size range for this scenario is 5 to 50 acres. This scenario would be applied on any land use where wetland habitats are utilized by targeted species. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality and develop wildlife habitat as part of a habitat management system. Fertilization will be required and will be completed in response to a soil test.	EQIP-Initiative	Establish Annual Vegetation, Drill w/ Fertilization (F)	Acre	\$285.26
779			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$342.31
780	644 - Wetland Wildlife Management	This scenario covers all wetland habitats not covered under 643, for the establishment of annual (non-persistent) vegetation on cropland. This scenario is utilized when habitat assessment indicates Inadequate Habitat for Fish or Wildlife-habitat degradation. The typical size range for this scenario is 5 to 50 acres. This scenario would be applied on any land use where wetland habitats are utilized by targeted species. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality and develop wildlife habitat as part of a habitat management system. Fertilization will NOT be required.	EQIP-Initiative	Establish Annual Vegetation, Drill No Fertilization (F)	Acre	\$213.49
781			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$256.18
782	650 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	Windbreak is thinned by hand w/chainsaw and cut stumps have herbicide applied to prevent undesirable sprouting.	EQIP-Initiative	Thinning	Linear Feet	\$0.54
783			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Feet	\$0.65
784	650 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of containerized trees/shrubs within existing rows or establishment of an additional row will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Resource concerns include Soil erosion - Wind erosion, Degraded plant condition - Inadequate structure and composition, and Livestock production limitation - Inadequate livestock shelter.	EQIP-Initiative	Within Row Replacement - Containerized Planting Stock	Linear Foot	\$1.54
785			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$1.85
786	650 - Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bare-root trees/shrubs within existing rows or establishment of an additional row will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Resource concerns include Soil erosion - Wind erosion, Degraded plant condition - Inadequate structure and composition, and Livestock production limitation - Inadequate livestock shelter.	EQIP-Initiative	Within Row Replacement - Bare-root Planting Stock	Linear Foot	\$0.27
787			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Linear Foot	\$0.33
788	656 - Constructed Wetland	This practice scenario includes the basic earthwork and native and/or organic wetland vegetation needed to create a constructed wetland to treat contaminated agricultural runoff or effluent from a drainage system high in nutrients. All other components, such as water control structures, dikes or upstream sediment basins, must be paid for under facilitating practices. Soil, water and tissue sampling are required. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excess nutrients and pathogens. Associated practices: Structure for Water Control (587); Sediment Basin (350); Dike (356); Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D); Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A); Fence (382); Grade Stabilization Structure (410); Pumping Plant (533); Waste Transfer	EQIP-Initiative	Constructed Wetland, Dense Planting	Acre	\$8,667.86
789			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$10,401.43

	A	B	C	D	E	F
790	656 - Constructed Wetland	This practice scenario includes the basic earthwork and native and/or organic wetland vegetation needed to create a constructed wetland to treat contaminated agricultural runoff or effluent from a drainage system high in nutrients. All other components, such as water control structures, dikes or upstream sediment basins, must be paid for under facilitating practices. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excess nutrients and pathogens. Associated practices: Structure for Water Control (587); Sediment Basin (350); Dike (356); Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment (521D); Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane (521A); Fence (382); Grade Stabilization Structure (410); Pumping Plant (533); Waste Transfer (634); Critical Area Planting (342); Filter Strip (393).	EQIP-Initiative	Constructed Wetland, Light Planting	Acre	\$6,617.62
791			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$7,941.14
792	657 - Wetland Restoration	A Mineral Flat wetland is to be restored. The tract size is 40 Acres consists of surface saturated soils interspersed with shallow depressions that are not depressional class HGM wetlands. The wetland size is also 40 acres.	EQIP-Initiative	Mineral Flat Tile Removal	Acre	\$304.83
793			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$365.80
794	657 - Wetland Restoration	A Riverine HGM tract on a large floodplain is to be restored. It has been converted to agricultural production by surface ditching and clearing of woody vegetation. The size of the tract is 100 acres. The wetland extent is 60 acres, and 40 acres are adjacent non-wetland.	EQIP-Initiative	Riverine Levee Removal, ditch plugs and floodplain features	Acre	\$552.30
795			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$662.76
796	657 - Wetland Restoration	A Depressional HGM class wetland is to be restored. The tract size is 15 acres, and the actual wetland size is 10 acres. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.	EQIP-Initiative	Depression Sediment Removal and Ditch Plug	Acre	\$1,140.11
797			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,368.13
