Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop	Annual and Mixed	Orchard	Vineyard	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Lands	Farmstead	Full Enhancement Name	Enhancement Description	Units	Enhancement lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	State Supplemental information Required ++	Is stable for Land Use Conversion	Changes from 2021 to 2022; Highlighted blocks delineate new changes with red font indicating the change.
E314A	PLANTS; ANIMALS	Plant Structure and Composition, Plant Pest Pressure; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					x	x	x	x		Brush management to improve wildlife habitat	Brush management is employed to create a desired plant community, consistent with the related ecological site steady state, which will maintain or enhance the wildlife habitat desired for the identified wildlife species. It will be designed to provide plant structure, density and diversity needed to meet those habitat objectives. This enhancement does not apply to removal of woody vegetation by prescribed fire or removal of woody vegetation to facilitate a land use change.	acre	10	5	State WHEG for species of concern	NA	Updatd enhancement lifespan and Max years contracted.
E315A	PLANTS	Plant Productivity and Health; Plant Structure and Composition, Plant Pest Pressure					x	x	x	x		Herbaceous weed treatment to create desired plant communities consistent with the ecological site	Mechanical, chemical, or biological, herbaceous weed treatment will be used to control targeted, herbaceous weeds to create, release, or restore desired plant communities that are consistent with achievable, ecological site, steady state descriptions.	acre	5	5	Reproduction and other life-cycle requirements of target recorded wildlife and pollinator species	NA	New wording in criteria to indicate this is a spot treatment enhancement that will meet wildlife and pollinator needs. Updatd enhancement lifespan and Max years contracted.
E328A	SOIL; PLANTS	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion; Organic Matter Depletion; Compaction; Plant Pest Pressure; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x									Resource conserving crop rotation	Establish a Resource Conserving Crop Rotation. Rotation must include AT LEAST one resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist in a minimum three year crop rotation. The crop rotation will reduce soil erosion (water and wind), improve soil health, improve soil moisture efficiency, and reduce plant pest pressures.	acre	1	5	List of resource conserving crops.	NA	The last sub-bullet replaced "a small grain in combination with…" to use the new definition wording of "a non-fragile residue or high residue crop or a crop that efficiently uses soil moisture, reduces irrigation water use, or is considered drought tolerant."
E328B	PLANTS	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion; Organic Matter Depletion; Compaction; Plant Pest Pressure; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x									Improved resource conserving crop rotation	Improve an existing Resource Conserving Crop Rotation. Must enrich an existing rotation which already includes AT LEAST one resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist in a minimum three year crop rotation. The crop rotation will reduce soil erosion (water and wind), improve soil health, improve soil moisture efficiency, and reduce plant pest pressures.	acre	1	5	List of resource conserving crops.	NA	
E328C	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion, Wind Erosion	x									Conservation crop rotation on recently converted CRP grass/legume cover	Implement a crop rotation management system on crop land acres that have recently converted from CRP grass/legume conservation cover to annual planted crops. Crop rotation minimizes disturbance resulting in a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) less than 10 and reduces soil erosion from water and wind to below soil tolerance (T) level. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document the rotation, soil erosion estimate, and STIR calculations. *This enhancement is limited to acres where the conversion event took place not more than 2 years prior. Enhancement not applicable on hayland.	acre	1	5		NA	
E328D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x									Leave standing grain crops unharvested to benefit wildlife	Implement a crop rotation which allows a portion of grain crops to be left in fields un-harvested to provide food and cover for wildlife during winter months.	acre	1	5	List of crops that provide food, cover, and shelter for targeted wildlife species. WHEG for species of concern	NA	
E328E	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x									Soil health crop rotation	Implement a crop rotation which addresses all four principle components of soil health: increases diversity of the cropping system; maintains residue throughout the year; keeps a living root; and minimizes soil chemical, physical and biological disturbance. The rotation will include at least 4 different crop and/or cover crop types (crop types include cool season grass, warm season grass, cool season broadleaf, warm season broadleaf) grown in a sequence that will produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) sub factor value over the life of the rotation, as determined by the Soil Conditioning Index (SCI). The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document the rotation and SCI calculations.	acre	1	5	List of high residue crops. State guidance of options to maximize living root systems in local climate and cropping systems. Determine available growing days and period of no growth, such as frozen periods in the north.	NA	
E328F	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x									Modifications to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter	Use of soil health assessment to evaluate impact of current conservation crop rotation in addressing soil organic matter depletion (primary assessment made in Year 1). Modifications to the crop rotation and/or crop management will be made as a result of the assessment results (adding a new crop and/or cover crop to the rotation; making changes to planting and/or tillage system, harvest timing of crops, or termination timing of cover crops). During Year 3 a follow up assessment will be completed to allow time for the modifications to show increased soil organic matter. Modified system must produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) sub factor value over the life of the rotation, as determined by the Soil Conditioning Index (SCI). The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document the rotation and SCI calculations.	acre	1	5		NA	
E328G	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x									Crop rotation on recently converted CRP grass/legume cover for soil organic matter improvement	Crop rotation on acres converted, no more than 2 years prior, from CRP grass/legume cover to annual crops. Diverse rotation with living roots and residue cover throughout year and minimal disturbance. Enhancement not applicable on hayland.	acre	1	5	List of high residue crops. State guidance of options to maximize living root systems in local climate and cropping systems. Determine available growing days and period of no growth, such as frozen periods in the north.	NA	
