

FY 2023 Program Enhancement Activity List

**Legend**  
 Green: Updated Existing Enhancements  
 Blue: New FY 2022 Enhancements

Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag 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 2022 to 2023. *Blue highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red highlight delineates activities not available in Nebraska. *Red font indicates revisions made.	Must recur each year after initial implementation 530.305A(2)(i) Applicability?
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		No
E315A	PLANTS, ANIMALS	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	*Added animals as a resource concern because of terrestrial wildlife component. added terminology "wildlife and/or pollinator species" under criteria. *Added the term "weed" species and reworded the 4th bullet under criteria. *Under Implementation Requirements deleted "map of treated areas" because it was a repeated statement and payment scenario description included the term "spot" herbaceous weed treatment.	No
E327A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X			X	X	X	Conservation cover for pollinators and beneficial insects	Seed or plug nectar and pollen producing plants in non-cropped areas such as field borders, vegetative barriers, contour buffer strips, grassed waterways, shelterbelts, hedgerows, windbreaks, conservation cover, and riparian forest and herbaceous buffers.	acre	5	1	List of plants suitable for pollinator and beneficial insect habitat which emphasizes as many native species as practical.	NA		No
E327B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X				X	X	Establish Monarch butterfly habitat	Seed or plug milkweed (Asclepias spp.), and high-value monarch butterfly nectar plants on marginal cropland, field borders, contour buffer strips, and similar areas.	acre	5	1	Lists of larval host plants and nectar plants suitable for Monarch butterfly. WHEG for species of concern - Monarch butterfly.	NA		No
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		Yes
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		Yes, can rotate location

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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		Yes
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		Yes
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		Yes
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		NA
E328I	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water	X	X						Forage harvest to reduce water quality impacts by utilization of excess soil nutrients	Establish a forage crop (single species or mix) following a primary annual crop to take up excess soil nutrients. Select forage known to effectively utilize and scavenge nutrients. Forage shall be harvested for forage, but not be grazed or burned.	acre	1	1	List of forage crops known to effectively utilize and scavenge nutrients. State guidance of options to maximize nutrient uptake in local climate and cropping systems.	NA		No
E328J	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		Yes

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E328K	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Multiple crop types to benefit wildlife	Alternating crops in a systematic arrangement of strips across a field to provide diverse rotations of crops that provide wildlife food. At least two crops will be planted in adjacent strips a minimum of 0.5 acres in size.	acre	1	5	State list of wildlife food friendly crops.	NA		Yes
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 <del>spanning late summer and through the following winter.</del>	acre	1	5	States list of eligible crops and dates stubble must remain undisturbed.	NA		No
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 systemic pesticides 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		Yes
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		No
E328O	SOIL, PLANTS	Sheet and Rill Erosion; wind Erosion; Organic Matter Depletion; Compaction; Plant Pest Pressure; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X							Perennial grain crop conservation rotation	Establish a perennial grain crop as part of a rotation with two other crops. 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		N/A		No
E328P	SOIL, WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water	x							Low Nitrogen Requirement Annual Crop Rotation	Design a planned annual crop rotation which requires less average annual nitrogen fertilizer than the current (benchmark) crop rotation.	acre	1	5		N/A	New Enhancement for FY-23.	Yes
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		Yes
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		Yes
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		Yes
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. <del>Residue shall not be burned, grazed, or harvested.</del>	acre	1	5		NA		Yes
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		Yes

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E334A	SOIL	Compaction	X	X						Controlled traffic farming to reduce compaction	Establish a controlled traffic system where no more than 25% of the surface is tracked with heavy axle loads to minimize soil compaction. For row crops (e.g. corn in 30-inch rows) no tire should run on a row except for flotation tires on combines and/or fertilizer and lime spreading trucks. If wide flotation tires are used, they must be big enough that the inflation pressure will be below 18 psi to minimize compaction on trafficked rows.	acre	5	1		NA		No
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		Yes
E338B	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates; Feed and Forage Imbalance					X			Short-interval burns to promote a healthy herbaceous plant community	The controlled use of fire is applied in a forest to restore fire-adapted plants while improving wildlife habitat, wildlife food supply, and reducing the risk of damage from intense, severe wildfires. The ideal interval between prescribed burns is not often achieved. To improve the effectiveness of prescribed burning, the frequency of prescribed burning is increased appropriately, for a specified time period, to help restore ecological conditions in forests and woodlands. Short return interval prescribed burning is used to regenerate desirable tree species, improve the condition of fire-adapted plants and native herbaceous vegetation, improve wildlife food supply, create wildlife habitat (snags and den/cavity trees), limit encroachment of competing vegetation including non-native species, and reduce the future risk of damage from intense, severe wildfires.	acre	1	5	State specific criteria to the National Conservation Practice Standard (CPS 338).	NA		No
E338C	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X			Sequential patch burning	Conduct prescribed burning beneath a forest canopy (ground fire), burning a portion of the area each year to create a mosaic of vegetation in several stages of development, to provide a more diverse understory and contribute to wildlife habitat. The health of conifer and oak-conifer forests, particularly longleaf pine with a characteristic herbaceous understory, is dependent on fire or another means of controlling encroaching woody vegetation. A healthy longleaf or shortleaf pine, or pine-oak forest, can support a wide array of wildlife including pollinators and several endangered or threatened species.	acre	1	5	State specific criteria to the National Conservation Practice Standard (CPS 338). WHEG for species of concern.	NA		Yes
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		No
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		Yes
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		Yes. Can rotate location.

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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		Yes
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		Yes
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		No
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		No, applicable only after high N crops (corn, grain sorghum)
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		No
E340I	SOIL	Compaction	X							Using cover crops for biological strip till	Establish alternating strips of cover crops in which one strip acts as a biological strip-tiller and the adjacent strip promotes soil health with high residue cover crops. This will facilitate planting of the subsequent cash crop into the biologically strip-tilled row without the need for mechanical disturbance.	acre	1	5	List of approved cover crop species for soil compaction reduction. Guidance document on local climates and cropping systems.	NA		Yes. Can rotate location.
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		Yes
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		Yes
E345C	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use; Naturally Available Moisture Use	X							Reduced tillage to increase plant-available moisture	Establish a reduced 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 80. 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		Yes