798	657 - Wetland Restoration	A Riverine HGM landscape on a small stream on a low stream order riparian landscape has been converted to agricultural production. The stream channel has degraded. The reach is 1500 feet in length, and the tract size is 15 acres. The wetland area is 10 acres.	EQIP-Initiative	Riverine Channel and Floodplain Restoration	Acre	\$1,031.28
799			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,237.53
800	657 - Wetland Restoration	Restoration of vernal pools on suitable sites within areas of hardwood forest. This involves restoration of hydrology to a vernal pool site that provides seasonal shallow surface water.	EQIP-Initiative	Vernal Pool	Acre	\$6,440.22
801			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$7,728.26
802	658 - Wetland Creation	A wetland is created on a flat mineral upland at a location where surface runoff may be intercepted and ponded by excavation.	EQIP-Initiative	Excavated Wetland Creation	Acre	\$2,743.77
803			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$3,292.52
804	658 - Wetland Creation	A wetland is created on a flat mineral upland at a location where surface runoff may be intercepted and ponded by excavation and with an embankment. Facilitating practices may include Structure for Water Control (587).	EQIP-Initiative	Embankment Wetland Creation	Acre	\$2,733.14
805			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$3,279.77
806	659 - Wetland Enhancement	A Mineral Flat wetland is to be enhanced. The tract size is 40 Acres consists of surface saturated soils interspersed with shallow depressions that are not depressional class HGM wetlands. The wetland size is also 40 acres.	EQIP-Initiative	Mineral Flat Tile Removal	Acre	\$304.83
807			EQIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$365.80

	A	B	C	D	E	F
808	659 - Wetland Enhancement	A Riverine HGM tract on a large floodplain is to be enhanced. It has been converted to agricultural production by surface ditching and clearing of woody vegetation. The size of the tract is 100 acres. The wetland extent is 60 acres, and 40 acres are adjacent non-wetland.	EQUIP-Initiative	Riverine Levee Removal, ditch plugs and floodplain features	Acre	\$552.30
809			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$662.76
810	659 - Wetland Enhancement	A Depressional HGM class wetland is to be enhanced. The tract size is 15 acres, and the actual wetland size is 10 acres. The site is a recharge depression, fed only from surface runoff.	EQUIP-Initiative	Depression Sediment Removal and Ditch Plug	Acre	\$1,140.11
811			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,368.13
812	659 - Wetland Enhancement	A Riverine HGM landscape on a small stream on a low stream order riparian landscape has been converted to agricultural production. The stream channel has degraded. The reach is 1500 feet in length, and the tract size is 15 acres. The wetland area is 10 acres.	EQUIP-Initiative	Riverine Channel and Floodplain Restoration	Acre	\$1,031.28
813			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$1,237.53
814	659 - Wetland Enhancement	Wetland hardwood forest with sites that have potential to be enhanced with vernal pools. This involves enhancement of hydrology of a vernal pool site that provides seasonal shallow surface water.	EQUIP-Initiative	Vernal Pool	Acre	\$6,440.22
815			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Acre	\$7,728.26
816	747 - Denitrifying Bioreactor	Bioreactor has geotextile fabric (or polyethylene - PE) between the wood chips and the surrounding soil plus the following components: woodchip filled pit, a soil cover, two water control structures (to allow management of the flow rate and free water elevation within the bioreactor), and piping to convey water to and from the bioreactor. A geotextile fabric (or PE material) surrounds the chips to prevent migration of soil into the pit. Water control structures should be installed using practice standard (587) Structure for Water Control. Two inline water control structures are in place and connected to the two 6" diameter HDPE dual-wall manifold pipes by 10" diameter dual wall pipe. Flow rates are dependent upon the availability of drainage water from the 10" drainage mainline. The soil excavated from the pit is spoiled onto the nearby field. Associated practices: Subsurface Drain (606), Structure for Water Control (587), Drainage Water Management (554). Management and maintenance of the bioreactor (including chip replenishment), as well as monitoring and reporting to demonstrate the performance of the practice are not included in this scenario.	EQUIP-Initiative	Denitrifying Bioreactor	Cubic Yard	\$40.30
817			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$48.36
818	747 - Denitrifying Bioreactor	Bioreactor has the following components: woodchip filled pit, a soil cover, two water control structures (to allow management of the flow rate and free water elevation within the bioreactor), and piping to convey water to and from the bioreactor. Water control structures should be installed using practice standard (587) Structure for Water Control. Two inline water control structures are in place and connected to the two 6" diameter HDPE dual-wall manifold pipes by 10" diameter dual wall pipe. Flow rates are dependent upon the availability of drainage water from the 10" drainage mainline. Associated practices: Subsurface Drain (606), Structure for Water Control (587), Drainage Water Management (554). Management and maintenance of the bioreactor (including chip replenishment), as well as monitoring and reporting to demonstrate the performance of the practice are not included in this scenario.	EQUIP-Initiative	Denitrifying Bioreactor - no liner	Cubic Yard	\$33.69
819			EQUIP-Initiative-HU		Cubic Yard	\$40.43