E328H	SOIL	Concentration of Salts and other Chemicals	x									Conservation crop rotation to reduce the concentration of salts	Implement a crop rotation to reduce the concentration of salts and other chemicals from saline seeps. The rotation should include at least 3 crops and/or cover crops grown in a sequence in the recharge areas of saline seeps that have rooting depths and water requirements adequate to fully utilize all available soil water. Do not use summer fallow. Use an approved water balance procedure to determine crop selection and sequence. Select crops with a tolerance to salinity levels that match the salinity of the discharge area. (See state lists)	acre	1	5	List of salt tolerant crops with rooting depths and water requirements adequate to use all available soil water.	NA	
E328I	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x									Improved crop rotation to provide benefits to pollinators	Improve the existing crop rotation by adding pollinator friendly crops into the rotation. The crop rotation shall include a minimum of three different crops in a minimum five year crop rotation. Each year, the pollinator friendly crop will be planted on a minimum of 5% of cropland acres contained within the agricultural operation. Use of insecticides is limited for the pollinator friendly crop.	acre	1	5	State list of pollinator friendly crops.	NA	
E328L	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x									Leaving tall crop residue for wildlife	Fields may be harvested but must leave crop residue standing a minimum of 14 inches. Residue will be left through winter and into spring, providing valuable winter cover and forage for wildlife spanning late summer and through the following winter.	acre	1	5	States list of eligible crops and dates stubble must remain undisturbed	NA	
E328M	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x									Diversify crop rotation with canola or sunflower to benefit pollinators	Add canola or sunflower to existing crop rotation on minimum of 5% of cropland acres each year. No insecticides allowed. Only pesticide application on canola or sunflower during pre-bloom and bloom following integrated pest management and industry best management practices.	acre	1	5	State list of pollinator friendly crops.	NA	
E328N	SOIL	Soil Quality Limitations	x									Intercropping to improve soil health	This enhancement involves the use of intercropping principles (i.e., growing two or more crops in close proximity to each other during part or all of their life cycles) to promote interactions that improve soil health, plant health, reduce inputs via increased biodiversity and contribute to pest management. This enhancement cannot be used for annual hay or silage crops. It is for grain/seed/vegetable production only.	acre	1	5		N/A	New enhancement
E329A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	x									No till to reduce soil erosion	Establish no till system to reduce sheet and rill and wind erosion soil loss. Field(s) must have a soil loss at or below the soil tolerance (T) level for water and wind erosion for the crop rotation and a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 10 for each crop in the planned rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to calculate soil loss and STIR.	acre	1	5		NA	
E329B	AIR	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	x									No till to reduce tillage induced particulate matter	Establish no till system to reduce tillage induced particulate matter. Field(s) must have a soil loss at or below the soil tolerance (T) level for the crop rotation and a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 10 for each crop in the planned rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document soil loss and STIR calculations.	acre	1	5		NA	
E329C	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use; Naturally Available Moisture Use	x									No till to increase plant-available moisture	Establish a no till system to increase plant-available moisture. Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 20. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR calculations. Maintain a minimum 60 percent surface residue cover throughout the year to reduce evaporation from the soil surface.	acre	1	5		NA	
E329D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x									No till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content	Establish a no till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content. Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 20. The crop rotation must achieve a soil conditioning index (SCI) of zero or higher. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR and SCI calculations. Residue shall not be burned, grazed, or harvested.	acre	1	5		NA	
E329E	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	x									No till to reduce energy	Establish a no till system which reduces total energy consumption associated with field operations by at least 25% compared to current tillage system (benchmark). Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 20. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR calculations and energy consumption.	acre	1	5		NA	
E338A	PLANTS	Plant Pest Pressure, Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation					x	x	x			Strategically planned, patch burning for grazing distribution and wildlife habitat	Patch burn grazing is the application of prescribed fires on portions of an identified grazing unit at different times of the year. Patch burn grazing allows grazing animals to select where they want to graze creating a mosaic of vegetation structures and diversity that will maintain or enhance the wildlife habitat desired for the identified wildlife species and maintain livestock production.	acre	1	5	Define different burn seasons. State WHEG for species of concern. State specific criteria to the National Conservation Practice Standard (CPS 338) and/or CPS 338 job sheet.	NA	
E340A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	x	x								Cover crop to reduce soil erosion	Cover crop added to current crop rotation to reduce soil erosion from water and wind to below soil tolerance (T) level. Cover crops grown during critical erosion period(s). Species are selected that will have physical characteristics to provide adequate erosion protection.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for water or wind erosion protection. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems	NA	
E340B	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x									Intensive cover cropping to increase soil health and soil organic matter content	Implementation of cover crop mix to provide soil coverage during ALL non-crop production periods in an annual crop rotation. Cover crop shall not be harvested or burned. Planned crop rotation including cover crops and associated management activities must achieve a soil conditioning index (SCI) of zero or higher. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document SCI calculations.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	

Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Agricultural Land	Farmstead	Full Enhancement Name	Enhancement Description	Units	Enhancement Lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	State Supplemental Information Required ++	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	Changes from 2021 to 2022; Highlighted blocks delineate new changes with red font indicating the change.