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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		Yes
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		Yes
E373A	AIR	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors						X	X	Dust suppressant re-application for stabilization	Limit dust emissions by maintaining the surfaces of unpaved roads and areas in a stabilized condition. The periodic re-application of dust suppressants to unpaved surface areas will limit dust generation from vehicle and machinery activities or wind action.	sq ft	1	5		NA		Yes
E376A	AIR	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	X	X						Modify field operations to reduce particulate matter	Modify tillage and/or harvest operations to reduce particulates by at least 20 percent below the required levels.	acre	1	5		NA		NA
E381A	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Plant Structure and Composition, Plant Productivity and Health, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates, Aquatic Habitat for Fish and other Organisms			X		X	X		Silvopasture to improve wildlife habitat	Establishing a combination of trees or shrubs and compatible forages on the same acreage, providing forage, shade, and/or shelter for livestock and including a purpose of enhancing wildlife habitat.	acre	15	1		NA	State WHEG for species of concern. List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.	No
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		NA	State job sheet to record animal species of concern and wildlife movement modifications/specifications. WHEG for species of concern.	No
E382B	SOIL	Plant productivity and Health, Plant Structure and Composition			X	X				Installing electrical fence offsets and wire to facilitate cross-fencing for improved grazing management	Retrofitting conventional fences such as barb wire, with new electrical offsets and electrical wire to facilitate cross-fencing for improved grazing management.	ft	20	1		NA	Electric Fence Design sheet and map to design enhancement; potential state supplemental guidance for the technical quality of the existing fences	No
E383A	PLANT	Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation				X	X			Grazing-maintained fuel break to reduce the risk of fire	The area has existing fuel break(s) of 30 to 60 feet in width, supporting a mixture of woody sprouts and some herbaceous vegetation. Warm-season perennial vegetation will be established on the fuel breaks, and will be over-seeded with cool-season annual forages in the fall. Grazing will be managed on the fuel breaks to remove or modify the fine fuel vegetation, thus reducing the risk of fire spread from ground fires. Ground cover will be maintained to control soil erosion and facilitate prescribed burning.	acre	10	1		NA	State specific criteria to the National Conservation Practice Standard (CPS 383).	No
E384A	PLANT, SOIL	Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation, Organic Matter Depletion					X	X		Biochar production from woody residue	Utilizes woody debris remaining after fuel reduction harvests or wildfires to create biochar. Biochar stores carbon and is a useful soil amendment that improves SOM and water-holding capacity.	acre	10	1		NA	State specific criteria to the National Conservation Practice Standard (CPS 384).	No

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E386A	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion	X	X				X		Enhanced field borders to reduce soil erosion along the edge(s) of a 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 along the edge(s) of the field.	acre	10	1		NA		No
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		No
E386C	AIR	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	X	X				X		Enhanced field borders to decrease particulate emissions along the edge(s) of the field	Enhance existing field borders to a width of at least 40 feet and establish a mixture of species that decrease the particulate emissions along the edge(s) of the field.	acre	10	1		NA		No
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		No
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		No
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		No
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		No
E391A	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Sediment Transported to Surface Water	X	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		No
E391B	WATER	Elevated Water Temperature	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Increase stream shading for stream temperature reduction	Riparian area tree canopy cover density is increased and the extent of the forested riparian area is increased to provide greater stream shading.	acre	15	1	List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.	NA		No
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		No
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		No
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		No
E399A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fishpond management for native aquatic and terrestrial species	Pond rehabilitation, buffer, and watershed management actions are taken to improve habitat for native species of fish, amphibians, and shorebirds.	acre	1	5		NA		No



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**Legend**  
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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		No
E420A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X			X	X	X	Establish pollinator habitat	Seed or plug nectar and pollen producing plants to establish or improve pollinator habitat. These areas may include, but are not limited to, field borders, vegetative barriers, contour buffer strips, shelterbelts, hedgerows, windbreaks, conservation cover, and riparian forest and herbaceous buffers.	acre	5	1	List of plants suitable for pollinator and beneficial insect habitat which emphasizes as many native species as practical. WHEG to demonstrate meeting wildlife habitat resource concern (generally) and WHEG for pollinator habitat	NA		No
E420B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X				X	X	Establish monarch butterfly habitat	Seed or plug milkweed (Asclepias spp.) and high-value monarch butterfly nectar plants to establish or improve monarch habitat. These areas may include, but are not limited to, field borders, vegetative barriers, contour buffer strips, shelterbelts, hedgerows, windbreaks, conservation cover, and riparian forest and herbaceous buffers.	acre	5	1	Lists of larval host plants and nectar plants suitable for Monarch butterfly. WHEG for species of concern - Monarch butterfly.	NA		No
E447A	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X	X					Advanced Tailwater Recovery	This enhancement is for a recovery system that capture 100% of excess irrigation and drainage runoff water from the contiguous land where the activity is implemented. Runoff water is conveyed through properly designed recovery ditches to a storage structure. Each recovery ditch and storage structure must have adequate capacity to store excess irrigation water and reasonable runoff water. The system shall be designed to incorporate the collected water back into the delivery system so that excess water is reused. The system is fully automated to operate the recovery pumps, valves, and collection system. Key elements in the system are sensors that can evaluate data and operate devices through the system in opening/closing or on /off based on scientifically determined parameters.	No	1	1		NA		NA
E449A	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X	X			X	X	Complete pumping plant evaluation for water savings			1	1		NA		NA



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E449B	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X							Alternated Wetting and Drying (AWD) of rice fields	Rice fields are drained and allowed to "dry down" to a saturated soil condition prior to re-flooding the field. System is installed in year 1 with Scenario E449D and this scenario used in years 2-5.	acre	1	5		NA		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		Yes
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		No
E449E	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X							Convert from Cascade to Furrow Irrigated Rice Production – reduce irrigation water consumption	Field currently flooded through a cascade levee system will be converted to furrow irrigation.	acre	1	5		NA		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		NA
E449G	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X	X					Intermediate IWM— Years 2-5, Soil or Water Level monitoring	Field currently flooded through a cascade levee system will be converted to furrow irrigation. It is required that field is leveed on the lower end and approximately 25% up the sides for furrow irrigation prior to implementing the enhancement. After the previous year's crop is harvested, elevated planting beds and furrows will be reshaped as needed to guarantee proper irrigation of the rice crop. Layflat tubing will be utilized with the correct holes or gates installed to advance water down the furrows at the appropriate rate across the length of the field as prescribed by an NRCS "PHAU CET" design, Delta Plastic® Pipe Planner® or similar.	acre	1	5		NA		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		NA
E449I	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X						IWM - Year 1, Retrofit Equipment with Speed Control on Sprinkler Irrigation System	This enhancement consists of retrofitting an existing sprinkler irrigation system to integrate variable rate irrigation (VRI) speed control where the technology is not present. The added functionality of VRI speed control equipment allows for enhanced water application precision, efficiency, and uniformity along the length of the sprinkler irrigation system by varying the irrigation system speed within the irrigation pass. Renovation of the existing sprinkler irrigation system utilizing this enhancement includes the installation of an upgraded control panel capable of speed control programming and global positioning system (GPS) technology capable of providing real-time field position. Utilization of the VRI speed control and GPS equipment will be for the entire irrigation season and be based on spatially identified parameters such as variations in past yield data, soils, crop growth, topography, or computerized irrigation scheduling recommendations. This scenario requires that the existing sprinkler irrigation system meets Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 442 uniformity and efficiency requirements. System equipment is installed in year 1 with this scenario and scenario E449G or E449C is used in years 2-5.	acre	1	1		NA		NA
E449J	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X						Intermediate IWM – 20% Reduced Water usage	Intermediate irrigation water management involves monitoring soil moisture or water levels within an irrigated field by utilizing technological equipment to gather field specific data concerning weather, soil moisture or water levels throughout the irrigation season. The equipment will be utilized to log data through the season to be retrieved periodically so irrigation decisions can be made based on scientific data. Maximum time between data retrieval is weekly. Monitoring will be for the entire irrigation season and data gathered will be used to make sound decisions on irrigation water use. Supplemental water usage will be reduced by 20% and remain at that level for the remainder of the contract.	acre	1	1		N/A		NA