E340C	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x	x						Use of multi-species cover crops to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter	Implement a multi-species cover crop to add diversity and increase biomass production to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter. Cover crop mix must include a minimum of 4 different species. The cover crop mix will increase diversity of the crop rotation by including crop types currently missing, e.g. Cool Season Grass (CSG), Cool Season Broadleaves (CSB), Warm Season Grasses (WSG), Warm Season Broadleaves (WSB).	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability		x						Intensive orchard/vineyard floor cover cropping to increase soil health	Implement orchard or vineyard floor cover crops. Cover crop shall not be harvested, grazed, or burned. Must achieve a soil conditioning index of zero or higher and produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter subfactor over the life of the rotation.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340E	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x							Use of soil health assessment to assist with development of cover crop mix to improve soil health	Soil health assessment (year 1) to evaluate current crop rotation in addressing soil organic matter depletion. Results are utilized to select a multi-species cover crop mix to add to the current crop rotation. Follow up assessment completed (year 3).	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340F	SOIL	Compaction	x	x						Cover crop to minimize soil compaction	Establish a cover crop mix that includes plants with both fibrous root and deep rooted systems. Fibrous to treat and prevent both near surface (0-4") and deep (>4") soil compaction and deep rooted to break up deep compacted soils. Cover crop shall not be harvested, grazed, or burned.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for soil compaction reduction. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340G	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Groundwater	x	x						Cover crop to reduce water quality degradation by utilizing excess soil nutrients	Establish a cover crop mix to take up excess soil nutrients. Select cover crop species for their ability to effectively utilize nutrients. Terminate the cover crop as late as practical to maximize plant biomass production and nutrient uptake. Cover crop shall not be harvested, grazed, or burned.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for excess nutrient uptake. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E340H	PLANT	Plant Pest Pressure	x	x						Cover crop to suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles	Establish a cover crop mix to suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles. Select cover crop species for their life cycles, growth habits, and other biological, chemical and/or physical characteristics. Select cover crop species that do not harbor pests or diseases of subsequent crops in the rotation. Cover crop shall not be harvested, grazed, or burned.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for weed suppression and that do not harbor pests or diseases. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA	
E345A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	x							Reduced tillage to reduce soil erosion	Establish a reduced tillage system to reduce soil loss. Field(s) must have a soil loss at or below the soil tolerance (T) level for water and wind erosion for the crop rotation and a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 40 for each crop in the planned rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to calculate soil loss and STIR.	acre	1	5		NA	
E345B	AIR	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	x							Reduced tillage to reduce tillage induced particulate matter	Establish a reduced tillage system to reduce tillage induced particulate matter. Field(s) must have a soil loss at or below the soil tolerance (T) level for the crop rotation and a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 40 for each crop in the planned rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document soil loss and STIR calculations	acre	1	5		NA	
E345D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x							Reduced tillage to increase soil health and soil organic matter content	Establish a reduced till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content. Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 80. The crop rotation must achieve a soil conditioning index (SCI) of zero or higher and produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) subfactor over the life of the crop rotation. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR and SCI calculations. Residue shall not be burned, grazed, or harvested.	acre	1	5		NA	
E345E	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	x							Reduced tillage to reduce energy use	Establish a reduced tillage system which reduces total energy consumption associated with field operations by at least 25% compared to conventional tillage systems (benchmark). Each crop in the crop rotation shall have a Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) of no greater than 80. The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document STIR calculations and energy consumption.	acre	1	5		NA	
E374A	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	x	x	x				x	x	Install variable frequency drive(s) on pump(s)	Install Variable Frequency Drive(s) (VFD) on Pumping Plant (Conservation Practice Standard CPS 533) with the correct sensors, on all pumps indicated in the energy audit.	no	10	1		NA	
E374B	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	x	x	x				x	x	Switch fuel source for pump motor(s)	Switch the fuel source for the pump motor(s) indicated in the energy audit to a renewable source (wind, solar, geothermal, etc.). (CPS 533 Pumping Plant)	no	10	1		NA	
E382A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			x	x	x	x		Incorporating "wildlife friendly" fencing for connectivity of wildlife food resources	Retrofitting or constructing fences that provide a means to control movement of animals, people, and vehicles, but minimizes wildlife movement impacts.	ft	20	1	State job sheet to record animal species of concern and wildlife movement modifications/specifications. WHEG for species of concern	NA	
E386B	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x	x				x		Enhanced field borders to increase carbon storage along the edge(s) of the field	Enhance existing field borders to a width of at least 30 feet and establish a single species or mixture of species that provide a dense ground cover and dense rooting system along the edge(s) of the field.	acre	10	1		NA	
E386D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x				x		Enhanced field borders to increase food for pollinators along the edge(s) of a field	Enhance existing field borders to a width of at least 40 feet and establish a mixture of species that provide food for pollinators along the edge(s) of the field.	acre	10	1	List of plants suitable for pollinator habitat which emphasize as many native species as practical. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E386E	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x				x		Enhanced field borders to increase wildlife food and habitat along the edge(s) of a field	Enhance existing field borders to a width of at least 40 feet and establish a mixture of species that provide wildlife food and habitat along the edge(s) of the field. The extended field border will also provide enhanced wildlife habitat continuity.	acre	10	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees. WHEG for species of concern	NA	
E390A	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Sediment Transported to Surface Water	x	x						Increase riparian herbaceous cover width for sediment and nutrient reduction	Where an existing herbaceous riparian buffer is located along a river, stream, pond, lake, or other waterbody, increase the width of the buffer in order to allow a greater percentage of sediment and nutrient removal from surface and subsurface flows.	acre	5	1	List of plant species with stiff stems and high stem density that are adapted to the duration of saturation and inundation of the site.	NA	
E390B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x	x	x			x	x	Increase riparian herbaceous cover width to enhance wildlife habitat	Where an existing herbaceous riparian buffer is located along a river, stream, pond, lake, or other waterbody, increase the diversity of native species, control invasive species, install fencing, and relocate equipment operations, trails, and livestock, and increase the width of the buffer.	acre	5	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, and legumes. WHEG for species of concern	NA	
E391A	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Sediment Transported to Surface Water	x	x						Increase riparian forest buffer width for sediment and nutrient reduction	Where an existing forested riparian area is located along a river, stream, pond, lake, or other waterbody, increase the width of the buffer in order to allow a greater percentage of sediment and nutrient removal from surface and subsurface flows.	acre	15	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.	NA	
E391C	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x	x	x			x	x	Increase riparian forest buffer width to enhance wildlife habitat	Where an existing riparian forest buffer is located along a river, stream, pond, lake, or other waterbody, increase the diversity of native species, control invasive species, install fencing and relocate equipment operations, trails, and livestock to increase the functional width of the buffer.	acre	15	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E393A	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solids or Compost Applications Transported to Surface Water	x	x				x		Extend existing filter strip to reduce water quality impacts	Extend existing filter strips for water quality protection. Extend the existing buffer for a total of 60 feet or more to enhance water quality functions. The extended buffers must be composed of at least 5 species of non-noxious, wildlife friendly grasses and/or perennial forbs best suited to site conditions. Include species that provide pollinator food and habitat where possible.	acre	10	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses and perennial forbs.	NA	
E395A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x	x	x	x	x		Stream habitat improvement through placement of woody biomass	Flexible placement of wood (unanchored/unpinned) in small, 1st and 2nd order streams to improve stream habitat conditions for aquatic species and natural stream processes.	acre	5	1		NA	
E412A	WATER	Sediment Transported to Surface Water	x	x						Enhance a grassed waterway	Enhance grassed waterways for water quality protection (reduce excess sediment in surface waters). This is done by either changing the waterway size, protecting the current waterway, or improving the infiltration of the watershed of the grassed waterway to protect the waterway.	acre	10	1		NA	
E449A	WATER; ENERGY	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use; Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	x	x	x				x	x	Complete pumping plant evaluation for water savings	Evaluation of all pumping plants to determine the potential to rehabilitate/replace/reconfigure pump performance to improve water delivery efficiency 10% or more. Evaluate to determine if a Variable Frequency Drive motor controller(s) is recommended and the simple payback in terms of energy savings is less than 10 years.	acre	1	1		NA	
E449C	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	x	x	x						Advanced Automated IWM – Year 2-5, soil moisture monitoring	Advanced automated irrigation water management using soil moisture or water level monitoring (installed as per IWM plan) with data loggers	acre	1	5		NA	
E449D	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	x	x	x						Advanced Automated IWM – Year 1, Equipment and soil moisture or water level monitoring	Installing and monitoring soil moisture or water leveling equipment for advanced automated irrigation water management	acre	1	1		NA	
E449F	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	x	x	x						Intermediate IWM— Year 1, Equipment with Soil or Water Level monitoring	This activity involves monitoring soil moisture or water levels within a irrigated field for intermediate irrigation water management include installation of equipment year 1.	acre	1	1		NA	
E449H	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	x	x							Intermediate IWM— Years 2 -5, using soil moisture or water level monitoring	Monitoring soil moisture or water levels within an irrigated field for implementing an intermediate irrigation water management plan using soil moisture data to facilitate management decisions.	acre	1	5		NA	
E472A	WATER	Nutrients transported to surface water, Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications transported to surface water	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Manage livestock access to waterbodies to reduce nutrients or pathogens to surface water	Installation of structures and implementation of grazing management actions that restrict livestock access to waterbodies in order to reduce nutrient loading or reduce the introduction of pathogens from manure, bio-solids or compost to surface waters.	ft	10	1		NA	

Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated with Forest	Farmstead	Full Enhancement Name	Enhancement Description	Units	Enhancement Ubiquan	Max years enh. can be contracted	State Supplemental information Required ++	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	Changes from 2021 to 2022; Highlighted blocks delineate new changes with red font indicating the change.