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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	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		No
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		Yes
E484B	AIR	Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors		X						Reduce particulate matter emissions by using orchard or vineyard generated woody materials as mulch	Reduce particulate matter emissions by using orchard or vineyard generated woody materials as mulch. At least 90% of all woody materials are to be used as mulch on the operation. An exception may be made when it is determined that infected material must be burned to preserve crop health.	acre	1	5	Any required state specific additions to CPS 484.	NA		NA
E484C	PLANTS	Plant Pest Pressure	X	X						Mulching with natural materials in specialty crops for weed control	Application of straw mulch or other state approved natural material (such as wood chips, compost, green chop, dry hay or sawdust) for weed control in specialty crops.	Acre	1	5	Any state specific additions to CPS 484 and any state specific guidance for specific specialty crops.	NA		Yes
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 Plan for 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		Yes

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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		Yes
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		Yes
E511D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates		X						Forage harvest management to improve terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates during critical over-winter periods	Eliminate or forgo the last fall cutting of hay or haylage to optimize wildlife cover and shelter during critical over-winter periods and lengthen late season bloom period for invertebrates. Allowing late season stand maturity increases stand life and reduces risks of frost and winter damage while providing valuable wildlife habitat and extended bloom periods.	each	1	5	The state's WHEG must specify cover and shelter or continuity requirements for the wildlife species of concern. The total WHEG score after installation of this practice must be 0.5 or greater	NA		Yes. Can rotate location.
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	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No
E512B	SOIL	Sheet and Rill Erosion			X					Forage plantings that help increase organic matter in depleted soils	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production that can provide for reduced soil erosion, improving soil health.	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements.	NA	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No

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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	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No
E512D	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion	X	X	X					Forage plantings that help increase organic matter in depleted soils	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production that can help improve soil quality of depleted sites through increase or conservation of the organic matter in the soil.	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements.	NA	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No
E512E	PLANT	Plant Productivity and Health	X	X						Forage and biomass planting that produces feedstock for biofuels or energy production.	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.	YES	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No
E512I	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates						X	X	Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect and/or monarch habitat	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species that can provide nectar for Monarch butterflies and/or pollinators and forage and other habitat values for wildlife and livestock, particularly at times when targeted nectar, forage supply and quality, cover, and shelter are not available in other pastures.	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements. WHEG for species of concern. List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.	NA	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No
E512J	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates						X	X	Establish wildlife corridors to provide habitat continuity or access to water	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of perennial, herbaceous species that can provide cover needed for wildlife species of concern to move from food/cover/water sources to other food/cover/water sources as needed for their life cycles, and/or to enhance the utility of underused wildlife habitat areas.	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements. WHEG for species of concern. List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.	NA	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No
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	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements. List of wildlife friendly grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.	NA	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No
E512L	ANIMALS	Feed and Forage Imbalance						X		Diversifying forage base with interseeding forbs and legumes to increase pasture quality	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of perennial, herbaceous species that increases the diversity to enhance livestock, forage supply and quality not available in other pastures.	acre	5	1	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements.	NA	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name. *Payment schedule has been revised to reflect difference between scenario size in the base practice as compared to the scenario size for the enhancement.	No
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	State specific planting rates, methods and dates. Livestock exclusion requirements. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	*Activity Sheet edited to include new terminology "Pasture and Hay Planting" instead of previous "Forage and Biomass Planting" name.	No

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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	*Activity Sheet edited to include statement for the new TSP protocol regarding DIA 159.	Yes
E528B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			X	X	X			Grazing management that improves monarch butterfly habitat	Implement a grazing management plan that will increase the abundance and diversity of monarch nectar-producing perennial forbs, including milkweed, while maintaining ecosystem benefits for other wildlife and livestock.	acre	1	5	State NRCS Monarch Butterfly Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG).	NA		Yes
E528C	ANIMALS	Feed and Forage Imbalance, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			X	X				Incorporating wildlife refuge areas in contingency plans for wildlife.	A prescribed grazing plan that includes 12 month (or longer) rest (non-grazing period equal or greater than one year) of a grazing unit that consists of native grasses and/or legumes and/or perennial forbs for the purpose of meeting the needs for drought/disaster contingency plans that will also provide wildlife habitat or wildlife access to water for a period of time.	acre	1	5	WHEG for species of concern.	NA		Yes
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		Yes
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		Yes
E528F	PLANTS	Plant Productivity and Health, Plant Structure and Composition	X	X	X			X		Stockpiling cool season forage to improve structure and composition or plant productivity and health	Grazing management employed to stop grazing events of selected paddock(s) to allow pasture forages to grow to maximum vegetative biomass accumulation before the end of the growing season.	acre	1	5		NA		Yes
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	*Activity Sheet edited to include statement for the new TSP protocol regarding DIA 159.	Yes
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		Yes
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		Yes
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		Yes
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		Yes

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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		Yes
E528N	SOIL, WATER, PLANTS	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	*Activity Sheet edited to include statement for the new TSP protocol regarding DIA 159.	Yes
E528O	ANIMAL, PLANT	Feed and Forage Imbalance, Plant productivity and health			X					Clipping mature forages to set back vegetative growth for improved forage quality	Plant maturity is the most important factor that determines forage quality. Timely clipping through mowing, swathing or some other mechanical cutting will occur on grazing lands after plants mature. This enhancement will promote increased forage palatability by setting forages that have matured back to a vegetative state for improved grazing management and forage quality.	acre	1	5		NA		Yes
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		Yes, can rotate location
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		Yes
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 that 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		Yes

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E528S	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion			X					Soil Health Improvements on Pasture	Use of soil health assessment to evaluate impact of planned grazing in addressing organic current conservation crop rotation in addressing soil organic matter depletion, soil organism habitat and aggregate instability. Laboratory soil health tests will be completed in year 1 and year 4 of the contract. Planned modifications to the pasture forages and/or management system will be made to the benchmark grazing system to address concerns from the assessments. During sample collection, Pasture Condition Score (PSC) or Determining Indicators of Pasture Health (DIPH) assessment will be completed for the sample area.	acre	1	5					Yes
E528T	ANIMAL, PLANT	Managing plants for the purpose of reducing wildfire risks and meeting animal forage demands						X		Grazing to Reduce Wildfire Risks on Forests	Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals for the purpose of balancing forage with maintaining ecological site conditions and while reducing the risk of wildfire hazard on western conifer forested ecological sites.	acre	1	5		N/A		Yes	
E533A	WATER	Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	X	X	X					Advanced Pumping Plant Automation	This enhancement consists of installing a control device to a pump station that allows the user to remotely monitor and operate the pump station based on field measured data. Pumping stations may have either a combustible or electric power unit that are compatible with the control device or sensor. These devices/sensors collect field-measured data and provide this data in real time to the landowner to make irrigation decisions and adjustments to the pump operation	No	1	1		NA		NA	
E533B	ENERGY	-Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities		X	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 reduce energy use. Evaluate to determine if a Variable Frequency Drive motor controller(s) will reduce energy use and is feasible.	No	1	1		NA	*Unit changed from acre to number. *Scenario Feature Measure changed to "Each pump evaluated." This change is more equitable for all farms, including urban and small farms. *E449A is for the Water resource concern to improve water delivery. *E533B is the enhancement to use for the Energy resource concern to evaluate if a VFD will reduce energy use. *As a result, the improve water delivery efficiency is removed and replaced with reduce energy use. The evaluation for a VFD is revised to reduce energy use and feasibility for the 533B Enhancement.	No	



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E533C	AIR	Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities	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 evaluation.	No	15	1		NA		*Changes from 2022 to 2023. *Blue highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red highlight delineates activities not available in Nebraska. *Red font indicates revisions made.	Must recur each year after initial implementation 530.305A(2)(i) Applicability?
E533D	ENERGY	Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities	X	X	X			X	X	Switch fuel source for pumps	Switch the fuel source for the pump motor(s) to an on-farm renewable source (wind, solar, geothermal, etc.)	No	15	1		NA			No
E550A	SOIL	Organic Matter Depletion	X	X		X	X			Range planting for increasing/maintaining organic matter	Establishment of adapted perennial or self-sustaining vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs and trees for the purpose of increasing or maintaining organic matter levels in the soil.	acre	5	1	List of suitable plant species.	NA		No	
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		No	

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E570A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X				X	X	Enhanced rain garden for wildlife	Seed or plug nectar and pollen producing plants into rain gardens to provide wildlife habitat.	sq. ft.	1	1	List of plants suitable for pollinator and beneficial insect habitat which emphasizes as many native species as practical.	NA		No
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		No
E580A	SOIL	Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance Channels	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stream corridor bank stability improvement	Stream corridor bank vegetation components are established to provide additional streambank stability.	acre	20	1		NA		No
E580B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stream corridor bank vegetation improvement	Stream corridor bank vegetation components are established to improve ecosystem functioning and stability.	acre	20	1	List of plants that provide habitat requirements for desirable wildlife and pollinators. WHEG for species of concern.	NA		No
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	*Revised to provide clearer guidance on the use of Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizers (EEFs).	Yes. Can rotate location. Not applicable to crops that do not receive N applicator.
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	*Revised adding "geo-referenced" to the Criteria.	Yes
E590C	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water			X					Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses on pasture	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 on pasture.	acre	1	5	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		No

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E590D	WATER	Nutrients Transported to Surface Water; Nutrients Transported to Ground Water	X	X						Reduce risks of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater by increasing setback awareness via precision technology	Utilize precision technology to increase Soil/Groundwater Setbacks & Associated Application Rate Restrictions (SGS&AARR) implementation during nutrient application by providing precise, real-time location information (geo-located) in the field to the equipment operator. While operating nutrient application equipment, the operator's location is continually updated and displayed on an integrated, in-cab or add-on GPS-enabled device visible to the operator at all times to reduce the risk of nutrient application in setback and/or sensitive areas. This allows the equipment operator to manually turn off or steer equipment to avoid applying nutrients in setback or sensitive areas.	acre	1	5		N/A		Must recur each year after initial implementation 530.305A(2)(i) Applicability?
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		Yes
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	*Added Pasture as a Land Use *Added requirements to complete activity on Pasture Land Use.	Yes
E595D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Increase the size requirement of refuges planted to slow pest resistance to Bt crops	Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) plant incorporated protectants are plants that have been genetically altered to produce proteins that are harmful to certain insect pests. Widespread implementation of Bt crops has decreased insecticide use and increased crop yields, but it must be used as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) approach to protect the crop from pest species that are not susceptible to the Bt toxin and to manage pest resistance. Crop rotation, scouting and resistance management strategies, such as planting and creating refuges of non-Bt crops, are essential when farming Bt crops. Insects have developed resistance to Bt proteins. To mitigate the development of further resistance, growers are required to plant refuges of non-transgenic crops. These refuges produce numbers of susceptible insects that will help sustain populations of non-resistant insects. The size of Refuge requirement depends on the environment, pest and strain of the crop. Size of refuge is determined by resistance risk. Most Bt corn requires that 20% of the total Bt crop planted be non-Bt. Cotton can require 50% of the crop be planted to non-Bt. A recent study published in the Journal of Integrated Pest Management revealed, compliance has been a challenge. Nearly 40% of growers surveyed did not plant the required refuge (Reisig 2017). They credit non-compliance, in part, to lack of understanding by small-scale farmers about the need for refuges.	acre	1	5		No	*Edits made to clarify EPA's refuge terms.	Yes. Can rotate location.
E595E	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates			X	X				Eliminate use of chemical treatments to control pests and to increase the presence of dung beetles	Pests and parasites can have a significant impact on the economic viability of livestock operations, by affecting the performance and health of animals. The use of broad-spectrum insecticides, pour-ons and avermectins have been shown to have a detrimental effect on dung beetle populations. Having a healthy population of dung beetles facilitates the recycling of nutrients and promotes soil and grassland health. By eliminating the application of broad-spectrum insecticides, pour-ons, and avermectins, including injectable avermectins, for pest control in and on livestock along with rotational grazing and higher stock densities has shown to increase the dung beetle population. Use of natural or alternative methods of pest control over multiple years is encouraged.	acre	1	5		No		Yes