E484A	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x							Mulching to improve soil health	Implement a crop rotation which utilizes mulch and addresses all four principle components of soil health: increases diversity of the cropping system; maintains residue throughout the year; keeps a living root; and minimizes soil chemical, physical and biological disturbance. Plant-based mulching materials will be applied at least once during the rotation. The rotation will include at least 4 different crops and/or cover crops grown in a sequence that will produce a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) subfactor value over the life of the rotation, as determined by the Soil Conditioning Index (SCI). The current NRCS wind and water erosion prediction technologies must be used to document the rotation and SCI calculations.	acre	1	5	List of mulching materials with a carbon to nitrogen ratio (C:N) less than 30:1.	NA	
E511A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x	x	x				Harvest of crops (hay or small grains) using measures that allow desired species to flush or escape	Harvest of crops (hay or small grains) using conservation measures that allow desired species to flush or escape. (For species list see State Wildlife Action Planfor species list) Conservation measures include timing of harvest, idling land during the nesting or fawning period, and applying harvest techniques that reduce mortality to wildlife.	acre	1	5	List of wildlife species of concern. State Cooperative Extension Service (CES) recommendations for forage harvest based on stage of maturity, moisture content, length of cut, stubble height and harvest interval. Primary nesting seasons for upland species. WHEG for species of interest.	NA	
E511B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x	x	x				Forage harvest management that helps maintain wildlife habitat cover, shelter or continuity	The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green chop, or ensilage in such a way, and in time frames, to optimize both forage yield/quality and wildlife cover and shelter and/or continuity between otherwise disconnected habitats.	acre	1	5	List of wildlife species of concern. WHEG for species of concern that includes cover and shelter requirements. Cooperative Extension Service recommendations for proper stubble heights to avoid winterkill of forage species in cold climates. Appropriate harvest schedules, cover patterns, and minimum plant heights to provide suitable habitat for the specified wildlife species.	NA	
E511C	ANIMALS, PLANTS	Feed and Forage, Plant Productivity and Health, Structure and Composition		x	x					Forage testing for improved harvesting methods and hay quality	Dry hay forage samples are collected and analyzed following LGU procedures. Analysis results are kept and used to improve harvest decisions to guide forage supplementation of on-farm livestock to meet nutritional needs and improve health and productivity.	each	1	5	State Cooperative Extension Service (CES) recommendations for forage harvest based on stage of maturity, moisture content, length of cut, stubble height and harvest interval, etc. and State Cooperative Extension Service (CES) forage nutritional requirements for livestock classes.	NA	
E512A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	x	x						Cropland conversion to grass-based agriculture to reduce soil erosion	Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture to reduce soil erosion. Mixtures of perennial grasses, forbs, and legume species are established on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown.	acre	5	1		YES	
E512C	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	x	x						Cropland conversion to grass for soil organic matter improvement	Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture. Mixtures of perennial grasses, forbs, and/or legume species are established on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown.	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements. List of noxious plants List of persistent species that can tolerate close grazing and/or trampling	YES	
E512D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion	x	x	x					Forage plantings that help increase organic matter in depleted soils	Standard (CPS) 442 uniformity and efficiency requirements. System equipment is installed in year 1	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements.	NA	
E512K	PLANTS AND ANIMALS	Plant structure and composition, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Forage for Livestock			x			x		Livestock forage planting that enhance wildlife habitat cover, structure and composition.	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of perennial, herbaceous native species into pasture that can provide the structure and composition needed to enhance livestock forage and wildlife habitat, particularly when targeted forage supply and quality, cover, and shelter are not available in other pastures.	acre	5	1	**Not eligible for ND** State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements. List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees	NA	New enhancement (E512H retired)
E512M	PLANTS AND ANIMALS	Plant Structure and Composition, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			x			x		Establishing native grass or legumes to improve the plant community	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties or cultivars species suitable for pasture, hay or biomass production that can provide cover and shelter or structure and composition for wildlife	acre	5	1	**Not eligible for ND** State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	New enhancement (E512H retired)
E528A	ANIMALS	Feed and Forage Imbalance			x	x		x		Maintaining quantity and quality of forage for animal health and productivity	Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals for the purposes of maintaining desired pasture composition/plant vigor and improving/maintaining quantity and quality of forage for the animals' health and productivity following the recommendations of a qualifying professional, as detailed in the documentation and implementation requirements.	acre	1	5	Deferment (non-grazing period less than one year) and/or rest (non-grazing period equal or greater than one year) needed for critical periods of plant needs (such as post-planting or renovation, severe drought, etc.).	NA	Added animal science and animal nutritionalists to the list of acceptable professionals. Added an "Or" between a degree or 5 years experience.