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E595F	ANIMALS	Reduce Pest Pressure, Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation	X		X					Improving soil organism habitat on agricultural land	To reduce or eliminate the use of neonicotinoid seed treatment in corn and soybean cropping systems to promote beneficial predatory insect populations as a means of biological pest control. Beneficial insects such as the Carabidae beetle have been found to be very important in the population control of common agricultural pests such as grey garden slug, a pest that has increasingly been an issue in no-till and heavily cover cropped fields. Slugs being mullosks, can ingest neonicotinoids with no adverse affects, while beneficial predators that may consume slugs will die as soon as they consume a slug with prior seed coat exposure.	acre	1	5		No		Yes
E595G	ANIMALS	Plant Pest Pressure	X	X						Reduce resistance risk by utilizing PAMS techniques	Utilize integrated pest management (IPM) prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) techniques to reduce pesticide resistance and address plant pest pressure.	acre	1	5		No	New Enhancement for FY-23.	Yes
E612B	AIR	Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)					X			Planting for high carbon sequestration rate	Plant tree species and/or shrubs to sequester and store carbon. Forest stands will be managed for longer rotations and/or enhanced composition diversity to improve carbon storage.	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	Applicable land use limited to Forest. *Description revised to align with enhancement activities. *Clarified activities needed to increase carbon sequestration. *Payment scenario revised to supplemental tree planting on 5 acres, machine planting replaced with hand planting.	No
E612C	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Plant Productivity and Health; Plant Structure and Composition Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X			Establishing tree/shrub species to restore native plant communities	Establish trees and/or shrubs to restore elements of plant communities and diversity that have been lost. Restoring stand-level diversity and function improves health and vigor through planting resilient and/or resistant native plant communities. Additional benefits include providing diversity in wildlife habitat and forage.	acre	15	1	List of native species eliminated or reduced on the site, suitable for restoration.	NA	*Applicable land use limited to forest. *Added animals as a resource concerns. Tree/shrubs may provide wildlife habitat and forage. *Clarified activities needed to add tree/shrubs for human or wildlife consumption.	No
E612D	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Plant Structure and Composition Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adding food-producing trees and shrubs to existing plantings to an agroforestry system	Plant food-producing trees and shrubs for wildlife or human consumption within windbreaks, alley cropping, multi-story cropping, silvopasture systems, and/or riparian forest buffers.	acre	15	1	Additional criteria to supplement CPS 612. State list of suitable woody plants for food/culinary use.	NA	*Title changed to clarify enhancement is used on existing agroforestry systems. *Added animals as a resource concerns. Tree/shrubs may provide wildlife habitat and forage. *Clarified activities needed to add tree/shrubs for human or wildlife consumption.	No
E612E	PLANTS	Plant Structure and Composition					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	*Removed Pasture and Range land uses. *Clarified activities needed to implement the enhancement.	No
E612F	PLANTS,	Plant Structure and Composition								Sugarbush management		acre	15	1	Additional criteria to supplement CPS 612. State list of suitable mast-producing tree species.	NA		NA
E612G	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Plant Structure and Composition Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X		Tree/shrub planting for wildlife food	Tree/shrub planting will provide the plant diversity, structure, and composition needed to enhance habitat and forage 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	*Removed Crop, Pasture, Range, and Farmstead land uses. *Description and guide sheet revised to clarify enhancement requirements and activities. *Removed foregone income from the Payment Scenario.	No

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E643A	PLANTS	Plant Structure and Composition				X	X			Restoration of sensitive coastal vegetative communities	Enhance the level of restoration in unique and diminishing coastal ecosystems by establishing native herbaceous and woody plants. Protect established vegetation, and manage to maintain floristic quality and the provision of environmental services. This enhancement is applied on unique areas with rare and declining habitat conditions, where vegetation has been detrimentally altered by human or natural events. Targeted sites are those that formerly supported vegetative communities that are now declining and/or becoming rare. The sites will vary across the continent. The enhancement will expand and elevate the process of restoring these unique areas, increasing their ecological value and benefits to wildlife. It re-establishes a select group of trees and/or shrubs that are key components in this ecosystem.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score  Provide TA to id appropriate trees, for development of grazing mgt plan (if needed) and for control of invasive species	NA		NA
E643B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X			Restoration and management of rare or declining habitat	Provide protection from adverse environmental conditions to create refugia for documented occurrences of sensitive plant communities.	acre	5	1	List of plant species listed by the State as State Endangered, State Threatened, State Sensitive or other native plant species determined to be in decline	NA	No	
E643C	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X		Restore glade habitat to benefit threatened and endangered species and state species of concern	Restore Glade natural communities as shown by the Ecological Site Description to conserve biodiversity. Enhancement requires reducing woody canopy cover and applying at least one prescribed fire to treated acres. Restoration of glade communities provide habitat for rare and declining species. Sites that previously or currently support the rare and declining habitat will be targeted for restoration.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score  Provide TA for development of prescribed burn plan	NA	No	
E644A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X					Managing Flood-Irrigated Landscapes for Wildlife	Developing and implementing a conservation plan that supports maintenance of flood-irrigation in key landscapes to provide important foraging habitat for local breeding and migratory waterfowl and waterbirds.	acre	1	5	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA	Yes	
E645A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Reduction of attractants to human-subsidized predators in sensitive wildlife species habitat	Reduction of artificial perching sites, nest sites, food, and water available to subsidized predators in areas where human-subsidized predators are a threat to sensitive wildlife species. Human-subsidized predators may include ravens, crows, magpies, coyotes, foxes, skunks, raccoons, and other species. Activities under this enhancement may include removal of non- native or invasive trees; removal of unused power poles, corrals, windmills, buildings, and other vertical structures; and/or removal or management of watering facilities, dead livestock, road kill, garbage, animal feed, dumps, and other non-natural food sources.	No	1	1	State-specific technical specifications for attractant removal needed to improve habitat	NA	No	
E645B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Manage existing shrub thickets to provide adequate shelter for wildlife	Existing shrub thickets provide an instant and important cover for wildlife. Various wildlife species may use shrubs as winter/thermal cover, summer shade, roosting, or as escape cover from predators. Proper management ensures that these shrubs will continue to provide the desired benefits for the local wildlife. A combination of herbicide treatments, cutting and trimming branches, and removal of other competing vegetation will occur. An eligible existing shrub thicket needs to have a canopy cover of 750 square feet, with an end goal of expanding to 1500 square feet. Any existing shrub thicket (not hand planted within the last 5 years) are eligible for this enhancement. Shrub thickets found within fence rows may now be very wide, but still meet the 750 square feet, are eligible.	Acre	1	1		NA	No	

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Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag 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 2022 to 2023. *Blue highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red highlight delineates activities not available in Nebraska. *Red font indicates revisions made.	Must recur each year after initial implementation 530.305A(2)(i) Applicability?
E645C	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Edge feathering for wildlife cover	Selected trees are cut, and brush clipped along the border between a wooded area and a grassland, cropland, or idle land, creating a dense woody cover of interlocking branches at ground level. The feathered edge will be an average of 30 feet wide and a minimum of 50 feet long, resulting in an area of 1500 square feet. The width of the strip will vary to follow topographic features and to create a wavy border; the design will also consider aesthetics. Vegetative composition and cover will vary within the edge, ranging from areas with no trees and shrubs to areas with scattered trees and extensive shrub cover. The variation in vegetation structure along with variable width of the edge will create feathering. The edge may include shrub plantings for wildlife food and aesthetics.	Acre	1	1		NA		No
E645D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Enhanced Wildlife Habitat Management for Upland Landscapes	Enhance existing upland wildlife foraging, breeding or overwintering habitat (currently meeting minimum wildlife habitat planning criteria) for locally breeding and migratory wildlife species.	acre	1	5		*Revision of title to clarify that this enhancement augments an existing plan. *Requirement for and references to a management plan were removed and replaced with a deliverable which provides a list of the management activities to be implemented (supplementing the existing plan) and confirmation of implementation. *Maximum years to be contracted is now 5.	No	
E646A	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Close structures to capture and retain rainfall for waterfowl and wading bird winter habitat	When flooded to shallow depths during fall and winter, agricultural fields provide ideal foraging habitat for myriad species of waterfowl and wading birds . In addition, flooded conditions promote establishment of aquatic invertebrate populations, thus providing protein-rich food sources for shorebirds as well as waterfowl and wading birds.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA	NA	
E646B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Extend retention of captured rainfall for migratory waterfowl and wading bird late winter habitat	When flooded to shallow depths during fall and winter, agricultural fields provide ideal foraging habitat for myriad species of waterfowl and wading birds. Harvested and idled agricultural lands, notably those occurring within rice rotations, contain high densities of residual (i.e., waste) grain and natural seeds following harvest. In addition, flooded conditions promote establishment of aquatic invertebrate populations, thus providing protein-rich food sources for shorebirds as well as waterfowl and wading birds. Benefits may become greatest during late winter and early spring as birds are assimilating nutrient and fat reserves in preparation for northward migration. However, agricultural fields flooded during fall-winter are typically drained during late January or February in advance of spring planting. This often results in a rapid reduction in available habitat, and may constrain ability of migratory birds to adequately prepare for migration, with greatest impacts likely occurring during years of low winter precipitation. Retention of water on agricultural lands into early spring will produce maximum benefits to migratory waterfowl and shorebirds by providing high quality habitat during a time when habitat may otherwise be in low abundance.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA	NA	

FY 2023 Program Enhancement Activity List

Legend  
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E646C	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Manipulate vegetation and maintain closed structures for shorebirds mid-summer habitat	Suitable shorebird habitat is limited during the summer and fall as birds migrate south post-breeding and providing shallow water and mud flat habitat will benefit a variety of shorebird species. Optimal conditions are created when water levels are slowly reduced through evaporation, which allows for propagation of invertebrates (typically insect larvae) used as food by shorebirds. Manipulation of vegetation, preferably through rolling, creates open conditions required by this suite of birds as a means to detect and avoid predators, and provides nutrient inputs for invertebrate production.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA		NA
E646D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Manipulate vegetation and maintain closed structures for shorebird late summer habitat	Suitable shorebird habitat is limited during the summer and fall as birds migrate south post-breeding. Providing shallow water and mud flat habitat will benefit a variety of shorebird species. Optimal conditions are created when water levels are slowly reduced through evaporation, which allows for propagation of invertebrates (typically insect larvae) used as food by shorebirds. Manipulation of vegetation, preferably through rolling, creates open conditions required by this suite of birds as a means to detect and avoid predators, and provides nutrient inputs for invertebrate production.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA		No
	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Manipulate vegetation on fields with captured rainfall for waterfowl & wading bird winter habitat	Harvested and idled agricultural lands, notably those occurring within rice rotations, contain high densities of residual (i.e., waste) grain and natural seeds following harvest. Seed densities in harvested rice fields may rival those documented in intensively managed moist-soil units, especially in the Gulf Coast and Central Valley of California. When flooded to shallow depths during fall and winter, these agricultural fields provide ideal foraging habitat for myriad species of waterfowl and wading birds. In addition, flooded conditions promote establishment of aquatic invertebrate populations, thus providing protein-rich food sources for shorebirds as well as waterfowl and wading birds. In many cases, light manipulation of dense vegetation is needed to improve the accessibility of food resources to waterfowl, wading birds, and shorebirds.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA		NA
E647B	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Provide early successional shorebird habitat between first crop and ratoon crop	Many declining suites of wildlife species rely on early successional habitats for at least part of their life cycle needs. Migratory shorebird species in particular rely on open, moist soil or shallowly flooded conditions for foraging and security. Rice farms support many migratory and resident water bird species. The first rice crop harvest often coincides with the arrival of early migrating shorebirds. This time of year is also the highest rainfall months. If standing rice stubble from the first crop is rolled to push above-ground stalks level with the soil surface, the first component of this type of habitat is met. When moisture is added to this situation, short-term habitat is available until the ratoon crop initiates growth to a height beyond that which would provide benefit to the early successional species.	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA		NA
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 score	NA		No



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E647D	ANIMALS	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	X							Establish and maintain early successional habitat in ditches and bank borders	This enhancement is to encourage the establishment of early successional, naturally occurring vegetation in ditches, side slope and bank borders to provide cover, critical nesting and brood rearing habitat as well as filtering overland flow and improving water quality. Ditches perform the critical function of removing water from agricultural lands. Allowing naturally occurring vegetation to develop along ditches, including side slopes, banks and borders, will help provide food and cover for wildlife while enhancing aquatic habitat and improving water quality. Ditches and ditch borders provide a foundation that supports a diverse wildlife community including Northern Bobwhite (Colinus virginianus) and other birds preferring early successional cover. Rabbits, furbearers, amphibians and many other species that inhabit agriculture areas will use this vegetative cover. These areas can also provide critical nesting habitat for the Mottled Duck (Anas fulvigula).	acre	5	1	Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guide (WHEG) to assess habitat condition, both existing and planned score	NA		No
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		No
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		No
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		No
E666F	PLANT, ANIMAL	Plant Productivity and Health; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X			Reduce forest stand density to create open stand structure	Reducing forest stand density creates open forest conditions with a low basal area which promotes the health and vigor of the residual trees. The open stand structure allows a significant amount of sunlight to reach the forest floor and stimulates the growth of understory vegetation. Understory vegetation management, along with the wide spacing between trees or clumps of trees, provides visual appeal, lowers the risk of wildfire, and provides habitat for many at-risk and listed wildlife species. The enhancement creates conditions that facilitate a follow-up treatment with prescribed burning.	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		No

FY 2023 Program Enhancement Activity List

**Legend**  
 Green: Updated Existing Enhancements  
 Blue: New FY 2022 Enhancements

Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag 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 2022 to 2023. *Blue highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red highlight delineates activities not available in Nebraska. *Red font indicates revisions made.	Must recur each year after initial implementation 530.305A(2)(i) Applicability?
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		No
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	*Criteria shifted from revising a forest management plan to implementing forest management activities to increase on-site carbon storage. *Payment scenarios revised to align with forest management activities.	No
E666I	PLANT, ANIMAL	Plant Productivity and Health; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X	X	Crop tree management for mast production	Forest stand improvement using crop tree management techniques to increase mast production	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA		No
E666J	PLANT, ANIMAL	Plant Productivity and Health; Plant Structure and Composition; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X		Facilitating oak forest regeneration	Facilitate oak regeneration following a forest stand improvement treatment for natural oak regeneration (i.e., a regeneration cut). After a regeneration cut, oaks in the seedling and sapling stages are often out-competed by invasive brush and undesirable tree and shrub species. This enhancement will release seedling and sapling oaks from competing invasive plants and other undesirable species, and thin stump sprouts. A forester will monitor site conditions, treat competition, protect seedlings, and recommend additional follow-up treatments as needed. The enhancement protects investments in oak regeneration by providing for follow-up activities that require the expertise of a professional forester.	acre	10	2	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	No		No
E666K	PLANT, ANIMAL	Plant Structure and Composition; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X	X	Creating structural diversity with patch openings	Forest stand improvement that creates patch openings. Size, shape, and arrangement of patches will be based on natural features, and emulate patches that would result from natural disturbance regimes of wind or fire, varying geographically and by forest type, and by tree species desired from natural regeneration. The treatment will create diversity in stand composition and structure, increase pest resistance, and enhance wildlife food availability. Openings may provide regeneration sites and restore natural plant communities, and achieve or maintain a desired understory plant community for wildlife habitat.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. WHEG for forest species. List of invasive species.	NA	*E666M, E666N, and E666Q activities integrated into E666K including criteria for dry Western forests and pine plantations.	No
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		No

FY 2023 Program Enhancement Activity List

Legend  
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Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag 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 2022 to 2023. *Blue highlighted blocks delineate new activities. *Red highlight delineates activities not available in Nebraska. *Red font indicates revisions made.	Must recur each year after initial implementation 530.305A(2)(i) Applicability?
E666O	ANIMAL	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X	X	Snags, den trees, and coarse woody debris for wildlife habitat	Improve wildlife habitat through creation and retention of snags, den trees, forest stand structural diversity, and coarse woody debris on the forest floor, to provide cover/shelter for native wildlife species.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. State Best management Practices for water quality. Guidelines for amount and spacing of snags, dens, and coarse woody debris. WHEG for species of concern.	NA		No
E666P	ANIMAL	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X	X	Summer roosting habitat for native forest-dwelling bat species	Create new potential roost trees within upland and riparian forests to achieve desired summer habitat for forest-dwelling bat species.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. Minimum criteria to meet the habitat requirements of the bat species of concern while avoiding potentially detrimental disturbances during the maternity period. Guidelines for roost tree species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, and amount of understorey species to be retained. WHEG for species of concern.	NA		No
E666R	ANIMAL	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X	X	Forest songbird habitat maintenance	Adopts guidelines and methods developed by the Forest Bird Initiative of the Vermont Audubon Society, to preserve habitat features following a forest stand improvement treatment designed to create habitat for a suite of forest-dwelling neotropical migratory songbirds. It includes developing or updating a forest management plan, inspecting and tending forest habitat, and monitoring bird populations. It protects investments in habitat creation by providing for follow-up activities that require the expertise of a professional forester or biologist. This enhancement is appropriate for states in the Atlantic Flyway and the Upper Midwest.	acre	10	5	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA		No
E666S	PLANTS, ANIMALS	Plant Productivity and Health; Plant Structure and Composition; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X		Facilitating longleaf pine regeneration and establishment	Facilitate longleaf pine regeneration and establishment following a forest stand improvement treatment for natural regeneration (e.g., a regeneration cut), or where longleaf has been previously planted. After a regeneration cut or a planting, competition from invasive brush and undesirable tree and shrub species often suppresses successful establishment of longleaf pine. This enhancement will release seedling and sapling longleaf from competing invasive plants and other undesirable species. A forester will monitor site conditions, treat competition, protect seedlings, and recommend additional follow-up treatments as needed. The enhancement protects investments in longleaf pine regeneration and establishment by providing for follow-up activities that require the expertise of a professional forester.	acre	10	3	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA		No



FY 2023 CSP Activity List

Legend

Green: Updated Existing Bundle

Blue: New Bundle for FY2023

Bundles - Not suitable for Voluntary Land Use Conversion

Conservation Activity Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Category	Crop (Annual and Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Supplemental Payment Name	Supplemental Payment Description (NOT suitable for Voluntary Land Use Conversion)
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						Supplemental Payment - 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.
E328B	PLANTS	Sheet and Rill Erosion; Wind Erosion; Organic Matter Depletion; Compaction; Plant Pest Pressure; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability	X						Supplemental Payment - 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.
AGM	SOIL, WATER, ANIMALS, PLANTS, AIR	Dependent Upon Component Enhancements		X	X	X			Supplemental Payment-Advanced Grazing Management (AGM)	The Advanced Grazing Management (AGM) Supplemental Payment improves the benefit of managed grazing by integrating an additional suite of enhancements as a grazing system that address resource concerns associated on the land being contracted

FY 2023 CSP Activity List

Bundles - Not suitable for Voluntary Land Use Conversion

Legend

Green: Updated Existing Bundle

Blue: New Bundle for FY2023

Units	Enhancement Lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	Information States need to Develop Prior to Signup
acre	1	5	List of resource conserving crops.
acre	1	5	List of resource conserving crops.
Acre	The AGM's Life Span is dependent upon the chosen supplemental enhancement lifespan. Each Enhancement has its own individual life span and will need to be implemented accordingly.	Depending upon the supplemental enhancement selected (see column M on the enhancement tab).	See specific enhancement requirements.

FY 2023 CSP Activity List

Practices

Practice Code	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Practice Name	Units	lifespan
311	X	X						Alley Cropping	ac	15
314			X	X	X	X		Brush Management	ac	10
315			X	X	X	X	X	Herbaceous Weed Control	ac	5
319	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility	no	15
324	X	X						Deep Tillage	ac	1
327	X	X			X	X	X	Conservation Cover	ac	5
328	X							Conservation Crop Rotation	ac	1
329	X							Residue and Tillage Management, No Till	ac	1
333	X	X						Amending Soils with Gypsum Products	ac	1
334	X	X						Controlled Traffic Farming	ac	5
338			X	X	X	X		Prescribed Burning	ac	1
340	X	X						Cover Crop	ac	1
342	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Critical Area Planting	ac	10
345	X							Residue and Tillage management, Reduced till	ac	1
348	X	X			X	X	X	Dam, Diversion	no	15
373	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces	sq ft	1
374	X	X	X		X	X	X	Farmstead Energy Improvement	no	10



FY 2023 CSP Activity List

Practices

Practice Code	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Practice Name	Units	lifespan
376	X	X						Field Operation Emissions Reduction	ac	1
378			X	X				Pond	no	20
380	X	X	X	X		X	X	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	ft	15
381			X			X		Silvopasture Establishment	ac	15
382	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fence	ft	20
383	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fuelbreak	ac	10
384					X	X		Woody Residue Treatment	ac	10
386	X	X				X		Field Border	ac	10
390	X	X	X	X		X	X	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	ac	5
391	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Riparian Forest Buffer	ac	15
393	X	X				X	X	Filter Strip	ac	10
394	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Firebreak	ft	5
395	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stream Habitat Improvement and Management	ac	5
396	X	X		X	X	X	X	Aquatic Organism Passage	mi	5
399	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fishpond Management	no	1
410	X	X	X	X	X	X		Grade Stabilization Structure	no	15
412	X	X	X			X	X	Grassed Waterway	ac	10

FY 2023 CSP Activity List

Practices

Practice Code	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Practice Name	Units	lifespan
420	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Wildlife Habitat Planting	ac	5
422	X	X				X		Hedgerow	ft	15
430	X	X	X		X	X	X	Irrigation Pipeline	ft	20
441	X	X			X	X	X	Irrigation System, Microirrigation	ac	15
442	X	X	X		X	X	X	Sprinkler system	ac	15
443	X	X	X					Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface	ac	15
447	X	X	X					Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery	no	15
449	X	X	X		X	X	X	Irrigation Water Management	ac	1
462	X	X				X		Precision Land Forming	ac	10
464	X							Irrigation Land Leveling	ac	15
466	X	X			X	X		Land Smoothing	ac	10
472	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Access Control	ac	10
484	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mulching	ac	1
490	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tree/Shrub Site Preparation	ac	1
511	X	X	X					Forage Harvest Management	ac	1
512	X	X	X			X	X	Pasture and Hay Planting	ac	5
516	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Livestock Pipeline	ft	20

FY 2023 CSP Activity List

Practices

Practice Code	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Practice Name	Units	lifespan
528	X	X	X	X	X	X		Prescribed Grazing	ac	1
533	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Pumping Plant	no	15
550	X	X		X	X			Range Planting	ac	5
554	X	X				X		Drainage Water Management	ac	1
557	X	X						Row Arrangement	ac	5
558						X	X	Roof Runoff Structure	no	15
561			X	X	X	X	X	Heavy Use Area Protection	sq ft	10
570	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stormwater Runoff Control	no	1
574			X	X		X		Spring Development	no	20
576			X	X		X		Livestock Shelter Structure	no	10
578	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stream Crossing	no	10
580	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Streambank and Shoreline Protection	ft	20
587	X							Structure for Water Control	no	20
590	X	X	X					Nutrient Management	ac	1
595	X	X	X	X	X		X	Integrated Pest Management	ac	1
604	X	X				X		Saturated Buffer	ft	15
605	X	X				X		Denitrifying Bioreactor	no	10

FY 2023 CSP Activity List

Practices

Practice Code	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Practice Name	Units	lifespan
606	X	X	X	X	X	X		Subsurface Drain	ft	20
610	X	X				X		Salinity and Sodic Soil Management	ac	1
612	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tree/Shrub Establishment	ac	15
614			X	X	X	X		Watering Facility	no	10
620	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Underground Outlet	ft	20
643				X	X	X		Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats	ac	1
644	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management	ac	1
645	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management	ac	1
646	X	X	X		X	X		Shallow Water Development and Management	ac	5
647	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Early Successional Habitat Development/Management	ac	1
649	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Structures for Wildlife	no	5
650	X	X	X	X		X	X	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	ft	15
654	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment	ft	10
655					X			Forest Trails and Landings	ft	5
660	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Tree/Shrub Pruning	ac	10
666					X	X	X	Forest Stand Improvement	ac	10
782	X	X				X		Phosphorus Removal System	no	10

FY 2022 Program Enhancement Activity List

Legend  
 Green: Updated Existing Enhancements  
 Blue: New FY 2022 Enhancements

Code	Resource Concern	Resource Concern Cause	Crop (Annual and Mixed)	Crop (Perennial)	Pasture	Range	Forest	Associated Ag Land	Farmstead	Full Enhancement Name	Enhancement/Bundle Description	Units	Enhancement Lifespan	Max years enh. can be contracted	State Supplemental information Required ++	Suitable for Land Use Conversion	Comments
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	Retired in FY-23 - replaced with E533C.
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	Retired in FY-23 - replaced with E533D.
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	Retired in FY-23.
E666B	PLANT, ANIMAL, WATER	Plant Structure and Composition; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates; Naturally Available Moisture Use;					X			Converting loblolly and slash pine plantations to longleaf pine	Longleaf pine has greater wildlife habitat value, is more resistant to insects and disease, and is better able to withstand hurricane-force winds than other southern pines, particularly loblolly and slash pines. Because of rapid early growth, loblolly and slash pines have often been planted on soils and sites better suited to longleaf. Loblolly and slash pine plantations can be converted to longleaf by clearcutting and planting seedlings but mature tree cover is then lost for 20 or more years. This enhancement will gradually convert an existing loblolly or slash pine plantation to longleaf while at the same time maintaining mature tree cover with the associated benefits of wildlife habitat and visual quality, and moderating effects on soil temperature, soil moisture and understory plants.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. State Forestry BMPs	NA	Retired in FY-23.
E666C	SOIL, ANIMAL	Organic Matter Depletion; Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation; Aggregate Instability; Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X		Implementing sustainable practices for pine straw raking	Adopts guidelines for sustaining soil quality and wildlife habitat on sites where pine straw raking is currently practiced. Raking and removal of pine needles ("pine straw") provides valuable landscaping material but at a high cost to soil fertility, soil organic matter, wildlife habitat, and in some cases, soil compaction, soil erosion and water quality degradation. Straw removal also makes prescribed burning less feasible by removal of the fine fuels needed to carry frequent surface fires that maintain longleaf pine and its characteristic understory. This enhancement is most applicable to longleaf pine forestland because: (1) longleaf-dominated ecosystems with their characteristic suite of flora and fauna historically predominated in most places where pines are currently grown in the Southeast, and (2) longleaf is the favored species for pine straw operations.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	NA	Retired in FY-23.
E666M	PLANT, ANIMAL	Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X		Maintaining structural diversity in dry Western forests	This enhancement retains the beneficial effects of treatments that have been applied to restore ecological function in dry Western forests. It is implemented following a forest stand improvement treatment designed to restore variable and patchy conditions typical of benchmark ecological sites. After a restoration treatment, young trees often regenerate in numbers higher than desired, leading to increased fire risk and loss of wildlife habitat. The enhancement will address follow-up activities needed for maintaining forest structure. Site conditions will be monitored and follow-up treatments recommended as needed. The enhancement protects investments in habitat creation by providing for follow-up activities that require the expertise of a forester or wildlife biologist.	acre	10	5	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	No	Retired in FY-23

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E666N	PLANT, ANIMAL	Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation, Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X		Creating structural diversity in dry Western forests	Restore natural stand structure in dry Western forests by creating openings characteristic of reference ecological site conditions in stands where even thinning treatments have already been applied to reduce wildfire risk. Thinning treatments are effective in reducing fuels, but typically do not restore forest structural diversity to emulate benchmark or reference conditions. Applying this enhancement as a follow-up treatment will create a patchy structure that provides open areas where grasses and forbs can thrive and produce wildlife food and cover. The size, shape, and arrangement of openings will be based on moisture availability and site physiography, to emulate structural conditions that would result from natural disturbance regimes of wind and/or fire.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666.	No	Retired in FY-23.
E666Q	PLANT, ANIMAL	Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates					X	X	X	Increase diversity in pine plantation monocultures	Create small openings to provide diversity in pine plantations, which are typically monocultures and inhospitable to wildlife. Small openings are one-half (0.5) to three (3) acres in size. The cleared area will have the vegetation removed through cutting, mulching, or other means compatible with the site.	acre	10	1	Any required state specific additions to CPS 666. List of suitable pine species that have the ability to regenerate from seed. State Best management Practices for water quality. WHEG for species of concern.	NA	Retired in FY-23.
B000LLP3	PLANT, ANIMAL, WATER						X			Longleaf Pine Bundle#3	Improve forest health and wildlife habitat through forest stand management. Address insufficient water, degraded plant condition, and fish/wildlife inadequate habitat. Adopt E666D, E338C, E666K, E666O, and E645A.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.		Retired in FY-23.
B000LLP5	SOIL, ANIMAL, PLANT, WATER						X			Longleaf Pine Bundle#5	Improves conifer forest health through prescribed burning and forest stand management, and reduction of pine straw raking. Address soil quality degradation, degraded plant condition, insufficient water, and fish/wildlife inadequate habitat. Adopt E666O, E666K, E338C, E666C, and E666D.	acre	1	5	See specific component enhancements.		Retired in FY-23.