E528D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates				x	x	x		Grazing management for improving quantity and quality of food or cover and shelter for wildlife	Grazing management employed will provide the plant structure, density and diversity needed for improving the quantity and quality of cover, shelter and food for the desired wildlife species of concern.	acre	1	5	WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E528E	PLANTS	Plant Structure and Composition, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates				x	x	x	x	Improved grazing management for enhanced plant structure and composition for wildlife	Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals for the purpose of improving the quantity and quality of the structure and composition of the plant community that is available for wildlife.	acre	1	5	WHEG for wildlife species of concern.	NA	
E528G	PLANTS	Plant Productivity and Health				x				Improved grazing management on pasture for plant productivity and health with monitoring activities	Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals as adjusted when following recommendations of a qualifying professional, as detailed in the enhancement criteria, generated through pasture condition scoring (PCS).	acre	1	5	Pasture condition score Assessment. Critical periods of plant needs (such as post-planting or renovation, severe drought, etc.)	NA	New Soil Compaction resource concern added. Updates in the criteria and implementation requirements. Aso E528K was deleted and combined with E528G
E528H	WATER	Elevated Water Temperature				x	x	x		Prescribed grazing to improve/maintain riparian and watershed function-elevated water temperature	Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to reduce runoff, improve infiltration, provide for above ground water filtration and sustain applicable fish and wildlife species habitat.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528I	WATER	Nutrients transported to surface water, Nutrients transported to ground water				x	x			Grazing management that protects sensitive areas -surface or ground water from nutrients	Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to protect sensitive areas such as sinkholes, streams, highly erodible areas, or locations with plants that cannot tolerate defoliation.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528J	WATER	Nutrients transported to surface water, Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications transported to surface water, Sediment transported to surface water				x				Prescribed grazing on pastureland that improves riparian and watershed function.	Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to reduce runoff, improve infiltration, provide for above ground water filtration and sustain applicable fish and wildlife species habitat.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528L	SOIL	Bank erosion from streams, shorelines or water conveyance channels				x	x	x		Prescribed grazing that improves or maintains riparian and watershed function-erosion	Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to reduce runoff, improve infiltration, provide for above ground water filtration and sustain applicable fish and wildlife species habitat.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528M	SOIL	Classic Gully Erosion				x	x			Grazing management that protects sensitive areas from gully erosion	Grazing management employed will provide vegetative cover and density needed in the watershed in order to protect sensitive areas such as sinkholes, streams, highly erodible areas, or locations that cannot tolerate plant defoliation.	acre	1	5		NA	
E528N	SOIL, WATER, PLANTS	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion, Classic Gully, Compaction, Aggregate Instability, Surface Water Depletion, Plant Productivity and Health, Plant Structure and Composition and Plant Pest Pressure					x			Improved grazing management through monitoring activities	Three predominant key grazing areas are evaluated utilizing the Rangeland Health Assessment (where reference material is developed) or Describing Indicators of Rangeland Health protocols (where reference material is not developed) to determine how well the ecological processes of the site(s) are functioning. Utilizing knowledge learned from this as a part of the ranch resource assessment, a qualifying professional, as detailed in the enhancement criteria, will provide recommendations or follow-up evaluations toward mitigating some of the degradation risks that are initially identified.	acre	1	5	Rangeland health assessments.	NA	
E528P	SOIL, WATER	Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications transported to surface water, Nutrients transported to surface water, Organic Matter Depletion	x	x	x	x				Implementing Bale or Swath Grazing to increase organic matter and reduce nutrients in surface water	Improve organic matter, aggregate stability and soil organism habitat in the soil by leaving the biomass harvested from the field on site for animal use, or supplementing organic matter needs with off-field forages. Grazing harvested forages in this manner, will help to incorporate organic matter, feed and diversify the soil microbiome, build better aggregation and increase soil health and critical functions such as infiltration, nutrient cycling, and weather resilience. Forages should be placed evenly throughout the field, but can be concentrated in areas where particular concerns, such as bare ground, need to be remedied. Decisions of forage placement must take into account areas that would be sensitive to such activity such as protecting surface waters from nutrients or steep slopes from erosion.	acre	1	5	State supplemental guidance may be necessary to recommend feeding rates, duration in paddocks and spacing between bales.	NA	

Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Agricultural Land	Farmstead	Full Enhancement Name	Enhancement Description	Units	Enhancement Ubiqan	Min years enh. can be contracted	State Supplemental information Required ++	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	Changes from 2021 to 2022; Highlighted blocks delineate new changes with red font indicating the change.
E528Q	ANIMALS	Feed and Forage Imbalance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Use of body condition scoring for livestock on a monthly basis to keep track of herd health	Body condition scoring (BCS) serves as a useful management tool to monitor livestock performance with respect to current and recent feeding or grazing programs. Body condition scoring is a numeric scoring system, producers can use to consistently evaluate animals' estimated body energy reserves through degree of fatness. This information can be used to adjust nutritional strategies to reach optimal BCS. Since body condition is closely associated with reproductive performance as well as feed efficiency, monitoring body condition can help producers reach production goals and increase the operation's bottom line. Knowledge and understanding of BCS will assist producers to adjust a supplemental feeding program to maintain animal health and nutrition on a-monthly-basis.	acre	1	5	Local land grant university BCS sheets	NA	
E528R	PLANTS	Plant Productivity and Health, Plant Structure and Composition			x	x				Management Intensive Rotational Grazing	Management intensive, multi-paddock grazing system where livestock are regularly and systematically moved to fresh forage to optimize quantity and quality of forage growth, improve manure distribution, improve wildlife cover, and improve soil health.	acre	1	5	Implementation Requirements thi reduce pasture/paddock size while increasing stock density to maximize forage growth, quantity and quality; improve manure distribution; increase carbon sequestration, improve wildlife cover and protect soil from erosion.	NA	
E533B	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations; Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities	x	x	x				x	Complete pumping plant evaluation for energy savings	Evaluation of all pumping plants to determine the potential to rehabilitate/replace/reconfigure pump performance to improve water delivery efficiency 10% or more. Evaluate to determine if a Variable Frequency Drive motor controller(s) is recommended and the simple payback in terms of energy savings is less than 10 years.	acre	15	1		NA	
E550B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x		x				Range planting for improving forage, browse, or cover for wildlife	Establishment of adapted perennial or self-sustaining vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs and trees for the purpose of improving forage, browse, or cover for wildlife on areas that have been degraded beyond recovery via ecological principles, or old crop fields and pastures devoid of desirable, native rangeland species that fit within an ecological site description steady state.	acre	5	1	List of suitable plant species. List of intended wildlife species (this may include such target species as rangeland birds, ungulates, pollinator insects and non-pollinator insects such as Monarch butterfly as geographically and ecologically relevant). WHEG for species of concern.	NA	
E578A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Stream crossing elimination	Existing stream crossings on an operation are consolidated into fewer crossings in order to reduce impacts to stream habitat	no	10	1		NA	
E590A	WATER; AIR	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water; Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	x	x						Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses	Nutrient management encompasses managing the amount, source, placement, and timing of the application of plant nutrients and soil amendments. Nutrients are currently being applied on the farm based on the 4R nutrient stewardship principles. Enhanced nutrient use efficiency strategies or technologies are utilized to improve nutrient use efficiency and reduce risk of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater and reduce risks to air quality by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs).	acre	1	5	List of nitrogen or phosphorous EEF products recommended by state Land Grant University (LGU) and concurred with by NRCS. Documentation of LGU and/or laboratory guidelines for interpretations of the results and appropriate nutrient adjustments based on in-season plant tissue sampling and analysis.	NA	
E590B	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water	x	x						Reduce risks of nutrient loss to surface water by utilizing precision agriculture technologies	Precision application technology and techniques are utilized to plan and apply nutrients to improve nutrient use efficiency and reduce risk of nutrient losses.	acre		1	5		NA	
E595A	WATER	Pesticides Transported to Surface Water	x	x						Reduce risk of pesticides in surface water by utilizing precision pesticide application techniques	Utilize precision application techniques to reduce risk of pesticides in surface water by reducing total amount of chemical applied and reducing the potential for delivery of chemicals into water bodies.	acre	1	5		NA	Criteria change: 2nd bullet was updated to include Use of GPS or other geospatial technologies is required.
E595B	WATER, AIR	Pesticides Transported to Surface Water; Emissions of Ozone Precursors Pesticides	x	x	x					Reduce risk of pesticides in water and air by utilizing IPM PAMS techniques	Utilize integrated pest management (IPM) prevent, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) techniques to reduce risk of pesticides in water and air. Reduce the potential for delivery of chemicals into water or ozone precursor emissions.	acre	1	5		NA	
E612A	WATER	Sediment Transported to Surface Water	x	x						Cropland conversion to trees or shrubs for long term improvement of water quality	Cropland conversion to trees and shrubs for long term erosion control and improvement of water quality. Trees and shrubs are established on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown. Tree and/or shrub species are selected for their efficacy in holding soil, and the planting design is configured to control runoff and trap sediment.	acre	15	1		YES	
E612B	AIR	Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Planting for high carbon sequestration rate	Plant tree species and use stocking levels for higher growth to increase the rate of carbon sequestration (capture). Use species with a longer life span as well as relatively fast growth, and species suitable for durable manufactured products. Increase stocking levels in forests that are not fully stocked. Implement afforestation on appropriate open lands.	acre	15	1	Additional criteria to supplement CPS 612. List of tree species that meet requirements for high rates of carbon sequestration and are suitable for the geographic location.	YES	
E612E	PLANTS	Plant Structure and Composition				x	x	x	x	Cultural plantings	Plant trees and shrubs that are of cultural significance, such as those species utilized by Tribes in traditional practices, medicinal plants, species used in basket-making, etc. (e.g., paper birch, slippery elm, witch hazel).	acre	15	1	Additional criteria to supplement CPS 612. State list of suitable woody plants for cultural uses.	NA	
E612G	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Tree/shrub planting for wildlife food	Tree or shrub planting to enhance habitat for native wildlife. A minimum of five tree or shrub species will be used; they will be species that provide food and/or cover for identified wildlife species.	acre	15	1	Additional criteria to supplement CPS 612. List of trees and shrubs important for wildlife food. WHEG for species of concern.	YES	
E647C	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	x							Maintain moist soil vegetation on cropland edges to enhance waterfowl and shorebird habitat	The wetter or more water saturated portions of cropland fields such as areas adjacent to field drains, have the potential to produce a significant amount of moist soil plants which are a tremendously valuable source of forage and cover for many waterfowl, shorebird and wading bird species, especially during a period of time when such plants may be limited. Under normal cropland production, the native vegetation is restricted on these sites through mechanical and/or chemical control. These maintained moist soil plants also will provide filtering and improve water quality.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned scenario	NA	
E666A	SOIL, AIR	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability; Compaction; Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs);					x			Maintaining and improving forest soil quality	Adopts guidelines for maintaining and improving soil quality on sites where forest management activities are practiced. These guidelines will increase soil organic matter content, improve nutrient cycling, and increase infiltration and retention of precipitation. Avoiding soil compaction will allow for greater root development and tree growth, limit windthrow, and reduce drought stress. Increasing carbon storage on site will maintain the soil microbial community and provide wildlife benefits.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA	
E666D	PLANT, ANIMAL, WATER	Plant Pest Pressure; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates; Naturally Available Moisture Use; Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water;					x			Forest management to enhance understory vegetation	This enhancement provides for management of the understory vegetation in a forested area by mechanical, chemical, and/or manual methods to improve the plant species mix and the health of the residual vegetation. Managing the understory vegetation increases available water to the plants, minimizes runoff and erosion, and improves water quality. An adequately stocked forest provides inputs of leaves, needles, and woody twigs and stems to the forest floor, adding to soil organic matter and contributing to forest soil health. Desirable tree species and understory vegetation, with spacing that allows ground cover to develop, will allow moisture to infiltrate and be stored in the soil, releasing moisture over longer periods of time.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. Guidelines for species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory species to be retained.	NA	
E666E	PLANT	Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation					x			Reduce height of the forest understory to limit wildfire risk	Forest stand improvement that manages forest structure to reduce the risk of wildfire, and creates conditions that facilitate prescribed burning. The fire risk reduction is accomplished by reducing the height of the woody understory and midstory, creating space between the ground cover and the tree canopy. This enhancement provides for management of the understory vegetation in a forested area, using mechanical, chemical or manual methods to improve the plant species mix and the health of the residual vegetation, and reduce the risk of wildfire. In appropriate stands, the treatment creates conditions that favor prescribed burning. Forest stand improvement (FSI) activities are used to remove trees of undesirable species, form, quality, condition, or growth rate. The quantity and quality of forest for wildlife and/or timber production will be increased by manipulating stand density and structure. These treatments can also reduce wildfire hazards, improve forest health, restore natural plant communities, and achieve or maintain a desired native understory plant community for soil health, wildlife, grazing, and/or browsing.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. Guidelines for species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory species to be retained.	NA	
E666G	PLANT, ANIMAL	Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					x			Reduce forest density and manage understory along roads to limit wildfire risk and improve habitat	Opening the tree canopy along roads ("daylighting"), and providing space between ground vegetation and tree crowns minimizes the spread of wildfires that often start along roads, and improves wildlife habitat and food sources for many species. Some trees near a forest road are removed through harvesting, cutting, mulching, or another option available at the site, with the objective of creating a partially open forest canopy bordering the road. A semi-open canopy allows more sunlight to reach the forest floor to promote herbaceous understory plants, and reduces maintenance needs by allowing moisture to evaporate from roads. The reduced canopy and herbaceous understory limit woodland fuel buildup and reduce fire intensity.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. Guidelines for species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory species to be retained. Nesting season for ground nesting birds.	NA	
E666H	SOIL, AIR	Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), Organic Matter Depletion					x	x	x	Increase on-site carbon storage	Use forest management techniques to maintain and increase on-site carbon storage. These include, but are not limited to, applying uneven-aged management, using longer rotations, retaining cavity/den trees, snags, and down woody debris, and protecting or increasing soil organic material	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA	

Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop	Annual and Mixed	Orchard	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Wood Lot	Farmstead	Full Enhancement Name	Enhancement Description	Units	Enhancement lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	State Supplemental information Required ++	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	Changes from 2021 to 2022; Highlighted blocks delineate new changes with red font indicating the change.
E666L	PLANT, ANIMAL	Plant Structure and Composition, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates						x			Forest Stand Improvement to rehabilitate degraded hardwood stands	Hardwood forestland has been subject to poor logging practices ("high-grading") for decades. Without professional forestry assistance the best species and individual trees are removed, often before maturity ("diameter-limit cutting"), leaving the poorest species and individual trees to regenerate the stand. Reversing this process requires cutting or killing poor quality trees while retaining any desirable species that might still be present. A combination of 3 silvicultural methods are applied: crop tree release, group selection (all trees removed from an area 0.25 to 1.0 acre in size) and small clear-cuts (all trees removed from an area 1-3 acres in size).	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA	