

Access Control

Code: 472

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The temporary or permanent exclusion of animals, people, vehicles, and/or equipment from an area.

Purpose:

Achieve and maintain desired resource conditions by monitoring and managing the intensity of use by animals, people, vehicles, and/or equipment in coordination with the application schedule of practices, measures, and activities specified in the conservation plan.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on pasture and grazed range only.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Animal exclusion from sensitive areas	Exclude animals from an area in order to address identified resource concerns. This is for facilitating exclusion of animals to protect or enhance natural resource values. Control will be by temporary electric fencing. Any need for permanent fencing will be planned and installed using the Conservation Practice (CP) 382, Fence. Clearing of brush and trees is not necessary.	Ac	\$12.00	\$14.40

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- GLH: Practice is eligible for payment only where livestock are excluded for 12 consecutive months and followed by 2 years of prescribed grazing. CPs 472, Access Control, and 528, Prescribed Grazing, will not be applied for payment on the same acres in the same year.
- Follow the current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
- LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting CPs if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Annually conduct a review and certify practice compliance on the conservation plan or assistance notes.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP-B	CCP-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Animal exclusion from sensitive areas	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X			

Access Road

Code: 560

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A travel-way for equipment and vehicles constructed as part of a conservation plan.

Purpose:

To provide a fixed route for vehicular travel for resource activities involving the management of timber, livestock, agriculture, wildlife habitat, and other conservation enterprises while protecting the soil, water, air, fish, wildlife, and other adjacent natural resources.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Where access is needed from a private or public road or highway to a land use enterprise or conservation measure, or where travel ways are needed in a planned land use area. Access roads range from seasonal use roads, designed for low speed and rough driving conditions, to all-weather roads heavily used by the public and designed with safety as a high priority. Some roads are only constructed for a single purpose; i.e., control of forest fires, logging and forest management activities, access to remote recreation areas, or access for maintenance of facilities.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
New 6-inch gravel road in dry terrain	Construction of a single-lane earth road with compacted gravel surface in relatively level ground. The installation includes excavation, shaping, grading, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary as required by the design. Payment will be for the linear feet (LnFt) of road constructed.	LnFt	\$8.08	\$9.70
New 6-inch gravel road in wet, level terrain	Construction of a single-lane earth road with compacted gravel surface in relatively level ground in wet areas. The installation includes excavation, shaping, grading, and all equipment, labor, and incidental materials necessary as required by the design. Payment will be for the linear feet of road constructed.	LnFt	\$11.92	\$14.30

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- Financial assistance is available from the access point to the conservation measure.

Documentation:

Field notes associated with measurement of road length. Completed table of quantities on as-built plan for waste system.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
New 6-inch gravel road in dry terrain			X					X							X						
New 6-inch gravel road in wet, level terrain			X					X							X						

Agricultural Energy Management Plan-Headquarters

Code: 122

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

An Agricultural Energy Management Plan (AgEMP) contains the strategy by which the producer will explore and address on-farm energy problems and opportunities.

Purpose:

The energy audit is to be tailored to the individual farm and should cover the primary energy users such as irrigation pumping, heating and cooling of livestock production facilities, manure collection and transfer, grain drying, and similar common on-farm activities.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to headquarter of farming or forestry operations where energy use may be reduced through more efficient systems or other methods.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
AgEMP 122 Livestock—Small < 70 AU	No	\$1,153.00	\$1,383.60
AgEMP 122 Livestock—Medium 70-300 AU	No	\$1,510.41	\$1,812.49
AgEMP 122 Livestock—Large 301-2500 AU	No	\$1,859.80	\$2,231.77
AgEMP 122 Livestock—XLarge > 2500 AU	No	\$2,409.81	\$2,891.78
AgEMP 122 Mixed Enterprises	No	\$797.07	\$956.48
AgEMP 122 Non-Livestock—Single Enterprise	No	\$1,919.21	\$2,303.05
AgEMP 122 Non-Livestock—Two Enterprises	No	\$2,440.92	\$2,929.11
AgEMP 122 Non-Livestock—Three Enterprises	No	\$3,301.20	\$3,961.44

Limitations:

1. This practice must be performed by a certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) to be eligible for financial assistance.
2. The application must address all land in the participant’s agricultural operation (all farm operations identified by the Farm Service Agency [FSA]).

Documentation:

Energy audit conducted by a TSP meeting American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) S612.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5		
AgEMP 122 Livestock—Large 301-2500 AU												X											
AgEMP 122 Livestock—Medium 70-300 AU												X											
AgEMP 122 Livestock—Small < 70 AU												X											
AgEMP 122 Livestock—XLarge > 2500 AU												X											
AgEMP 122 Mixed Enterprises												X											
AgEMP 122 Non-Livestock—Single Enterprise												X											
AgEMP 122 Non-Livestock—Three Enterprises												X											
AgEMP 122 Non-Livestock—Two Enterprises												X											

Agricultural Energy Management Plan-Landscape

Code: 124

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

An AgEMP contains the strategy by which the producer will explore and address on-farm energy problems and opportunities.

Purpose:

NRCS Landscape (cropland, pastureland, forestland, etc.) AgEMP is an energy audit that is designed to (1) estimate energy use associated with current farming/ranching operations and (2) identify energy savings associated with alternative management activities.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to farming or forestry operations, such as mobile power plants or pumping plants, where energy use may be reduced through more efficient systems, equipment upgrades, or other methods.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
AgEMP 124 Irrigated < 50 acres	No	\$1,925.14	\$2,310.17
AgEMP 124 Irrigated 50-499 acres	No	\$2,557.96	\$3,069.55
AgEMP 124 Irrigated 500-5000 acres	No	\$3,308.33	\$3,970.00
AgEMP 124 Irrigated > 5000 acres	No	\$3,715.49	\$4,458.59
AgEMP 124 Non-Irrigated < 50 acres	No	\$1,244.70	\$1,493.64
AgEMP 124 Non-Irrigated 50-499 acres	No	\$1,580.09	\$1,896.11
AgEMP 124 Non-Irrigated 500-5,000 acres	No	\$1,928.32	\$2,313.99
AgEMP 124 Non-Irrigated > 5000 acres	No	\$2,503.77	\$3,004.53

Limitations:

1. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Energy audit meeting ASABE S612 conducted by a TSP.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
AgEMP 124 Irrigated < 50 acres												X										
AgEMP 124 Irrigated > 5000 acres												X										
AgEMP 124 Irrigated 500-5 000 acres												X										
AgEMP 124 Irrigated 50-499 acres												X										
AgEMP 124 Non-Irrigated < 50 acres												X										
AgEMP 124 Non-Irrigated > 5000 acres												X										
AgEMP 124 Non-Irrigated 500-5000 acres												X										
AgEMP 124 Non-Irrigated 50-499 acres												X										

Anaerobic Digester

Code: 366

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A component of a waste management system that provides biological treatment in the absence of oxygen.

Purpose:

For the treatment of manure and other byproducts of animal agricultural operations for one or more of the following reasons:

- Capture biogas for energy production
- Manage odors
- Reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduce pathogens

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where:

Biogas production and capture are components of a planned animal waste and byproduct(s) management system.

Sufficient and suitable organic feedstocks are readily available.

Existing facilities can be modified to the requirements of this standard or for new construction.

The operator has the interest and skills to monitor and maintain processes or contracts with a consultant to provide these services.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Large Complete Mix > 2500 AU	AU	\$244.34	\$293.21
Large Plug Flow > 2000 AU	AU	\$205.99	\$247.19
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Large Complete Mix > 2500 AU	AU	\$162.89	\$244.34
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Large Plug Flow > 2000 AU	AU	\$137.33	\$205.99
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Medium Complete Mix 1000-2500 AU	AU	\$212.41	\$318.62

Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Medium Plug Flow 1000-2000 AU	A plug flow anaerobic digester consisting of a pre-fabricated, glass-fused metal tank; cast-in-place concrete; or similar storage tank designed for 1000-2000 animal units. It provides biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. The measurement for payment will be the number of animal units (1000 lb animal equivalents) used for design.	AU	\$242.54	\$363.82
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Small Complete Mix < 1000 AU	A complete mix anaerobic digester consisting of a pre-fabricated, glass-fused metal tank; cast-in-place concrete; or similar storage tank designed for less than 1000 animal units. It provides biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. The measurement for payment will be the number of animal units (1000 lb animal equivalents) used for design.	AU	\$335.52	\$503.28
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Small Plug Flow < 1000 AU	A plug flow anaerobic digester consisting of a pre-fabricated, glass-fused metal tank; cast-in-place concrete; or similar storage tank designed for less than 1000 animal units. It provides biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. The measurement for payment will be the number of animal units (1000 lb animal equivalents) used for design.	AU	\$340.76	\$511.14
Medium Complete Mix 1000-2500 AU	A complete mix anaerobic digester consisting of a pre-fabricated, glass-fused metal tank; cast-in-place concrete; or similar storage tank designed for 1000-2500 animal units. It provides biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. The measurement for payment will be the number of animal units (1000 lb animal equivalents) used for design.	AU	\$318.62	\$382.34
Medium Plug Flow 1000-2000 AU	A plug flow anaerobic digester consisting of a pre-fabricated, glass-fused metal tank; cast-in-place concrete; or similar storage tank designed for 1000-2000 animal units. It provides biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. The measurement for payment will be the number of animal units (1000 lb animal equivalents) used for design.	AU	\$363.82	\$436.58
Small Complete Mix <1000 AU	A complete mix anaerobic digester consisting of a pre-fabricated, glass-fused metal tank; cast-in-place concrete; or similar storage tank designed for less than 1000 animal units. It provides biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. The measurement for payment will be the number of animal units (1000 lb animal equivalents) used for design.	AU	\$503.28	\$603.94
Small Plug Flow <1000 AU	A plug flow anaerobic digester consisting of a pre-fabricated, glass-fused metal tank; cast-in-place concrete; or similar storage tank designed for less than 1000 animal units. It provides biological treatment of the waste in the absence of oxygen. The measurement for payment will be the number of animal units (1000 lb animal equivalents) used for design.	AU	\$511.14	\$613.37

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan showing designed or approved storage volume. Form KS-ENG-16, Waste Management Inspection Report.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 25 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Large Complete Mix > 2500 AU			X																			
Large Plug Flow > 2000 AU			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Large Complete Mix > 2500 AU			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Large Plug Flow > 2000 AU			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Medium Complete Mix 1000- 2500 AU			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Medium Plug Flow 1000-2000 AU			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Small Complete Mix < 1000 AU			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Small Plug Flow < 1000 AU			X																			
Medium Complete Mix 1000- 2500 AU			X																			
Medium Plug Flow 1000-2000 AU			X																			
Small Complete Mix <1000 AU			X																			
Small Plug Flow <1000 AU			X																			

Animal Mortality Facility

Code: 316

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following purposes:

Decrease nonpoint source pollution of surface and groundwater resources

Reduce the impact of odors that result from improperly handled animal mortality

Decrease the likelihood of the spread of disease or other pathogens that result from the interaction of animal mortality and predators

Provide contingencies for normal and catastrophic mortality events

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where animal carcass treatment or disposal must be considered as a component of a waste management system for livestock or poultry operations. It applies where on-farm carcass treatment and disposal are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations. It also applies where a waste management system plan as described in the National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 651, Agriculture Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH), has been developed that accounts for the end use of the product from the mortality facility. This practice includes disposal of both normal and catastrophic animal mortality; however, it does not apply to catastrophic mortality resulting from disease.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Incineration > 100 CuFt chamber	A facility consisting of a concrete base and manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle a single mortality of 1200 to 1500 lb. The facility shall use high temperature (> 1300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. The volume for payment will be the actual chamber size obtained from manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$66.22	\$79.46
Incineration 50-100 CuFt chamber	A facility consisting of a concrete base and manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle 350 to 850 lb of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. The facility shall use high temperature (> 1300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. The volume for payment will be the actual chamber size obtained from manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$117.50	\$140.99
Incineration < 50 CuFt chamber	A facility consisting of a concrete base and manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle 350 lb of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. The facility shall use high temperature (> 1300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. The volume for payment will be the actual chamber size obtained from manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$129.54	\$155.45
In-vessel Rotary Drum < 700 CuFt	A facility consisting of a concrete base and horizontal rotary drum designed to compost 250 to 600 lb of average daily mortality. The volume for payment will be the interior volume of the rotary drum in cubic feet as per manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$57.98	\$69.57

In-vessel Rotary Drum ≥ 700 CuFt	A facility consisting of a concrete base and horizontal rotary drum designed to compost 600 to 1000 lb of average daily mortality. The volume for payment will be the interior volume of the rotary drum in cubic feet as per manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$46.18	\$55.41
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Incineration > 100 CuFt chamber	A facility consisting of a concrete base and manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle a single mortality of 1200 to 1500 lb. The facility shall use high temperature (> 1300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. The volume for payment will be the actual chamber size obtained from manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$44.15	\$66.22
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Incineration 50-100 CuFt chamber	A facility consisting of a concrete base and manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle 350 to 850 lb of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. The facility shall use high temperature (> 1300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. The volume for payment will be the actual chamber size obtained from manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$78.33	\$117.50
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Incineration < 50 CuFt chamber	A facility consisting of a concrete base and manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle 350 lb of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. The facility shall use high temperature (> 1300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. The volume for payment will be the actual chamber size obtained from manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$86.36	\$129.54
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-In-vessel Rotary Drum <700 CuFt	A facility consisting of a concrete base and horizontal rotary drum designed to compost 250 to 600 lb of average daily mortality. The volume for payment will be the interior volume of the rotary drum in cubic feet as per manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$38.65	\$57.98
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-In-vessel Rotary Drum ≥ 700 CuFt	A facility consisting of a concrete base and horizontal rotary drum designed to compost 600 to 1000 lb of average daily mortality. The volume for payment will be the interior volume of the rotary drum in cubic feet as per manufacturer's product literature.	CuFt	\$30.79	\$46.18
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Static pile, Concrete Bin(s)	A facility consisting of a concrete slab and walls that form two or more bins and alleys. The area for payment will be the square feet of the structure including bins and alleys, but not including approach slabs.	SqFt	\$4.24	\$6.35
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Static pile, Concrete Pad	A facility consisting of a concrete pad to compost animal mortality in a static windrow or single pile. The area for payment will be the square feet of the concrete pad.	SqFt	\$1.34	\$2.01
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Static pile, Earthen pad	A facility consisting of an impervious earthen pad to compost animal mortalities in a static windrow or single pile. The area for payment will be the square feet of the earthen pad.	SqFt	\$0.29	\$0.44
Static pile, Concrete Bin(s)	A facility consisting of a concrete slab and walls that form two or more bins and alleys. The area for payment will be the square feet of the structure including bins and alleys, but not including approach slabs.	SqFt	\$6.35	\$7.63
Static pile, Concrete Pad	A facility consisting of a concrete pad to compost animal mortality in a static windrow or single pile. The area for payment will be the square feet of the concrete pad.	SqFt	\$2.01	\$2.41

Static pile, Earthen pad	A facility consisting of an impervious earthen pad to compost animal mortalities in a static windrow or single pile. The area for payment will be the square feet of the earthen pad.	SqFt	\$0.44	\$0.53
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Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan showing designed or approved area or number installed and Form KS-ENG-16, Waste Management Inspection Report.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Incineration < 50 CuFt chamber			X										X									
Incineration > 100 CuFt chamber			X										X									
Incineration 50-100 CuFt chamber			X										X									
In-vessel Rotary Drum < 700 CuFt			X										X									
In-vessel Rotary Drum ≥ 700 CuFt			X										X									
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Incineration < 50 CuFt chamber			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Incineration > 100 CuFt chamber			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Incineration 50-100 CuFt chamber			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-In- vessel Rotary Drum < 700 CuFt			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-In- vessel Rotary Drum ≥ 700 CuFt			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Static pile, Concrete Bin(s)			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Static pile, Concrete Pad			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Static pile, Earthen pad			X																			
Static pile, Concrete Bin(s)			X										X									
Static pile, Concrete Pad			X										X									
Static pile, Earthen pad			X										X									

Brush Management

Code: 314

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Removal, reduction, or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants

Purpose:

This practice may be applied to accomplish one or more of the following purposes:

- Restore natural plant community balance
- Create the desired plant community
- Reduce competition for space, moisture, and sunlight between desired and unwanted plants
- Manage noxious woody plants
- Restore desired vegetative cover to protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality, and enhance stream flow
- Maintain or enhance wildlife habitat including that associated with threatened and endangered species
- Improve forage accessibility, quality, and quantity for livestock
- Protect life and property from wildfire hazards
- Improve visibility and access for handling livestock

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On all lands except active cropland where the removal, reduction, or manipulation of woody (non-herbaceous or succulent) plants is desired. This practice will not be used for removal of woody vegetation by prescribed fire (use CP 338, Prescribed Burning) or removal of woody vegetation to facilitate a land use change (use CP 460, Land Clearing).

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Chemical, Riparian	Apply brush management on rangeland, grazed forest, or pasture through the use of broadcast application of specialized chemicals to reduce or remove undesirable deciduous species (brush) in riparian and other areas in or directly adjacent to streams, ponds, or wetlands. May be used/applied as a follow-up treatment on resprouting tree species which were not controlled in an initial mechanical/chemical treatment.	Ac	\$12.05	\$14.46
Chemical, Uplands	This practice is for the implementation of brush management on range, pasture, or native pasture to reduce undesirable brush in uplands and other areas not in or directly adjacent to streams, ponds, or wetlands. The typical method of control is application of herbicides (basal or foliar location) on selected plants. May be used/applied as a follow-up treatment on resprouting tree species which were not controlled in an initial mechanical/chemical treatment.	Ac	\$19.50	\$23.40
Mechanical and Chemical, Heavy Infestation	Removal of woody vegetation of heavy infestations on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and chemical application to resprouting species in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the heavy infestation. Typical unit is 10 acres.	Ac	\$314.05	\$376.87

Mechanical and Chemical, Low Infestation	Removal of woody vegetation of low/light infestations on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and applying herbicide to brush species which resprout in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at a low/light infestation. Typical unit is 80 acres.	Ac	\$76.23	\$91.47
Mechanical and Chemical, Medium Infestation	Removal of woody vegetation of medium infestations on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and chemically treating resprouting brush in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the medium infestation. Typical unit is 80 acres.	Ac	\$125.72	\$150.86

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Broadcast and aerial treatment will be eligible only where mechanical or spot treatments are not practical. If broadcast or aerial treatment is planned, justification will be documented in the producer's case file.
3. Where there is a concern with resprouting of locust tree (and those species identified in CP 314, Brush Management, tables 1 and 2) the number of chemical broadcast treatments are to be determined by the planner but shall not exceed two treatments to be eligible for financial assistance.
4. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
5. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-314, Brush Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Chemical, Riparian		X			X		X								X						
Chemical, Uplands		X			X		X								X						
Mechanical and Chemical, Heavy Infestation		X			X		X						X		X						
Mechanical and Chemical, Low Infestation		X			X		X						X		X						
Mechanical and Chemical, Medium Infestation		X			X		X						X		X						

Closure of Waste Impoundments

Code: 360

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

The closure of waste impoundments (treatment lagoons and liquid storage facilities), that are no longer used for their intended purpose, in an environmentally safe manner.

Purpose:

Protect the quality of surface water and groundwater resources. Eliminate a safety hazard for humans and livestock. Safeguard the public health.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to agricultural waste impoundments that are no longer needed as a part of a waste management system and are to be permanently closed or converted. Where these impoundments are to be converted to fresh water storage and the original impoundment was not constructed to NRCS standards, this practice will only apply where the investigation, as required in National Engineering Manual, Section 501.23, shows structural integrity.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Decommissioning of Concrete Waste Storage Structure	Decommission or close an inactive or abandoned concrete storage facility by demolition of the concrete, removal of the concrete, and filling the storage area with earthfill as required. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage in the existing structure.	CuFt	\$0.13	\$0.15
Earthen Waste Impoundment Closure	Close an inactive or abandoned waste storage pond or impoundment by removing accumulated sludge and filling the pond to surrounding ground levels. This activity includes both excavated and embankment ponds as the existing facility. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage in the existing structure after the sludge is removed.	CuFt	\$0.07	\$0.08
Liquid Waste Impoundment Conversion to Fresh Water Storage	Convert an existing waste storage pond or impoundment to a fresh water pond by removing accumulated sludge and soil materials. This activity includes both excavated and embankment ponds as the existing facility. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage in the existing structure after the sludge is removed.	CuFt	\$0.04	\$0.05

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Field notes and calculations showing approved volumes, completed table of quantities on as-built plan, and soils test for nitrates.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Decommissioning of Concrete Waste Storage Structure			X					X														
Earthen Waste Impoundment Closure			X					X														
Liquid Waste Impoundment Conversion to Fresh Water Storage			X					X														

Composting Facility

Code: 317

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A facility to process raw manure or other raw organic by-products into biologically stable organic material.

Purpose:

To reduce the pollution potential of organic agricultural wastes to surface and ground water.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where organic waste material is generated by agricultural production or processing; a composting facility is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system; a composting facility can be constructed, operated, and maintained without polluting air and/or water resources; there is a need to improve air quality by reducing the emissions of odorous gases; and the facility is operated as a component of an agricultural management system.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Composter, open lot, earth floor	A composting facility consisting of a compacted and leveled area for composting manure and bedding. The area for payment will be the square feet of area utilized as a composting facility.	SqFt	\$0.23	\$0.28
Composter, structure facility with concrete and wood walls	A composting facility consisting of a reinforced concrete floor and walls constructed of treated lumber for composting manure and bedding. The area for payment will be the square feet of floor area of the facility including walls but not approach slabs.	SqFt	\$8.69	\$10.43
Composter, structure facility with concrete floor and walls only	A composting facility consisting of a reinforced concrete floor and walls constructed of reinforced concrete or modular block for composting manure and bedding. The area for payment will be the square feet of floor area of the facility including walls but not approach slabs.	SqFt	\$9.31	\$11.17
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Composter, open lot, earth floor	A composting facility consisting of a compacted and leveled area for composting manure and bedding. The area for payment will be the square feet of area utilized as a composting facility.	SqFt	\$0.16	\$0.23
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Composter, structure facility with concrete and wood walls	A composting facility consisting of a reinforced concrete floor and walls constructed of treated lumber for composting manure and bedding. The area for payment will be the square feet of floor area of the facility including walls but not approach slabs.	SqFt	\$5.80	\$8.69
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Composter, structure facility with concrete floor and walls only	A composting facility consisting of a reinforced concrete floor and walls constructed of reinforced concrete or modular block for composting manure and bedding. The area for payment will be the square feet of floor area of the facility including walls but not approach slabs.	SqFt	\$6.21	\$9.31

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Practice must be part of a Nutrient Management Plan that is developed prior to payment. For imported waste, the payment is limited to the storage needed for the contracted waste.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan showing designed or approved area. Form KS-ENG-16, Waste Management System Inspection Report.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Composter, open lot, earth floor			X		X			X					X									
Composter, structure facility with concrete and wood walls			X		X			X					X									
Composter, structure facility with concrete floor and walls only			X		X			X					X									
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Composter, open lot, earth floor			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Composter, structure facility with concrete and wood walls			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Composter, structure facility with concrete floor and walls only			X																			

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

Code: 102

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A resource management system that addresses the resource concerns associated with a manure management system and all the land where the manure will be applied.

Purpose:

To assist owners/operators in taking voluntary actions to minimize potential pollutants from animal confinement facilities and land application of manure and organic by-products.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Animal containment facilities and land application of manure and organic by-products.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Large Dairy with Land Application ≥ 700 AU	No	\$8,886.22	\$10,663.47
Large Non-Dairy with Land Application ≥ 700 AU	No	\$8,638.25	\$10,365.90
Medium Dairy with Land Application $300 \leq 700$ AU	No	\$8,062.71	\$9,675.25
Medium Non-Dairy with Land Application $300 \leq 700$ AU	No	\$7,221.51	\$8,665.81
Medium-Large AFO without Land Application ≥ 300 AU	No	\$6,723.13	\$8,067.75
Small AFO without Land Application < 300 AU	No	\$5,436.25	\$6,523.50
Small Dairy with Land Application < 300 AU	No	\$7,129.90	\$8,555.88
Small Non-Dairy with Land Application < 300 AU	No	\$5,675.70	\$6,810.84

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP).

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	W/LH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Large Dairy with Land Application ≥ 700 AU			X		X	X		X														
Large Non-Dairy with Land Application ≥ 700 AU			X		X	X		X														
Medium Dairy with Land Application 300 ≤ 700 AU			X		X	X		X														
Medium Non-Dairy with Land Application 300 ≤ 700 AU			X		X	X		X														
Medium-Large AFO without Land Application ≥ 300 AU			X		X	X		X														
Small AFO without Land Application < 300 AU			X		X	X		X														
Small Dairy with Land Application < 300 AU			X		X	X		X														
Small Non-Dairy with Land Application < 300 AU			X		X	X		X														

Conservation Crop Rotation

Code: 328

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Growing crops in a recurring sequence on the same field.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following:

- Reduce sheet and rill erosion
- Reduce soil erosion from wind
- Maintain or improve soil organic matter content
- Manage the balance of plant nutrients
- Improve water use efficiency
- Manage saline seeps
- Manage plant pests (weeds, insects, and diseases)
- Provide food for domestic livestock
- Provide food and cover for wildlife

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all land where crops are grown, except this standard does not apply to pastureland, hayland, or other land uses where crops are grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Irrigated to Dryland Rotation	In this region this practice may be part of a conservation management system to primarily convert from an irrigated cropping system to dryland farming. This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 200-acre cropland farm. There is foregone income involved with this conversion from irrigated to dryland farming due to lower yields and net return. Crops in benchmark rotation will normally include wheat, sorghum, etc. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers converting from irrigated cropping to dryland farming.	Ac	\$213.90	\$256.68
Irrigation to Dryland Rotation, high value crop	In this region this practice may be part of a conservation management system to primarily convert from an irrigated cropping system to dryland farming. This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 200-acre cropland farm. There is foregone income involved with this conversion from irrigated to dryland farming due to lower yields and net return. Crops in benchmark rotation will normally include corn and/or soybeans. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers converting from irrigated cropping to dryland farming.	Ac	\$225.06	\$270.07

Irrigation to Dryland Rotation, high value crop—QRA/AWEP	In this region this practice may be part of a conservation management system to primarily convert from an irrigated cropping system to dryland farming. This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 200-acre cropland farm. There is foregone income involved with this conversion from irrigated to dryland farming due to lower yields and net return. Crops in benchmark rotation will normally include corn and/or soybeans. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers converting from irrigated cropping to dryland farming.	Ac	\$296.99	\$298.84
Organic Rotation	This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 100-acre cropland farm. Foregone income is included. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers.	Ac	\$26.11	\$31.33
Organic Transition Rotation	This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 100-acre cropland farm. Foregone income is included. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers. A minimum of one crop will be added to the benchmark rotation, and a minimum of 3 crops in rotation are required.	Ac	\$47.36	\$56.84
Standard Rotation	This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 160-acre cropland farm. Crops in benchmark rotation will normally include wheat, sorghum, sunflowers, etc. and may include a fallow period. No foregone income is included. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers. A minimum of one crop will be added to the benchmark rotation, and a minimum of 3 crops in rotation are required.	Ac	\$10.42	\$12.50
Standard Rotation, high value crop	This practice payment is provided to acquire the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical 160-acre cropland farm. Foregone income is included due to lost crop yield and income by adding an additional crop into the rotation. Crops in benchmark rotation will normally include corn and/or soybeans. Cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers. A minimum of one crop will be added to the benchmark rotation, and a minimum of 3 crops in rotation are required.	Ac	\$18.35	\$22.02

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. WQN: Irrigated to dryland scenarios are eligible only where 100 percent of the water right is being converted to non-irrigated cropland. Only irrigated acres being converted to non-irrigated are eligible for payment.
3. WQN-QRA: Irrigated to dryland scenario is eligible only where 100 percent of the water right is being converted to non-irrigated cropland. Only irrigated acres being converted to non-irrigated are eligible for payment. Eligible only in Kansas Water Office (KWO), Groundwater Management District (GMD), and Division of Water Resources (DWR) designated Quick Response Areas (QRA).
4. OAI & AWEP: Only irrigated acres being converted to non-irrigated are eligible for payment.
5. This practice will be implemented a minimum of three (3) years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.

6. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice except where irrigated cropland is being converted to dryland cropland.

Documentation:

Producer self-certification permitted.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Irrigated to Dryland Rotation									X	X						X						
Irrigation to Dryland Rotation, high value crop									X	X						X						
Irrigation to Dryland Rotation, high value crop—QRA/AWEP										X											X	X
Organic Rotation													X									
Organic Transition Rotation													X									
Standard Rotation			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X				X						
Standard Rotation, high value crop			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X				X						

Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition

Code: 138

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A transition to a Organic System Plan (OSP) is a conservation activity plan documenting decisions by producers who agree to implement a system of conservation practices which assist the producer to transition from conventional farming or ranching system to a organic production system.

Purpose:

The plan may be used by producers to help support their efforts to become a certified operation, but this plan may not be used as a replacement for an OSP as required by the National Organic Program.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice is eligible on cropland, forestland, pasture, and range.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition	No	\$1,568.25	\$1,881.90
Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition Nonlocal	No	\$2,529.75	\$3,035.70

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance. Nonlocal is to be used when no TSP is available within 300 miles.

Documentation:

Complete hardcopy of the client's plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition													X								
Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition Nonlocal													X								

Conservation Plan Supporting Transition from Irrigation to Dryland Plan

Code: 134

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

Dryland systems are those which describe production techniques under limited precipitation and usually severe resource concern constraints. The resource constraints include soil erosion by both wind and water, periods of water stress of significant duration, and limited production inputs. A transition from irrigated to dryland farming and ranching conservation activity plan is a conservation system that focuses on crop yield sustainability and water conservation/water harvesting techniques

Purpose:

Meet NRCS quality criteria for soil quality, water quality and quantity, and other identified resource concerns.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Producers may choose to transition from irrigated to dryland farming and/or ranching for reasons that include, but are not limited to:

- a. Reducing water use
- b. Protecting threatened or endangered species
- c. Restoring flow to streams and improving fisheries
- d. Improving irrigation water management on other land not in dryland system
- e. Protecting or securing present water rights
- f. Continuing farming/ranching in drought conditions or if water rights are reduced or lost

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
AWEP Transition CAP	No	\$1,136.25	\$1,363.50

Limitations:

1. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.
2. This practice is only eligible under AWEP.

Documentation:

Complete copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

AWEP Transition CAP	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
																				X	X

Constructed Wetland

Code: 656

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

An artificial ecosystem with hydrophytic vegetation for water treatment.

Purpose:

For treatment of wastewater and contaminated runoff from agricultural processing, livestock, and aquaculture facilities, or for improving the quality of storm water runoff or other water flows lacking specific water quality discharge criteria.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Constructed wetlands for the purpose of wastewater treatment apply where a constructed wetland is a component of an agricultural wastewater management system. Constructed wetlands for the purpose of water quality improvement apply where wetland effluent is not required to meet specific water quality discharge criteria. This standard should not be used in lieu of NRCS CPs 657, Wetland Restoration; 658, Wetland Creation; or 659, Wetland Enhancement, when the main purpose is to restore, create, or enhance wetland functions other than wastewater treatment or water quality improvement.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Large (i.e., > 0.5 ac)	Installation of a large constructed wetland, greater than 0.5 acre in size, to filter the wastewater from a confined animal operation. The installation includes the earthwork; native and/or organic wetland vegetation establishment; and soil, water, and plant tissue sampling as required by the operation plan. The area for payment will be the acres of wetland constructed as designed.	Ac	\$5,263.88	\$7,895.83
Large > 1.0 ac	Installation of a large constructed wetland, greater than 1.0 acre in size, to filter the runoff from cropland. The installation includes the earthwork and native and/or organic wetland vegetation establishment. The area for payment will be the acres of wetland constructed as designed.	Ac	\$4,127.93	\$6,191.89
Medium (i.e., 0.1 to 0.5 ac)	Installation of a constructed wetland, 0.1 to 0.5 acre in size, to filter the wastewater from a confined animal operation. The installation includes the earthwork; native and/or organic wetland vegetation establishment; and soil, water, and plant tissue sampling as required by the operation plan. The area for payment will be the acres of wetland constructed as designed.	Ac	\$7,533.18	\$11,299.77
Small (i.e., < 0.1 ac)	Installation of a small constructed wetland, less than 0.1 acre in size, to filter the wastewater from a confined animal operation. The installation includes the earthwork; native and/or organic wetland vegetation establishment; and soil, water, and plant tissue sampling as required by the operation plan. The area for payment will be the square feet of wetland constructed as designed.	SqFt	\$0.33	\$0.50

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

The area used in design of wetland and completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Large (i.e. > 0.5 ac)			X																			
Large > 1.0 ac				X	X			X														
Medium (i.e. 0.1 to 0.5 ac)			X																			
Small (i.e. < 0.1 ac)			X																			

Contour Buffer Strips

Code: 332

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous, vegetative cover established across the slope and down the slope with wider cropped strips.

Purpose:

- To reduce sheet and rill erosion
- To reduce transport of sediment and other water-borne contaminants downslope, on-site or off-site
- To enhance upland wildlife habitat

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on cropland.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Introduced (includes forgone income)	Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. This practice applies to all cropland. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of mainly introduced species. The area of the contour buffer strip is taken out of production.	Ac	\$168.55	\$202.27
Native (includes forgone income)	Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. This practice applies to all cropland. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of native species. The area of the contour buffer strip is taken out of production.	Ac	\$230.96	\$277.15
Organic Seed (includes forgone income)	Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. This practice applies to all cropland. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of certified organic seed. The area of the contour buffer strip is taken out of production.	Ac	\$358.18	\$429.82
Wildlife/Pollinator (includes forgone income)	Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. This practice applies to all cropland. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of mainly pollinator friendly species. The area of the contour buffer strip is taken out of production.	Ac	\$422.11	\$506.53

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of five years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Introduced (includes forgone income)				X	X			X	X	X											
Native (includes forgone income)				X	X			X	X	X											
Organic Seed (includes forgone income)													X								
Wildlife/Pollinator (includes forgone income)				X	X			X	X	X											

Cover Crop

Code: 340

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Grasses, legumes, forbs, or other herbaceous plants established for seasonal cover and conservation purposes.

Purpose:

- Reduce erosion from wind and water
- Sequester carbon in plant biomass and soils to increase soil organic matter content
- Capture and recycle excess nutrients in the soil profile
- Promote biological nitrogen fixation
- Increase biodiversity
- Weed suppression
- Provide supplemental forage
- Soil moisture management
- Reduce particulate emissions into the atmosphere

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On all lands requiring vegetative cover for natural resource protection.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Cover Crop—Multiple Species Typically a small grain or small grain/legume mix (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc.) will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using an approved chemical or mechanical method a minimum of 3 weeks prior to planting the subsequent crop.	Ac	\$73.88	\$88.65
Cover Crop—Single Species Typically a cool season small grain such as rye or wheat will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using an approved chemical or mechanical method a minimum of 3 weeks prior to planting the subsequent crop. This scenario shall also be used for cover crops planted prior to permanent cover being established.	Ac	\$58.97	\$70.76
Legume—N Fixation A legume will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize fixed nitrogen and cover crop biomass as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. Legume seeds must be inoculated with the proper inoculant prior to planting. The cover crop should be allowed to reach early- to mid-bloom before it is terminated using an approved chemical or mechanical method in order to maximize nitrogen fixation. The legume will promote biological nitrogen fixation and reduce energy use by reducing the need for commercial nitrogen fertilizer in following crops.	Ac	\$47.72	\$57.26

Organic Cover Crop	Typically a small grain or small grain/legume mix (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc.) will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of an organically grown crop and will be followed by an organically grown crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a no-till drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using a mechanical kill method (mowing, rolling, undercutting, etc.), a minimum of 3 weeks prior to planting the subsequent crop. This scenario REQUIRES use of Certified Organic Seed.	Ac	\$109.12	\$130.94
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Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both
2. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Cover Crop—Multiple Species			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X				X		
Cover Crop—Single Species		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X					X	
Legume—N Fixation			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X					X	
Organic Cover Crop													X									

Critical Area Planting

Code: 342

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Establishing permanent vegetation on sites that have or are expected to have high erosion rates, and on sites that have physical, chemical, or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.

Purpose:

Stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by water. Stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by wind. Rehabilitate and revegetate degraded sites that cannot be stabilized through normal farming practices. Stabilize other highly erosive areas, such as sand dunes and riparian areas.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to highly disturbed areas such as active or abandoned mined lands, urban conservation sites, road construction areas, conservation practice construction sites; areas needing stabilization before or after natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, tornados, and wildfires; and other areas degraded by human activities or natural events.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Bareroot seedlings	Establishment of permanent woody vegetation by hand planting bareroot tree or shrub seedling on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs includes purchase of the plant stock, transport, storage, and hand planting with light, hand-tillage implements.	Ac	\$4,925.62	\$5,910.75
Grass/legume mix—heavy grading	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural or human disturbance. The site is an area with visible rills and moderate to severe gullies averaging 3 feet in depth and 3 feet in width. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of moderate to severe gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	\$890.90	\$1,069.07
Grass/legume mix—moderate grading	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural or human disturbance. The site is an area with visible rills and small gullies averaging 1 foot in depth and 1 foot in width. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of small gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	\$647.72	\$777.26
Grass/legume mix—normal tillage	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. This scenario may be used when establishing permanent cool-season cover on structural conservation practices (e.g., grassed waterway), and the planned cover does not require the use of a legume.	Ac	\$268.63	\$322.35

Live woody cuttings	Establishment of permanent woody vegetation by hand planting live stakes on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include harvesting, preparation, transport, storage, and hand planting with light hand tillage implements. There is no cost included for the woody materials which would be harvested from local native stands.	Ac	\$13,286.25	\$15,943.50
Native seeding—normal tillage	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, native grass seed, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	\$332.05	\$398.47
Native seeding—heavy grading	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural or human disturbance. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of moderate to severe gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. An area with visible rills and moderate to severe gullies averaging 3 feet in depth and 3 feet in width.	Ac	\$954.32	\$1,145.19
Native seeding—moderate grading	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural or human disturbance. Costs include a dozer for grading and shaping of small gullies, seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, native grass seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. An area with visible rills and small gullies averaging 1 foot in depth and 1 foot in width.	Ac	\$711.14	\$853.37
Organic grass/legume mix—normal tillage	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. Certified organic seed and fertilizer based upon NOP approved fertilizer inputs will be used where available.	Ac	\$504.08	\$604.90

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both
2. WQN: This practice is not eligible on irrigated cropland.
3. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
4. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding or Form KS-ECS-5, Tree/Shrub Planting.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Bareroot seedlings		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Grass/legume mix—heavy grading		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Grass/legume mix—moderate grading		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Grass/legume mix—normal tillage		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Live woody cuttings		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X								
Native seeding—heavy grading		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Native seeding—moderate grading		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Native seeding—normal tillage		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Organic grass/legume mix—normal tillage													X									

Dike

Code: 356

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A barrier constructed of earth or manufactured materials.

Purpose:

To protect people and property from floods. To control water level in connection with crop production; fish and wildlife management; or wetland maintenance, improvement, restoration, or construction.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

All sites that are subject to damage by flooding or inundation and where it is desired to reduce the hazard to people and to reduce damage to land and property. Sites where water level control is desired. The Dike CP does not apply to sites where the NRCS CPs 378, Pond; 638, Water and Sediment Control Basin; 362, Diversion; or 600, Terrace, are appropriate. Dikes used to reduce flooding are normally constructed adjacent and/or parallel to a stream, river, wetland or water body and are not constructed across the stream, river, or water body. Dikes used to control water levels usually have small interior drainage areas in relation to the surface area of the regulated water level.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Wetland Dike	Construction of an earthen embankment to control water level for wetlands or shallow water development. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of earthfill in the embankment.	CuYd	\$2.14	\$3.21

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-4, Earthwork Computation Sheet or Storage Terrace Worksheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Wetland Dike				X	X			X														

Diversion

Code: 362

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A channel constructed across the slope generally with a supporting ridge on the lower side.

Purpose:

- This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to support one or more of the following purposes:
- Break up concentrations of water on long slopes, on undulating land surfaces, and on land that is generally considered too flat or irregular for terracing.
 - Divert water away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, and other improvements.
 - Collect or direct water for water-spreading or water-harvesting systems.
 - Increase or decrease the drainage area above ponds.
 - Protect terrace systems by diverting water from the top terrace where topography, land use, or land ownership prevents terracing the land above.
 - Intercept surface and shallow subsurface flow.
 - Reduce runoff damages from upland runoff.
 - Reduce erosion and runoff on urban or developing areas and at construction or mining sites.
 - Divert water away from active gullies or critically eroding areas.
 - Supplement water management on conservation cropping or stripcropping systems.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all cropland and other land uses where surface runoff water control and or management is needed. It also applies where soils and topography are such that the diversion can be constructed and a suitable outlet is available or can be provided.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Diversion	A diversion installed with a ridge and channel to divert runoff away from farmsteads, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas or other sensitive areas. The volume for payment is the cubic yards of earthfill in the installed diversion.	CuYd	\$1.51	\$2.26
Diversion—WSF	A diversion installed to divert a stream around an existing animal feeding operation. The volume for payment is the cubic yards of excavation in the installed diversion.	CuYd	\$1.87	\$2.81

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. WQN: This practice is not eligible on irrigated cropland.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-8, Diversion - 362 (Gradient) and KS-ENG-36, Diversion - 362 (Level); checkout notes; completed table of quantities on as-built plans

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Diversion			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X								
Diversion—WSF			X																			

Drainage Water Management Plan

Code: 130

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

The objective of a Drainage Water Management (DWM) Plan is to control soil water table elevations and the timing of water discharges from subsurface or surface agricultural drainage systems.

Purpose:

- Improve water quality.
- Improve the soil environment for vegetative growth.
- Reduce the rate of oxidation of organic soils.
- Prevent wind erosion.
- Enable seasonal shallow flooding or surface watercourse flows for fish and wildlife habitat.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to crop landuse only.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
DWM CAP (P.E.) Tile Map Available	No	\$1,632.57	\$1,959.08
DWM CAP (P.E.) Tile Map Creation	No	\$1,834.23	\$2,201.08
DWM—Tile Map Available	No	\$1,516.53	\$1,819.84
DWM—Tile Map Creation	No	\$1,718.13	\$2,061.76

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
DWM CAP (P.E.) Tile Map Available								X														
DWM CAP (P.E.) Tile Map Creation								X														
DWM—Tile Map Available								X														
DWM—Tile Map Creation								X														

Farmstead Energy Improvement

Code: 374

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

Development and implementation of improvements to reduce or improve the energy efficiency of on-farm energy use.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to reduce energy use.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

The practice applies to non-residential structures and energy using systems where reducing energy use is the identified goal.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Attic Insulation	Installation of a minimum 4-in depth of new or additional insulation in attic or ceiling as recommended by the energy audit. The area for payment will be the square feet of area where the insulation is installed.	SqFt	\$0.33	\$0.50
Automatic Controller System	Installation of an automatic control system on an existing manually controlled agricultural system. Typical components may include any of the following: wiring, sensors, data logger, logic controller, communication link, software, switches, and relay. The number for payment will be the number of systems installed as recommended by the energy audit.	Ea	\$927.91	\$1,391.86
Grain Dryer	Installation/replacement of a more efficient, continuous grain dryer as recommended by the energy audit. The number for payment will be the rated capacity of the dryer in bushels per hour as recommended by the energy audit.	Bu/Hr	\$45.82	\$68.74
Greenhouse Screens	Installation of a mechanical energy screen system consisting of a drive motor, support cables, controls, and shade material on a greenhouse as recommended by the energy audit. The area for payment will be the square feet of energy screen installed as recommended.	SqFt	\$1.01	\$1.51
Heating—Radiant Tube	Replacement of inefficient heating systems with radiant tube heaters and miscellaneous items to complete the installation as recommended by the energy audit. The number for payment will be the number of radiant tube heaters installed.	Ea	\$651.33	\$976.99
Heating (Building)	Replacement of inefficient heating systems with new, high-efficiency heaters or climate control systems as recommended by the energy audit. The number for payment will be the rating of the new or existing system divided by 1000 to get kBTU/hr.	kBTU/Hr	\$20.95	\$31.42
Lighting—CFL	Installation of dimmable CFLs to replace incandescent lamps on a one-for-one basis. CFL requirements: minimum 8 Watt, 4100 Kelvin, dimmable, grow-out bulb; industrial grade; suitably protected from dirt accumulation or as recommended by the energy audit. The number for payment will be the number of bulbs replaced.	Ea	\$9.21	\$13.82
Lighting—LED	Installation of dimmable LEDs to replace incandescent lamps on a one-for-one basis. LED requirements: minimum 6 Watt, 3700 Kelvin, dimmable, grow-out bulb; industrial grade; suitably protected from dirt accumulation or as recommended by the energy audit. The number for payment will be the number of bulbs replaced.	Ea	\$10.81	\$16.22

Lighting—Linear Fluorescent	Replacement of existing lighting with high-efficiency T8 fluorescent lamps and associated materials for installation of replacement fixtures. The number for payment will be the number of fixtures installed.	Ea	\$213.39	\$320.08
Motor Upgrade > 1 and < 10 HP	The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high-efficiency motor. The motor size is larger than 1 and less than 10 horsepower (HP). The number of HP for payment will be the HP of the new motor as recommended by the energy audit.	HP	\$88.83	\$133.25
Motor Upgrade > 100 HP	Replacement of an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high-efficiency motor. The motor size is larger than 100 horsepower (HP). The number of HP for payment will be the HP of the new motor as recommended by the energy audit.	HP	\$55.17	\$82.76
Motor Upgrade ≤ 1 HP	The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high-efficiency motor. The motor size is less than or equal to 1 horsepower (HP). The number of HP for payment will be the HP of the new motor as recommended by the energy audit.	HP	\$278.30	\$417.45
Motor Upgrade 10-100 HP	The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high-efficiency motor. The motor size is equal to or larger than 10 and less than or equal to 100 horsepower (HP). The number of HP for payment will be the HP of the new motor as recommended by the energy audit.	HP	\$37.21	\$55.82
Plate Cooler	The installation of an all stainless steel, dual-pass plate cooler, type 316 stainless steel to pre-cool milk prior to entering the bulk tank. The number for payment will be the number of plate coolers installed as recommended by the energy audit.	Ea	\$6,190.33	\$9,285.49
Scroll Compressor	Install a new scroll compressor, associated controls, wiring, and materials to retrofit an existing refrigeration system. The number of horsepower (HP) for payment will be the recommended HP rating of the new compressor from the energy audit.	HP	\$930.54	\$1,395.81
Sealant	Application of sealant to effectively close gaps in buildings at footer plates, eaves, ridge caps, and gable ends as recommended by the energy audit. The footage for payment will be the linear feet of gaps sealed by a professional contractor using approved materials.	Ft	\$1.62	\$2.44
Variable Speed Drive > 5 HP	The installation of a variable speed drive (VSD) and appurtenances, such as hook-ups, control panels, wiring, control blocks, filters, switches, pads, etc. attached to an electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pump, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production. The number of horsepower (HP) for payment is the existing motor size on which the VSD is added as recommended by the energy audit.	HP	\$67.87	\$101.81

Ventilation—Exhaust	Replacement of a conventional exhaust fan with a high volume, low speed, efficient exhaust fan. Fans being installed should be models previously tested by BESS Lab or the Air Movement and Control Association and be in the top 20 percentile of fans tested. The number for payment will be the number of fans installed as recommended by the energy audit.	Ea	\$689.27	\$1,033.91
Ventilation—HAF	Installation of a system of fans to create a horizontal air circulation pattern. Fan performance meets energy audit efficiency criteria as tested by AMCA or BESS Labs. The number for payment will be the number of fans installed as recommended by the energy audit.	Ea	\$138.82	\$208.24
Wall Insulation	Installation of new or additional insulation in sidewalls and endwalls as recommended by the energy audit. The area for payment will be the square feet of area where the insulation is installed.	SqFt	\$1.35	\$2.03

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Energy audit and recommendations, Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet, showing quantities installed.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Attic Insulation											X											
Automatic Controller System											X											
Grain Dryer											X											
Greenhouse Screens											X											
Heating—Radiant Tube											X											
Heating (Building)											X											
Lighting—CFL											X											
Lighting—LED											X											
Lighting—Linear Fluorescent											X											
Motor Upgrade > 1 and < 10 HP											X											
Motor Upgrade > 100 HP											X											
Motor Upgrade ≤ 1 HP											X											
Motor Upgrade 10-100 HP											X											
Plate Cooler											X											
Scroll Compressor											X											
Sealant											X											
Variable Speed Drive > 5 HP											X											
Ventilation—Exhaust											X											
Ventilation—HAF											X											
Wall Insulation											X											

Fence

Code: 382

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A constructed barrier to animals or people.

Purpose:

This practice facilitates the accomplishment of conservation objectives by providing a means to control movement of animals and people, including vehicles.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice may be applied on any area where management of animal or human movement is needed.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Barbed Wire, multi-strand (4)	Installation of a fence allows implementation of grazing management to provide an adequate rest and recovery period, protect sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduce noxious and invasive weeds. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate.	Ft	\$0.94	\$1.13
Barbed Wire, multi-strand (4) with fence markers	Installation of a fence allows implementation of grazing management to provide an adequate rest and recovery period, protect sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduce noxious and invasive weeds. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate.	Ft	\$1.02	\$1.23
Electric, high tensile with energizer	Installation of a fence allows implementation of grazing management to provide an adequate rest and recovery period, protect sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduce noxious and invasive weeds. Typically includes 3 strands of high-tensile wire with energizer	Ft	\$0.55	\$0.66
Electric, high tensile with energizer and fence markers	Installation of a fence allows implementation of grazing management to provide an adequate rest and recovery period, protect sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduce noxious and invasive weeds. Typically includes 3 strands of high-tensile wire with energizer	Ft	\$0.63	\$0.76
Woven Wire	Installation of a fence allows implementation of grazing management to provide an adequate rest and recovery period, protect sensitive areas, improved water quality, and reduce noxious and invasive weeds. Woven wire is typically used in applications with sheep, goats, hogs, wildlife exclusion, shelterbelt/tree protection, etc. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate. Typically includes 32" woven wire with 2 strands of barbed wire.	Ft	\$1.26	\$1.51

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Financial assistance for perimeter/boundary fence is only eligible for expired or expiring Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) fields where upland gamebird habitat is being addressed. Prior to beginning design on any perimeter/boundary fence scheduled for financial assistance, a participant shall provide assurances of legal property line locations AND agreements with adjoining landowners. At a minimum, this may include a notarized agreement with adjoining landowners regarding location and maintenance; notarized agreement with township, county, or state in the case of road right of ways; and/or legal survey. Expenses for legal surveys and agreements are the responsibility of the participant. Failure to provide needed documentation of location and agreement with adjoining landowners may result in contract termination.

3. For relocation of an animal feeding operation (AFO), the amount of fence planned for financial assistance will not exceed the amount of fence in the AFO being closed out. Financial assistance is not available for fencing of new or expanding facilities except when needed to support core practices to treat the resource concern.
4. For fence marker component for existing fence see CP 645, Upland Wildlife Habitat Management.
5. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
6. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
7. WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-382, Fence - 382, and producer self-certification.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Barbed Wire, multi-strand (4)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X		X	X				
Barbed Wire, multi-strand (4) with fence markers	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X		X	X				
Electric, high tensile with energizer	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X		X	X				
Electric, high tensile with energizer and fence markers	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X		X	X				
Woven Wire	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X				X	X				

Field Border

Code: 386

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied to accomplish one or more of the following:

- Reduce erosion from wind and water
- Protect soil and water quality
- Manage pest populations
- Provide wildlife food and cover
- Increase carbon storage
- Improve air quality

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice is applied at the edge or around the perimeter of fields. Its use can support or connect other buffer practices within and between fields. This practice may also apply to recreation land or other land uses where agronomic crops including forages are grown.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Introduced (includes forgone income)	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a cropland field. This practice may also apply to other land uses where agronomic crops, including forages, are grown. Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of introduced species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.	Ac	\$161.19	\$193.43
Native and Shrubs (includes forgone income)	A strip of permanent vegetation and shrubs established at the edge or around the perimeter of a cropland field. This practice may also apply to other land uses where agronomic crops, including forages, are grown. Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of herbaceous and woody species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.	Ac	\$266.53	\$319.84
Native (includes forgone income)	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a cropland field. This practice may also apply to other land uses where agronomic crops, including forages, are grown. Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of native species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.	Ac	\$154.70	\$185.63
Organic Seed (includes forgone income)	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a cropland field. This practice may also apply to other land uses where agronomic crops, including forages, are grown. Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of organic seed for herbaceous species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.	Ac	\$194.59	\$233.51
Pollinator (includes forgone income)	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a cropland field. This practice may also apply to other land uses where agronomic crops, including forages, are grown. Practice includes seedbed preparation and planting of pollinator-friendly herbaceous species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.	Ac	\$367.98	\$441.58

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Introduced (includes forgone income)		X		X	X	X		X														
Native and Shrubs (includes forgone income)		X		X	X	X		X														
Native (includes forgone income)		X		X	X	X		X														
Organic Seed (includes forgone income)													X									
Pollinator (includes forgone income)		X		X	X	X		X														

Filter Strip

Code: 393

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow.

Purpose:

Reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in runoff. Reduce dissolved contaminant loadings in runoff. Reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in irrigation tailwater.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Filter strips are established where environmentally sensitive areas need to be protected from sediment, other suspended solids, and dissolved contaminants in runoff.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Native Cool (includes forgone income)	Ac	\$183.65	\$220.38
Native Cool with Shaping (includes forgone income)	Ac	\$305.24	\$366.29
Native Warm (includes forgone income)	Ac	\$149.88	\$179.86
Native Warm with Shaping (includes forgone income)	Ac	\$271.47	\$325.77

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-393, Filter Strip - 393

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Native Cool (includes forgone income)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X									
Native Cool with Shaping (includes forgone income)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X									
Native Warm (includes forgone income)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X									
Native Warm with Shaping (includes forgone income)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X									

Firebreak

Code: 394

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A permanent or temporary strip of bare or vegetated land planned to retard fire.

Purpose:

Reduce the spread of wildfire. Contain prescribed burns.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on all land uses where protection from wildfire is needed or prescribed burning is applied.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Constructed, Tillage	Use of medium equipment such as small dozers to blade, disk, plow, etc. to typically create a 30'-wide bare-soil firebreak on slopes less than 15% around a 40-acre field. Generally, water control devices such as water bars are limited to 10 or less per 1,000 feet when properly planned and installed using the same equipment.	Ft	\$0.01	\$0.02
Mowing	Installation of a short vegetative firebreak, typically a minimum width of 20' around a 40-acre field/farm using a bush-hog mower. Generally water control devices such as water bars are not needed because of either the lack of steep terrain or the temporary nature of the firebreak.	Ft	\$0.02	\$0.02
Vegetated, permanent, grass	Typically establishing a 30'-wide strip of permanent vegetation that will serve as a green firebreak. Scenario includes clearing the site, preparing the seedbed, seeding (typically cool season grasses and/or legumes), and applying needed soil amendments. Clearing will be achieved with the use of a bush hog or similar equipment. Seedbed preparation and vegetation establishment will be accomplished with farm equipment. Soil amendments will be applied according to local FOTG guidance. This scenario does not include follow-up maintenance operations such as weed control, mowing, etc.	Ft	\$0.11	\$0.14

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both
2. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of five years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Constructed, Tillage		X			X		X								X						
Mowing		X			X		X								X						
Vegetated, permanent, grass		X			X		X								X						

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Plan

Code: 142

Reporting Unit: no

Definition:

A fish and wildlife habitat plan is a site-specific plan developed for a client who is ready to plan and implement decisions with consideration for fish and wildlife habitat and other biological resources.

Purpose:

Meets NRCS quality criteria for fish and wildlife habitat and other identified resource concerns.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to landuses where wildlife and wildlife habitat concerns exist.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management CAP	No	\$2,136.96	\$2,564.35

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management CAP	X	X			X		X	X														

Forage and Biomass Planting

Code: 512

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production.

Purpose:

- Improve or maintain livestock nutrition and/or health.
- Provide or increase forage supply and demand during periods of low-forage production.
- Reduce soil erosion and improve soil and water quality.
- Produce feedstock for biofuel or energy production.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all lands suitable to the establishment of annual, biennial, or perennial species for forage or biomass production. This practice does not apply to the establishment of annually planted and harvested food, fiber, or oilseed crops.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Bermuda Grass Establishment— Sprigging with fertilizer	Sprigging new grasses with sprigging application for the purpose of providing forage, increasing plant diversity, soil quality and fertility, and plant health. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes fertilizer, sprigs, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, sprigging ,and spreading.	Ac	\$144.73	\$173.67
Bermuda Grass Establishment— Sprigging with fertilizer and lime	Sprigging new grasses with sprigging application for the purpose of providing forage, increasing plant diversity, soil quality and fertility, and plant health. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes fertilizer, sprigs, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, sprigging ,and spreading.	Ac	\$188.18	\$225.81
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Native Perennial Grasses	Establish or reseed adapted perennial native warm season grasses to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial native warm season grasses for pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding.	Ac	\$82.22	\$98.67
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Native Perennial Grasses (includes forgone income)	Establish or reseed adapted perennial native warm season grasses to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial native warm season grasses for pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding. This scenario is eligible only where irrigated land is being converted to nonirrigated.	Ac	\$144.93	\$173.92

Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Native Perennial Grasses - QRA/AWEP (includes forgone income)	Establish or reseed adapted perennial native warm season grasses to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial native warm season grasses for pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding. This scenario is eligible only where irrigated land is being converted to nonirrigated.	Ac	\$165.84	\$182.28
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Introduced Perennial Grasses with legume	Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced grasses and legumes to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial introduced grasses for pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding.	Ac	\$42.33	\$50.80
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Introduced Perennial Grasses with legume on irrigated cropland	Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced grasses and legumes to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial introduced grasses for pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding	Ac	\$72.85	\$87.42
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Introduced Perennial Grasses with lime application	Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced grasses to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of perennial introduced grasses for pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. Includes a lime application. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding.	Ac	\$88.61	\$106.33
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Introduced Perennial and Native Grass Mix	Establish or reseed adapted introduced grasses and at least one native species to improve or maintain livestock/wildlife nutrition and health, extend the length of the grazing season, and provide soil cover to reduce erosion. Used for either conventional or no-till seeding of grasses for pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. Native grass species which have a significantly greater cost than introduced species comprise one third of the grass mixture. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding.	Ac	\$55.13	\$66.16

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.

3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of five years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Bermuda Grass Establishment—Sprigging with fertilizer		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X									
Bermuda Grass Establishment—Sprigging with fertilizer and lime		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X									
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Introduced Perennial Grasses with legume on irrigated cropland		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X						
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Introduced Perennial and Native Grass Mix		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X						
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Introduced Perennial Grasses with legume		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X						
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Introduced Perennial Grasses with lime application		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X						
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Native Perennial Grasses		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X						
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Native Perennial Grasses - QRA/AWEP (includes forgone income)										X											X	X
Seedbed Preparation, Seed, and Seeding—Native Perennial Grasses (includes forgone income)									X							X						

Forage Harvest Management

Code: 511

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop, or ensilage.

Purpose:

- Optimize yield and quality of forage at the desired levels.
- Promote vigorous plant regrowth.
- Maintain stand life.
- Manage for the desired species composition.
- Use forage plant biomass as a soil nutrient uptake tool.
- Control insects, diseases, and weeds.
- Maintain and/or improve wildlife habitat.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all land uses where machine-harvested forage crops are grown.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Conversion to Non-irrigated	The timely cutting and removal of forages such as hay, green chop, or ensilage on land that is converted from irrigated cropland to non-irrigated grassland on 100 percent of the irrigated cropland acres. Improved cultural practices and recordkeeping result in better forage quality and better livestock performance. Tissue collection and analysis may be necessary.	Ac	\$5.32	\$7.99
Improved Forage Quality	Improved cultural practices and recordkeeping result in better forage quality and better livestock performance. Tissue collection and analysis may be necessary.	Ac	\$5.32	\$7.99

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the 2011 USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
4. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice except where irrigated cropland is being converted to dryland cropland.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management, or Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Conversion to Non-irrigated									X	X			X							X	X	
Improved Forage Quality		X			X				X				X		X							

Forest Management Plan

Code: 106

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A forest management plan is a site-specific plan developed for a client, which addresses one or more resource concerns on land where forestry-related conservation activities or practices will be planned and applied.

Purpose:

Meet NRCS quality criteria for the identified resource concern(s).

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice is eligible on cropland, forestland, pasture, and range where forestry practices are desired.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
FMP > 1000 acres	No	\$4,877.55	\$5,853.06
FMP 101 - 250 acres	No	\$2,330.39	\$2,796.46
FMP 1-20 acres	No	\$1,029.71	\$1,235.65
FMP 21-100 acres	No	\$1,300.68	\$1,560.82
FMP 251-500 acres	No	\$3,360.09	\$4,032.11
FMP 501-1000 acres	No	\$3,902.04	\$4,682.45

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
FMP > 1000 acres	X																					
FMP 101-250 acres	X																					
FMP 1-20 acres	X																					
FMP 21-100 acres	X																					
FMP 251-500 acres	X																					
FMP 501-1000 acres	X																					

Forest Stand Improvement

Code: 666

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The manipulation of species composition, stand structure, and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation.

Purpose:

- Increase the quantity and quality of forest products by manipulating stand density and structure.
- Harvest forest products.
- Initiate forest stand regeneration.
- Reduce wildfire hazard.
- Improve forest health reducing the potential of damage from pests and moisture stress.
- Restore natural plant communities.
- Achieve or maintain a desired native understory plant community for special forest products, grazing, and browsing.
- Improve aesthetic and recreation values.
- Improve wildlife habitat.
- Alter water yield.
- Increase carbon storage in selected trees.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

All forest land. This CP is not applicable for CPs 311, Alley Cropping; 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment; and 650, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Competition Control—Mechanical, Heavy Equipment	Using equipment such as a masticator or mulcher to control vegetation that is competing with desirable trees and species or to reduce the stocking level of a stand of desirable trees. The trees to be retained will be marked by a professional forester.	Ac	\$435.02	\$522.03
Competition Control—Mechanical, Light Equipment	Using light equipment such as a tractor with brush hog to control vegetation that is competing with desirable trees and species or to reduce the stocking level of a stand of desirable trees.	Ac	\$21.10	\$25.31
Creating Patch Clearcuts	Typically creating 2 acre patches in over-mature and/or degraded stands using hand tools such as chainsaws.	Ac	\$172.50	\$207.00
Pre-commercial Thinning—Hand tools	Adjusting the stocking of a young, non-merchantable stand of trees. The operation is supervised by a consultant forester (or other trained professional) and is carried out using hand tools such as chainsaws	Ac	\$218.91	\$262.69
Thinning for Wildlife and Forest Health	A combination of hand and chemical treatments used to open the canopy of a stand to improve the wildlife habitat and tree health.	Ac	\$642.87	\$771.44
Timber Stand Improvement—Chemical, Aerial	Using aerially applied chemicals to release desirable trees from competing and/or overtopping vegetation.	Ac	\$93.55	\$112.26
Timber Stand Improvement—Chemical, Ground	Using ground applied chemicals to release young desirable trees from competing and/or overtopping vegetation.	Ac	\$66.82	\$80.18
Timber Stand Improvement—Single Stem Treatment	Altering the composition and stocking of a stand of trees by means of individual stem treatment. The trees to be retained are marked by a professional forester.	Ac	\$252.06	\$302.48

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management or KS-ECS-5, Tree/Shrub Planting.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Competition Control—Mechanical, Heavy Equipment	X				X		X										X				
Competition Control—Mechanical, Light Equipment	X				X		X										X				
Creating Patch Clearcuts	X				X		X										X				
Pre-commercial Thinning—Hand tools	X				X		X										X				
Thinning for Wildlife and Forest Health	X				X		X										X				
Timber Stand Improvement—Chemical, Aerial	X				X		X										X				
Timber Stand Improvement—Chemical, Ground	X				X		X										X				
Timber Stand Improvement—Single Stem Treatment	X				X		X										X				

Grade Stabilization Structure

Code: 410

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A structure used to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels.

Purpose:

This standard applies to all types of grade stabilization structures, including a combination of earth embankments and principal spillways and full-flow or detention-type structures. This standard also applies to channel side-inlet structures installed to lower the water from a field elevation, a surface drain, or a waterway to a deeper outlet channel. It does not apply to structures designed to control the rate of flow or to regulate the water level in CP 587, Structure for Water Control. The purpose of this standard is to stabilize the grade and control erosion in natural or artificial channels, to prevent the formation or advance of gullies, and to enhance environmental quality and reduce pollution hazards.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

In areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water require structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Special attention shall be given to maintaining or improving habitat for fish and wildlife where applicable.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Concrete Block Chute	Installation using small concrete masonry units or large modular concrete block to form a chute or drop structure. The area for payment is the square feet of surface area of the installed blocks and includes earthwork, geotextile, and bedding. For small blocks, the area is calculated using the surface area of a single block times the number of blocks. For large modular blocks, the area is calculated using the surface area of a single block times a 2.5 correction factor times the number of blocks.	SqFt	\$2.84	\$4.26
Concrete Box Drop	Installation of a concrete box drop or concrete terrace outlet structure including all associated items using standard approved designs. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of concrete installed in the structure not including aprons or curbs.	CuYd	\$403.74	\$605.61
Embankment, No Principal Spillway	A grade stabilization structure consisting of an embankment dam without a principal spillway pipe, a low flow tube of 6 inches or less, and other appurtenances. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of embankment, which includes the earthfill in the cutoff trench.	CuYd	\$2.00	\$3.00
Embankment, Pipe < 24 inches	A grade stabilization structure consisting of an embankment, principal spillway pipe with diameter smaller than 24", drop inlet, and other appurtenances. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of embankment, which includes the earthfill in the cutoff trench.	CuYd	\$2.43	\$3.65
Embankment, Pipe ≥ 24 inches	A grade stabilization structure consisting of an embankment, principal spillway pipe with a diameter 24" or greater, drop inlet, and other appurtenances. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of embankment, which includes the earthfill in the cutoff trench.	CuYd	\$2.24	\$3.36
Gabion Rock Drop Structures	Installation of a chute or drop structure formed by gabion mattresses or baskets. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of rock used in the baskets or mattresses installed and includes all bedding and all other materials.	CuYd	\$83.70	\$125.55

Rock Chute	Installation of a chute structure constructed of rock riprap with a geotextile base. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of rock installed and includes all bedding and other materials.	CuYd	\$31.42	\$47.14
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Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. WQN: This practice is not eligible on irrigated cropland.
3. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
4. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-41, Grade Stabilization Structure - 410 (Concrete Terrace Outlet Structure); KS-ENG-443(JS), Concrete Block Lined Chute; KS-ENG-445, Reinforced Concrete Box Drop Spillway; KS-ENG-400, Pond Cover Sheet; PreCast Concrete Block Field Sheet; and completed table of quantities on as-built plan for gabion structures.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Concrete Block Chute		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X		X							
Concrete Box Drop		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X		X							
Embankment, No Principal Spillway		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X		X							
Embankment, Pipe < 24 inches		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X		X							
Embankment, Pipe ≥ 24 inches		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X		X							
Gabion Rock Drop Structures		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X		X							
Rock Chute		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X		X							

Grassed Waterway

Code: 412

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established with suitable vegetation.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following purposes:

- To convey runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding
- To reduce gully erosion
- To protect/improve water quality

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

In areas where added water conveyance capacity and vegetative protection are needed to control erosion resulting from concentrated runoff and where such control can be achieved by using this practice alone or combined with other conservation practices.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Grassed Waterway with Checks	Shaping and/or grading of a grassed waterway to the design dimensions and installation of fabric or stone checks to reduce maintenance during vegetative establishment. The area for payment will be the acres of waterway shaped and includes topsoil stockpile and placement, materials for checks, and installation of checks.	Ac	\$1,786.24	\$2,530.51
Waterway < 25 SqFt	Shaping and/or grading of a grassed waterway to the design dimensions for waterways with an average cross section area less than 25 square feet. The cross section area can be determined by dividing the design discharge by the design velocity. The area for payment will be the acres of waterway shaped and includes topsoil stockpile and placement.	Ac	\$1,169.87	\$1,657.32
Waterway > 25 SqFt	Shaping and/or grading of a grassed waterway to the design dimensions for waterways with an average cross section area of 25 square feet or greater. The cross section area can be determined by dividing the design discharge by the design velocity. The area for payment will be the acres of waterway shaped and includes topsoil stockpile and placement.	Ac	\$1,434.77	\$2,032.59

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. WQN: This practice is not eligible on irrigated cropland.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-39a, 412 (Trapezoidal) Check Out; KS-ENG-40a, Grassed Waterway (Parabolic) Check Out; completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WQH	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Grassed Waterway with Checks			X	X	X			X	X			X	X								
Waterway < 25 SqFt			X	X	X			X	X			X	X								
Waterway > 25 SqFt			X	X	X			X	X			X	X								

Grazing Management Plan

Code: 110

Reporting Unit: no

Definition:

A grazing management plan is a site-specific conservation plan developed for a client which addresses one or more resource concerns on land where grazing related activities or practices will be planned and applied.

Purpose:

Meet NRCS quality criteria for soil erosion control, water quality, fish and wildlife, rangeland/pasture/grazed woodland health and productivity, and other identified resource concerns.

Will be developed following the principle provided in Chapter 11 of the National Range and Pasture Handbook.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to grazed range and pasture only.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Grazing Management Plan < 100 Acre	No	\$707.40	\$848.88
Grazing Management Plan > 5000 Acre	No	\$3,979.13	\$4,774.95
Grazing Management Plan 1500-5000 Acre	No	\$3,094.88	\$3,713.85
Grazing Management Plan 100-1500 Acre	No	\$1,856.93	\$2,228.31

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Grazing Management Plan < 100 Acre		X			X		X	X														
Grazing Management Plan > 5000 Acre		X			X		X	X														
Grazing Management Plan 1500-5000 Acre		X			X		X	X														
Grazing Management Plan 100-1500 Acre		X			X		X	X														

Heavy Use Area Protection

Code: 561

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by people, animals, or vehicles by establishing vegetative cover, surfacing with suitable materials, and/or installing needed structures.

Purpose:

- Improve or protect riparian areas.
- Reduce soil erosion.
- Improve water quantity and quality.
- Improve air quality.
- Improve aesthetics.
- Reduce livestock stress and mortality.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to urban, agricultural, recreational, or other frequently and intensively used areas requiring treatment to address one or more resource concerns.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Reinforced concrete with sand or gravel foundation	Installation of reinforced concrete on a sand or gravel base to protect areas that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals, or vehicles. The installation includes all materials, equipment, and labor to install the protection. The volume for payment will be cubic yards of concrete installed as required by the design.	CuYd	\$212.75	\$255.30
Rock/Gravel	Installation of rock and/or gravel to protect areas that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals, or vehicles. The installation includes all materials, equipment, and labor to install the protection. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of rock and/or gravel applied.	CuYd	\$14.60	\$17.52
Rock/Gravel on Geotextile	Installation of rock and/or gravel on a geotextile fabric to protect areas that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals, or vehicles. The installation includes all materials, equipment, and labor to install the protection. The area for payment will be the square yards of area where the rock and/or gravel is applied.	SqYd	\$6.59	\$7.90

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- Practice is eligible for the purpose of providing suitable livestock entry points to water bodies. Permanent fencing is required in this practice to exclude livestock access from unsuitable entry points to the water body.
- CP 614, Watering Facility, includes aprons around tanks and CP 561, Heavy Use Protection Area, will not be scheduled as a complementary practice.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Reinforced concrete with sand or gravel foundation		X	X	X	X		X				X		X								
Rock/Gravel		X	X	X	X		X				X		X								
Rock/Gravel on Geotextile		X	X	X	X		X				X		X								

Hedgerow Planting

Code: 422

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

Establishment of dense vegetation in a linear design to achieve a natural resource conservation purpose.

Purpose:

Providing at least one of the following conservation functions:

- Food, cover, and corridors for terrestrial wildlife.
- Food and cover for aquatic organisms that live in watercourses with bank-full width less than five feet.
- To intercept airborne particulate matter.
- To reduce chemical drift and odor movement.
- To increase carbon storage in biomass and soils.
- Living fences.
- Boundary delineation.
- Contour guidelines.
- Screens and barriers to noise and dust.
- Improvement of landscape appearance.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies wherever it will accomplish at least one of the purposes stated above.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Bareroot, machine planted	This scenario is for machine planting of bareroot woody species. Tree rows are typically spaced 15 feet apart with a minimum of two species of native plants for wildlife criteria. Typical installation involves tillage to prepare the site for planting using CP 490, Site Preparation. Trees and/or shrubs are typically planted at eight-foot intervals (this will vary with species selection and density goals). Plant species adapted to the local climatic and edaphic conditions that address the resource concern will be stated in the specification for the site.	Ft	\$0.46	\$0.55
Container, machine planted	This scenario is for machine planting of containerized woody species. Tree rows are typically spaced 15 feet apart with a minimum of two species of native plants for wildlife criteria. Typical installation involves tillage to prepare the site for planting using CP 490, Site Preparation. Trees and/or shrubs are typically planted at eight-foot intervals (this will vary with species selection and density goals). Plant species adapted to the local climatic and edaphic conditions that address the resource concern will be stated in the specification for the site.	Ft	\$0.58	\$0.69

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-5, Tree/Shrub Planting.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Bareroot, machine planted													X									
Container, machine planted													X									

Herbaceous Weed Control

Code: 315

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

- Enhance accessibility, quantity, and quality of forage and/or browse.
- Restore or release native or create desired plant communities and wildlife habitats consistent with the ecological site.
- Protect soils and control erosion.
- Reduce fine-fuels fire hazard and improve air quality.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Biological	Management of herbaceous plant species through the use of biological control agents on undesired, noxious, or invasive herbaceous species. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have stands of herbaceous weed species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition or that are identified as noxious or invasive. This scenario is an alternative for traditional or organic producers.	Ac	\$3.37	\$4.04
Chemical, Ground	Land unit on which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve forage conditions for domestic livestock or wildlife. The practice entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment using ground equipment to apply chemicals in order to eliminate noxious weeds, promote forage productivity, and improve ecological condition.	Ac	\$14.47	\$17.37
Chemical, Tree Establishment—Banding	Tree establishment in which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve health and vigor of trees. The practice entails the management of undesirable plants (including invasive and non-invasive species) with a post-emergent selective herbicide for the establishment of a tree planting on four acres. Broadcast or spot treatment application of a narrow band of herbicide (typically 2-4 feet wide) along the tree row or around individual trees is an example of banding herbicides to control weeds.	Ac	\$66.45	\$79.74
Chemical, Tree Establishment—Post-emergent Herbicide	Tree establishment in which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve health and vigor of trees. Manage weeds (including invasive and non-invasive species) with a post/pre-emergent selective herbicide for the establishment of a tree planting on four acres. Apply herbicide over entire planting area to control weeds.	Ac	\$41.07	\$49.28

Chemical, Wetland	Using ground rigs and hand held equipment to treat herbaceous plants in wetland and riparian areas. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have herbaceous weed species that are in the early phases of invasions. Typical unit is 10 acres.	Ac	\$17.53	\$21.04
Mechanical	Removal of herbaceous weeds of light infestations on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of herbaceous weeds by the use of mower, brush hog, disc or other light equipment in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Weeds have exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. For organic and non-organic farms.	Ac	\$10.18	\$12.22
Mechanical, Tree Establishment	Control herbaceous weeds around newly established trees to set back the plant community succession, improve ecological condition and wildlife habitat, and promote stand establishment of herbaceous or deciduous plantings. The practice entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment through tillage.	Ac	\$98.29	\$117.95

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Broadcast and aerial treatment will be eligible only where mechanical or spot treatments are not practical. If broadcast or aerial treatment is needed, justification will be documented in the producer's case file.
3. Where the resprouting of *Sericea Lespedeza* is a concern, two chemical broadcast treatments shall be scheduled, one in the first year and another in the third year. Only two treatments are eligible for financial assistance for the lifespan of the practice. Practice will be maintained for the lifespan following the last treatment.
4. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
5. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-315, Herbaceous Weed Control.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of five years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Biological		X			X		X						X		X							
Chemical, Ground		X			X		X								X							
Chemical, Tree Establishment—Banding	X				X		X										X	X				
Chemical, Tree Establishment—Post-emergent Herbicide	X				X		X										X	X				
Chemical, Wetland		X			X		X								X							
Mechanical		X			X		X						X		X							
Mechanical, Tree Establishment	X				X		X						X				X	X				

Herbaceous Wind Barriers

Code: 603

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

Herbaceous vegetation established in rows or narrow strips in the field across the prevailing wind direction.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to support one or more of the following:

- Reduce soil erosion and or particulate generation from wind.
- Protect growing crops from damage by wind-borne soil particles.
- Manage snow to increase plant-available moisture.
- Provide food and cover for wildlife.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to cropland or other land where crops are grown.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Perennial species	Implementation of herbaceous barriers composed of perennial living vegetation to reduce wind velocities and wind-borne particulate matter. Plant materials shall be selected for local adaptation, climatic conditions, resistant to lodging, and non-spreading in their habit. Barriers will be designed as close to perpendicular to prevailing winds as practical. Barrier direction, spacing, and composition needed to achieve the desired purpose shall be designed using the currently approved wind erosion technology. Typically one barrier is planned to be 16 feet wide and 1320 feet long for 0.5 acre per barrier.	LnFt	\$0.07	\$0.08

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of five years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

Perennial species	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
					X	X							X									

Integrated Pest Management

Code: 595

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

A site-specific combination of pest prevention, pest avoidance, pest monitoring, and pest suppression strategies.

Purpose:

Prevent or mitigate off-site pesticide risks to water quality from leaching, solution runoff, and adsorbed runoff losses.

Prevent or mitigate off-site pesticide risks to soil, water, air, plants, animals, and humans from drift and volatilization losses.

Prevent or mitigate on-site pesticide risks to pollinators and other beneficial species through direct contact.

Prevent or mitigate cultural, mechanical, and biological pest suppression risks to soil, water, air, plants, animals, and humans.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice is only eligible on cropland.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Advanced Field All RCs	A comprehensive integrated pest management (IPM) plan with land grant university (LGU)-approved pest prevention, avoidance and monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Field/Forage Crops to address all identified resource concerns with either risk prevention (e.g., planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g., planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	Ac	\$19.81	\$23.78
Basic IPM Field 1RC	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Large Scale Field/Forage Crops to address one identified resource concern (e.g., Water Quality—Impacts to Human Drinking Water) with either risk prevention (e.g., planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concern) or risk mitigation (e.g., planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings).	Ac	\$9.91	\$11.89
IPM S-Farm > 1RC	A basic IPM plan with LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds (where available) is applied in Small Farm/Diversified Systems (e.g., community supported agriculture, organic) to address multiple identified resource concerns (e.g., Water Quality—Impacts to Human Drinking Water and Pollinator Impacts) with either risk prevention (e.g., planned pesticides have no risk to the identified resource concerns) or risk mitigation (e.g., planned pesticides have appropriate mitigation planned from Agronomy Technical Note 5 for "Intermediate", "High" or "Extra High" WIN-PST Final Hazard Ratings). This scenario attempts to capture the higher cost/acre of planning and implementing IPM techniques on smaller acreages with very diverse cropping systems.	Ea	\$437.91	\$525.49

Risk Prevention IPM All RCs	A comprehensive IPM plan based primarily on LGU-approved pest prevention and avoidance techniques is applied to prevent negative impacts on all identified resource concerns. LGU-approved pest monitoring techniques and pest thresholds may also be included, but suppression techniques cannot pose any hazards to identified resource concerns. This type of system is very difficult to achieve, but may be most commonly achieved in Organic Systems that already rely heavily on prevention and avoidance techniques.	Ac	\$90.34	\$108.41
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Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-595, Pest Management, or Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Advanced Field All RCs				X	X	X		X	X							X				X	X	
Basic IPM Field 1RC				X	X	X		X	X							X					X	X
IPM S-Farm > 1RC				X	X	X		X	X				X			X					X	X
Risk Prevention IPM All RCs				X	X	X		X	X				X			X					X	X

Integrated Pest Management Plan

Code: 114

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

IPM is an ecosystem-based strategy that is a sustainable approach to manage pests using a combination of techniques such as chemical tools, biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties. Methods of chemical applications are selected in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, beneficial and non-target organisms, and the environment.

Purpose:

Meets NRCS quality criteria for soil erosion, water quality, air quality, and plant quality.
Complies with federal, state, tribal, and local laws, regulations and permit requirements.
Addresses operator’s objectives.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Producers choose to implement an IPM Plan for reasons that include, but are not limited to:
Managing pests effectively and economically.
Minimizing the risk associated with pest suppression.
Producing quality commodities.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Integrated Pest Management CAP—Large > 250 acres	No	\$2,827.88	\$3,393.45
Integrated Pest Management CAP—Medium (51-250 acres)	No	\$1,809.84	\$2,171.81
Integrated Pest Management CAP—Small/Specialty < 50 acres	No	\$1,413.94	\$1,696.73

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Complete hardcopy of the client’s plan (MsWord copy of the “Plan Template”) with appropriate practice specifications (or jobsheets) for the planned practices and mitigations.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Integrated Pest Management CAP—Large > 250 acres			X	X	X	X		X	X												
Integrated Pest Management CAP—Medium (51-250 acres)			X	X	X	X		X	X												
Integrated Pest Management CAP—Small/Specialty < 50 acres			X	X	X	X		X	X												

Irrigation Pipeline

Code: 430

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.

Purpose:

To prevent erosion or loss of water quality or damage to the land, to make possible proper management of irrigation water, and to reduce water conveyance losses.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Pipelines shall be part of an irrigation water distribution or conveyance system designed to facilitate farm soil and water conservation use and management. All areas served by pipelines shall be suitable for irrigation with available water supplies. Pipelines shall be placed only in soils where bedding and backfill requirements can be met.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
PVC, 10-inch by the foot Installation of a 10-inch diameter buried PVC pipeline for irrigation water supply. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipeline installed and includes all valves, connections, and other appurtenances.	LnFt	\$5.16	\$7.74
PVC, 8-inch by the foot Installation of an 8-inch diameter buried PVC pipeline for irrigation water supply. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipeline installed and includes all valves, connections, and other appurtenances.	LnFt	\$3.78	\$5.68
PVC, by the pound Installation of any size buried PVC plastic pipe for irrigation water supply. The weight for payment will be the total weight of the installed pipe based on the supplier's literature for pipe weight per linear foot. The payment rate includes the cost for all valves, connections, and other appurtenances.	Lb	\$1.66	\$2.48

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-23, Irrigation Pipeline - Code 430.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
PVC, 10-inch by the foot									X							X			X		
PVC, 8-inch by the foot									X							X			X		
PVC, by the pound									X							X			X		

Irrigation System, Microirrigation

Code: 441

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following purposes:

- To efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation water and maintain soil moisture for plant growth.
- To prevent contamination of ground and surface water by efficiently and uniformly applying chemicals.
- To establish desired vegetation.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On sites where soils and topography are suitable for irrigation of proposed crops and an adequate supply of suitable quality water is available for the intended purpose(s). Microirrigation is suited to vineyards, orchards, field crops, windbreaks, gardens, greenhouse crops, and residential and commercial landscape systems. Microirrigation is also suited to steep slopes where other methods would cause excessive erosion and areas where other application devices interfere with cultural operations. Microirrigation is suited for use in providing irrigation water in limited amounts to establish desired vegetation such as windbreaks, living snow fences, riparian forest buffers, and wildlife plantings. This practice standard applies to systems with design discharge less than 60 gal/hr at each individual lateral discharge point. CP 442, Irrigation System, Sprinkler, applies to systems with design discharge of 60 gal/hr or greater at each individual lateral discharge point.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
SDI (Subsurface Drip Irrigation)	Installation of a SDI system on land previously irrigated by surface or sprinkler irrigation systems. The area for payment will be the acres of cropland irrigated by the SDI system and includes the subsurface tape or tubing, filters, supply manifolds, flush manifolds, regulators, valves, and other appurtenances. It does not include the irrigation water supply line.	Ac	\$1,120.57	\$1,344.69
Surface PE with emitters	Installation of a micro-irrigation system, utilizing surface polyethylene (PE) tubing with emitters to provide irrigation for trees, shrubs, or high tunnel structure. The area for payment will be the total area of the windbreak, orchard, or crop being watered. The payment does not include payment for the pump, power source, or water source (well or reservoir).	Ac	\$662.67	\$795.21

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Surface PE with emitters - Component eligible for payment for use with tree and shrub plantings associated with the NRCS FOTG CPs 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment; 391, Riparian Forest Buffer; 612, Tree/Shrub Establishment; or 650, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation.
3. CP 441, Irrigation System, Microirrigation is subject to a \$650 per acre payment rate cap.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-205, Irrigation System, Microirrigation-441 (Subsurface Drip Irrigation [SDI]); KS-ENG-207, Irrigation System, Microirrigation-441 (Tree, Shrub, and Vegetable Irrigation).

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
SDI (Subsurface Drip Irrigation)									X				X			X			X			
Surface PE with emitters	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X				X				

Irrigation System, Sprinkler

Code: 442

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

- This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to achieve one or more of the following:
- Efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation water to maintain adequate soil water for the desired level of plant growth and production without causing excessive water loss, erosion, or water quality impairment.
 - Climate control and/or modification.
 - Applying chemicals, nutrients, and/or waste water.
 - Leaching for control or reclamation of saline or sodic soils.
 - Reduction in particulate matter emissions to improve air quality.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

The sprinkler method of water application is suited to most crops, irrigable lands, and climatic conditions where irrigated agriculture is feasible. Areas must be suitable for irrigation or sprinkler water application and have an adequate supply of suitable quality water available for the intended purpose(s). This practice applies to the planning and design of the overall water application through sprinkler discharge systems. This practice pertains to the planning and functional design of all sprinkler components except for special structures, such as permanently installed main and lateral pipelines or pumping plants. Other components shall meet appropriate NRCS CPS. This practice does not include criteria for minor micro-sprinkler systems, which are covered by CP 441, Irrigation System, Microirrigation.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Gravity to Pivot Conversion	Installation of a low pressure center pivot system on cropland previous irrigated using a gravity flow surface irrigation system. The length for payment will be the total length of the center pivot system installed.	LnFt	\$43.15	\$51.78
Linear Move System	Installation of a low pressure linear move system on cropland previous irrigated using a gravity flow surface irrigation system. The length for payment will be the total length of the linear move system installed.	LnFt	\$49.18	\$59.02

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. No end gun or similar appurtenance will be present or used on any system receiving financial assistance.
3. CP 442, Irrigation System, Sprinkler is subject to \$650 per acre payment rate cap (acres to be irrigated by the system installed with financial assistance).

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-201, Irrigation System, Sprinkler 442 (Pivot).

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Gravity to Pivot Conversion									X				X			X			X			
Linear Move System								X					X			X			X			

Irrigation Water Management

Code: 449

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

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

Purpose:

- Manage soil moisture to promote desired crop response.
- Optimize use of available water supplies.
- Minimize irrigation-induced soil erosion.
- Decrease non-point source pollution of surface and groundwater resources.
- Manage salts in the crop root zone.
- Manage air, soil, or plant micro-climate.
- Proper and safe chemigation or fertigation.
- Improve air quality by managing soil moisture to reduce particulate matter movement.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
IWM, Advanced Implementation of a high intensity irrigation water management system for producers using a water budget method with advanced methods of determining irrigation water applied, estimated crop evapotranspiration, continuous soil moisture data, and crop temperature stress monitoring. Typically soil moisture is determined by automated soil moisture monitoring stations equipped with telemetry data, irrigation amounts are recorded from a flow meter near the pump, and telemetry data is automatically sent to a computer with irrigation software. Typical water and energy savings are greater than 20%. The area for payment is the irrigated land using irrigation water management. Energy savings must be documented with an energy audit.	Ea	\$1,781.88	\$2,138.26
IWM, Basic Implementation of a low Intensity irrigation water management system such as irrigation scheduling. Producers use a checkbook method to determine water application times and amounts. Soil moisture is determined by the feel method, volumes of irrigation water are based on energy or water district bills, records are kept on paper copies, and calculations are made by hand. Typical water and energy savings range from 5-10%. The area for payment is the irrigated land using irrigation scheduling. Energy savings must be documented with an energy audit.	Ac	\$3.57	\$4.28
IWM, Intermediate 1st year Installation of soil moisture sensors that provide continuous soil moisture data to provide the producer with accurate soil moisture information during the growing season. Irrigation scheduling is based on actual soil moisture monitoring rather than a checkbook method. The number for payment will be the number of moisture sensor sets installed. Each set consists of 3-4 sensors installed at different depths at a single location in the field. It includes payment for the data logger and other appurtenances.	Ea	\$981.67	\$1,178.00

IWM, Intermediate Subsequent Years	Irrigation scheduling based on data from soil moisture sensors after the monitoring equipment has been purchased or is already available. Typical water and energy savings range from 10-20%. The area for payment is the irrigated land using irrigation scheduling. Energy savings must be documented with an energy audit.	Ac	\$3.64	\$4.37
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Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of three (3) years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice. For Intermediate scenario: "IWM, Intermediate 1st year" is to be used in year one, and "IWM, Intermediate Subsequent Years" for years two and three.
3. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-390, Irrigation Water Management - 449; KS-ENG-201, Irrigation System, Sprinkler - 442 (Center Pivot); KS-ENG-394, Irrigation Water Management - 449, Planned Crop and Water Requirement; KS-ENG-396, Irrigation Water Management - 449, Irrigation System and Management Rating Tool (I_SMRT); pumping plant evaluation and recommendations; energy audit and recommendations.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
IWM, Advanced									X			X	X			X			X	X	
IWM, Basic									X			X	X			X			X	X	
IWM, Intermediate 1st year									X			X	X			X			X	X	
IWM, Intermediate Subsequent Years									X			X	X			X			X	X	

Irrigation Water Management Plan

Code: 118

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

The objective of an Irrigation Water Management (IWM) Plan is to provide the producer a guide for the proper management and application of irrigation water resources.

Purpose:

- Promote desired crop response.
- Optimize the use of available water supplies.
- Improve water quality by reducing irrigation sources of surface and ground water contamination.
- Minimize irrigation induced soil erosion.
- Improve soil environment for vegetative growth.
- Manage salts in the root zone.
- Improve air quality by reducing movement of particulate matter.
- Provide appropriate and safe fertigation and chemigation.
- Reduce energy consumption.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This planning practice applies to areas where irrigation water management will improve water, reduce water consumed, or reduce energy used in irrigation practices.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Irrigation Water Management Plan	No	\$2,030.70	\$2,436.84

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-390, Irrigation Water Management - 449; KS-ENG-394, Irrigation Water Management - 449, Planned Crop and Water Requirement; KS-ENG-396, Irrigation Water Management - 449, Irrigation System and Management Rating Tool (I_SMRT).

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

Irrigation Water Management Plan		FLH		GLH		LSW		SFR		TRI		SH		WLH		WQL		WQN	X		QRA		SSR		NOFEI		OI		NSHTI		LPCI		Ogallala		CCP1-B		CCP1-S		GMD 2		GMD 3		GMD 5
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Land Smoothing

Code: 466

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Removing irregularities on the land surface.

Purpose:

To improve surface drainage, provide for more uniform cultivation, and improve equipment operation and efficiency.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on areas where depressions, mounds, old terraces, turn rows, and other surface irregularities interfere with the application of needed soil and water conservation and management practices. It is limited to areas having adequate soil depth or where topsoil can be salvaged and replaced.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Field Shaping	Removal of old terraces to permit the installation of a conservation practice. The length for payment will be the length of current terraces removed.	Ft	\$0.17	\$0.25
Minor Shaping	Removal of surface irregularities such as filling gullies to permit the installation of a conservation practice. The area for payment will be the acres of gully filling or land smoothing required.	Ac	\$102.69	\$154.04

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- This practice does not apply to the regular maintenance on irrigated land or on land that has been modified using CP 462, Precision Land Forming, or CP 464, Irrigation Land Leveling.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Plan map showing area of field being smoothed or linear feet of terraces being removed.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Field Shaping				X	X			X														
Minor Shaping		X	X	X	X			X														

Lined Waterway or Outlet

Code: 468

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A waterway or outlet having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, synthetic turf reinforcement fabric, or other permanent material.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to support one or more of the following purposes:

Provide for safe conveyance of runoff from conservation structures or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding.

Stabilize existing and prevent future gully erosions.

Protect and improve water quality.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice is applicable on cropland.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Concrete	Installation of a concrete lining in the flow portion of a waterway. The area for payment will be the area covered by the installed concrete. The payment includes the excavation required to shape the waterway and a clean sand or gravel subgrade.	SqFt	\$3.80	\$4.56
Rock Lined—12 inch	Installation of a well-graded, 12-inch thick rock riprap lining in the flow area of a waterway. The area for payment will be the area covered by the installed rock, including the bedding material, and also includes the excavation required to shape the waterway.	SqFt	\$2.26	\$2.72
Rock Lined—24 inch	Installation of a well-graded, 24-inch thick rock riprap lining in the flow area of a waterway. The area for payment will be the area covered by the installed rock, including the bedding material, and also includes the excavation required to shape the waterway.	SqFt	\$5.04	\$6.05
Splash Pad	Installation of a vegetated splash pad at pipe outlets into streams. The area for payment will be the area covered by the installed splash pad. The splash pad may be constructed of various materials including riprap, gravel, transition mats, or turf reinforcement mats.	SqFt	\$3.67	\$4.41
Turf Reinforced Matting	Installation of a permanent turf reinforcement mat in the flow area of a waterway. The area for payment will be the square yards of area covered by the installed mat and the payment includes the excavation required to shape the waterway.	SqFt	\$1.07	\$1.28

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; KS-ENG-39a, 412 Grassed Waterway (Trapezoidal) Checkout; KS-ENG-40a, 412 Grassed Waterway (Parabolic) Checkout; Complete table of quantities on as-built plans

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Concrete			X	X	X			X														
Rock Lined—12 inch			X	X	X			X														
Rock Lined—24 inch			X	X	X			X														
Splash Pad			X	X	X			X														
Turf Reinforced Matting			X	X	X			X														

Mulching

Code: 484

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Applying plant residues or other suitable materials produced offsite to the land surface.

Purpose:

- Conserve soil moisture.
- Moderate soil temperature.
- Provide erosion control.
- Suppress weed growth.
- Facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover.
- Improve soil condition.
- Reduce airborne particulates.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all lands where mulches are needed. This practice may be used alone or in combination with other practices.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Erosion Control Blanket	Installation of erosion control blanket on critical areas with steep slopes, grassed waterways or diversions. Blanket is typically made of coconut coir, wood fiber, or straw and is typically covered on both sides with polypropylene netting. Used to help control erosion and establish vegetative cover.	SqFt	\$0.17	\$0.20
Hydro-mulching	Installation of mulch through hydraulic methods on critical areas with steep slopes, grassed waterways, or diversions. The mulch is comprised of wood cellulose fiber pulp and may include seed, fertilizer, and other approved materials. Mulch is typically applied at a rate of 1500 pounds per acre as a slurry by using hydroseed methods. Used to help control erosion and establish vegetative cover.	Ac	\$2,085.66	\$2,502.79
Natural Material—Straw	Application of straw mulch or other state-approved natural material to reduce erosion and facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover. Mulch provides full coverage and is typically used with critical area planting. Typically 2 tons per acre of straw applied and anchored with light tillage equipment, treader, knifed in, etc.	Ac	\$249.11	\$298.93
Natural Materials—Large Area	Application of straw mulch or other state approved natural material to reduce erosion and facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover on large areas including salt affected soils. Mulch provides full coverage and is typically used with critical area planting. Typically 2 tons per acre of straw applied through mechanical methods.	Ac	\$258.24	\$309.89
Tree and Shrub—Rolls	Weed barrier fabric or other suitable natural or synthetic mulch is installed with a new tree and shrub planting. Typically used to prevent weed competition during the installation of conservation practices. Typically two, 300 foot tree rows will use weed barrier to reduce weed competition and conserve moisture. Rate is per square feet (300' roll x 6' wide = equals 1800 square feet) and 3 staples/pins per tree.	SqFt	\$0.19	\$0.23

Tree and Shrub—Squares	Weed barrier fabric or other suitable natural or synthetic mulch is installed with a new tree and shrub planting. Typically used to prevent weed competition during the installation of conservation practices. Rate is per tree/shrub and assumes 1 square yard of weed barrier fabric and 5 staples/tree.	Ea	\$1.73	\$2.07
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Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Erosion Control Blanket	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X				
Hydro-mulching			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X				
Natural Material—Straw			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X				
Natural Materials—Large Area		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X				
Tree and Shrub—Rolls	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X				X	X				
Tree and Shrub—Squares	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X				X	X				

Nutrient Management

Code: 590

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Managing the amount, source, placement, form, and timing of the application of plant nutrients and soil amendments.

Purpose:

- To budget and supply nutrients for plant production.
- To properly utilize manure or organic byproducts as a plant nutrient source.
- To minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and groundwater resources.
- To protect air quality by reducing nitrogen emissions (ammonia and Nox compounds) and the formation of atmospheric particulates.
- To maintain or improve the physical, chemical, and biological condition of soil.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all lands where plant nutrients and soil amendments are applied.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Advanced Precision	This scenario describes the implementation of an advanced precision nutrient management (NM) system on cropland. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, analysis, consultant services, skilled labor and specialized nutrient application on land grant university recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, recordkeeping, and monitoring on a precision level that includes split applications, NDVI sensing, and aerial imaging. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 Rs of the NM plan will be required. This scenario goes beyond the basic precision system by using technologies that improve efficiency and effectiveness of nutrient management by using specialized precision techniques and tools (variable rate applicators, NDVI, aerial photography, yield monitoring). Precision NM techniques ensure that the right rate, proper timing, and proper placement of nutrients minimize nonpoint source pollution and provide proper amounts of nutrients to the crop where it is needed and not applying where it is not needed.	Ac	\$26.49	\$31.79
Basic	This scenario describes the implementation of a basic NM system on ≥ 40 acres of cropland or hayland where there is no manure application. Implementation will result in the proper rate, source, method of placement, and timing of nutrients. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, analysis, consultant services that provide nutrient recommendations based on LGU recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, and recordkeeping. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 Rs of the NM criteria will be required.	Ac	\$3.13	\$3.76

Basic Organic	Implementation will result in the proper rate, source, method of placement, and timing of nutrients. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, manure and/or compost analysis, training attendance, consultant services that provide nutrient recommendations. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 Rs of NM standard will be required. This scenario is designed to encourage organic producers to effectively utilize organic fertilizers, manure, and/or compost appropriately improving soil quality and minimizing runoff of nutrients from fields to surface waters. The basis for nutrient applications will be recommendations based on soil and manure analyses.	Ac	\$10.80	\$12.97
Basic with Manure	This scenario describes the implementation of a basic NM system on planning units 40 ac or larger of cropland or hayland where there is manure or compost application in addition to commercial fertilizer applications. Implementation will result in the proper rate, source, method of placement, and timing of nutrients while minimizing off-site degradation or the excessive build up of nitrogen and phosphorus. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of soil testing, manure testing, analysis, proper implementation, consultant services that provide nutrient recommendations based on land grant university recommendations or crop removal rates and an associated nutrient budget, and recordkeeping. Risk assessments including PI (phosphorus index) and NI (nitrogen index) will be completed with applications of manure completed based on risk results. Records demonstrating implementation of the 4 R's of the NM plan will be required along with copies of risk assessments.	Ac	\$9.43	\$11.32
Enhanced	This scenario takes a conventional cropping system where either no nutrient management or only a basic nutrient management is being practiced. An enhanced nutrient management system includes split applications and multiple nutrient concentration tests (other than only soil tests) and methods that more concisely enable scheduling of appropriate fertilizer applications. Nutrients are transported to surface waters through runoff or wind erosion in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use of intended purposes. Inefficient energy utilization occurs due to traditional methods and forms of fertilizer applications.	Ac	\$18.10	\$21.72

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Practice will be implemented a minimum of three (3) years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-590, Nutrient Management - 590, or Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Advanced Precision			X	X	X	X		X								X				X	X
Basic			X	X	X	X		X								X				X	X
Basic Organic													X								
Basic with Manure			X	X	X	X		X					X			X				X	X
Enhanced			X	X	X	X		X								X				X	X

Nutrient Management Plan

Code: 104

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

Nutrient management plans are documents of record of how nutrients will be managed for plant production. These plans are prepared in collaboration with producer and/or landowner and are designed to help the producer with implementation and maintenance activities associated with the plan.

Purpose:

Reduce runoff and control soil erosion from the field.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Nutrient management plans shall meet the technical criteria for the CP 590, Nutrient Management, and address the use and management of all nutrients applied on cropland, hayland, or pastureland (animal manure, wastewater, commercial fertilizers, crop residues, legume credits, irrigation water, or organic by-products).

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Nutrient Management CAP < 100 AC	No	\$1,599.96	\$1,919.95
Nutrient Management CAP > 300 AC	No	\$2,303.50	\$2,764.20
Nutrient Management CAP 101-300 AC	No	\$1,904.33	\$2,285.19

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

A hard copy of the Nutrient Management Plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	ORA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Nutrient Management CAP < 100 AC			X	X	X	X		X														
Nutrient Management CAP > 300 AC			X	X	X	X		X														
Nutrient Management CAP 101-300 AC			X	X	X	X		X														

Obstruction Removal

Code: 500

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Removal and disposal of unwanted, unsightly, or hazardous buildings, structures, vegetation, landscape features, and other materials.

Purpose:

To safely remove and dispose of unwanted obstructions and materials in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate planned use of abandoned mine lands, farms, ranches, construction sites, and recreation areas.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On land where existing obstructions interfere with planned use and development.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Removal and disposal of fence, landscape	Removal and disposal of existing fence by demolition, excavation, or other means in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate planned use to reduce hazards to wildlife, especially prairie-chicken dispersion and mortality. The length for payment will be the linear feet of fence removed.	LnFt	\$0.64	\$0.76
Removal and disposal of individual landscape structures	Removal and disposal of individual landscape structures (windmills, large trees, etc.) by demolition, excavation, or other means in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate planned use to reduce hazards to wildlife, especially prairie-chicken dispersion and mortality. The area for payment will be the square feet of area occupied by the structure prior to removal and disposal.	SqFt	\$3.03	\$3.64
Removal and disposal of steel and or concrete structures	Removal and disposal of large steel and/or concrete structures by demolition, excavation, or other means in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate planned use to reduce hazards to wildlife, especially prairie-chicken dispersion and mortality. The area for payment will be the square feet of area occupied by the structure prior to removal and disposal.	SqFt	\$8.95	\$10.74
Removal and disposal of wood structures	Removal and disposal of wood structures (including large groups of trees) by demolition, excavation, or other similar means in order to apply conservation practices or facilitate planned use to reduce hazards to wildlife, especially prairie-chicken dispersion and mortality. The area for payment will be the square feet of area occupied by the structure prior to removal and disposal.	SqFt	\$4.49	\$5.38

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice is for the removal of fences which are no longer serving their intended purpose and that are beyond their life expectancy OR abandoned pump jacks, windmills, or oil/saltwater storage batteries that are either in flight paths from nesting cover to leks or brood-rearing cover or that cause non-use of habitat by prairie-chickens or other wildlife.
3. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
4. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Table of quantities or Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Removal and disposal of fence, landscape							X								X						
Removal and disposal of individual landscape structures							X								X						
Removal and disposal of steel and or concrete structures							X								X						
Removal and disposal of wood structures							X								X						

Pipeline

Code: 516

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

Pipeline having an inside diameter of 8 inches or less.

Purpose:

To convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock, wildlife, or recreation.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Where it is desirable or necessary to convey water in a closed conduit from one point to another.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Large Diameter (2 1/2 to 8 inch) Installation of a buried pipeline with a diameter greater than 2 inches and less than or equal to 8 inches installed at a depth that will protect the pipeline from freezing. The payment includes installation, all materials, appurtenances, and labor required to construct and install the pipeline. The pipeline may be constructed of any approved material such as PE, PVC, or similar pipe meeting the design pressure requirements. The length for payment will be the measured length of the installed pipeline.	Ft	\$1.95	\$2.76
Small diameter < 2 inch (KS/NE) Installation of a buried pipeline with a diameter of 2 inches or less installed at a depth that will protect the pipeline from freezing. The payment includes installation, all materials, appurtenances, and labor required to construct and install the pipeline. The pipeline may be constructed of any approved material such as PE, PVC, or similar pipe meeting the design pressure requirements. The length for payment will be the measured length of the installed pipeline.	Ft	\$1.38	\$1.95
Small Diameter, Backhoe Installation of a 4-inch diameter or smaller pipeline installed in rocky conditions or as a water supply line from an embankment pond. Trencher installation is not possible due to site conditions. The payment includes installation, all materials, appurtenances, and labor required to construct and install the pipeline. The pipeline may be constructed of any approved material such as PE, PVC, or similar pipe meeting the design pressure requirements. The length for payment will be the measured length of the installed pipeline.	Ft	\$2.53	\$3.58

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.
4. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
5. For relocation of an animal feeding operation (AFO), the amount of pipeline planned will not exceed the amount in the AFO being closed out. Financial assistance is not available for pipeline for new or expanding AFO.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-24, Pipeline - 516 (Livestock); Completed table of quantities on as-built plan; KS-ENG-408, Water Supply Line; KS-ENG-418, Siphon Supply Line.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Large Diameter (2 1/2 to 8 inch)		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Small diameter < 2 inch (KS/NE)		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Small Diameter, Backhoe		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					

Pollinator Habitat Plan

Code: 146

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A pollinator habitat enhancement plan is a site-specific conservation plan developed for a client that addresses the improvement, restoration, enhancement, or expansion of flower-rich habitat that supports native and/or managed pollinators.

Purpose:

Meet NRCS quality criteria for soil erosion control, water quality, soil quality, plant condition, fish and wildlife, rangeland/pasture/grazed woodland health and productivity, and other identified resource concerns.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to landuses where pollinator and pollinator habitat resource concerns exist.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Pollinator CAP	No	\$2,136.96	\$2,564.35
Pollinator CAP Nonlocal	No	\$3,199.50	\$3,839.40

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice must be performed by a certified TSP to be eligible for financial assistance. Nonlocal is to be used when no TSP is available within 300 miles.

Documentation:

Completed copy of the plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Pollinator CAP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
Pollinator CAP Nonlocal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												

Pond

Code: 378

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

To provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, and other related uses and to maintain or improve water quality.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This standard establishes the minimum acceptable quality for the design and construction of low-hazard ponds where failure of the dam will not result in loss of life; damage to homes, commercial or industrial buildings, main highways, or railroads; or in interruption of the use or service of public utilities. The product of the storage times the effective height of the dam is less than 3000. Storage is the volume, in acre-feet, in the reservoir below the elevation of the crest of the auxiliary spillway. The effective height of the dam is the difference in elevation, in feet, between the auxiliary spillway crest and the lowest point in the cross section taken along the centerline of the dam. If there is no auxiliary spillway, the top of the dam is the upper limit. The effective height of the dam is 35 feet or less.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Embankment Pond with Pipe ≤ 6000 CuYd	An embankment pond that requires a principal spillway as part of the design and has 6000 cubic yards (CuYd) of earthfill or less in the embankment. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of earthfill in the embankment, including the earthfill in the cutoff trench. The payment covers all excavation, pipe, and other items required by the design.	CuYd	\$2.38	\$2.85
Embankment Pond with Pipe > 6000 CuYd	An embankment pond that requires a principal spillway as part of the design and has more than 6000 cubic yards of earthfill in the embankment. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of earthfill in the embankment, including the earthfill in the cutoff trench. The payment covers all excavation, pipe, and other items required by the design.	CuYd	\$2.45	\$2.94
Embankment Pond without Pipe	A small embankment pond that does not require a principal spillway. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of earthfill in the embankment, including the earthfill in the cutoff trench. The payment covers all excavation, trickle tube, and other items required by the design.	CuYd	\$1.80	\$2.16
Excavated Pond	A small excavated pond where the excavated material is placed in a spoil pile, not in a designed embankment. The volume for payment is the cubic yards of excavation in the pond.	CuYd	\$1.70	\$2.04
Excavated Pond with Embankment	A small excavated pond with the excavated material placed in a designed embankment. The payment covers all earthfill, trickle tube, and other items required by the design. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of excavation in the pond.	CuYd	\$2.10	\$2.52

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

2. CP 378, Pond, is subject to a \$6,000/no. payment cap.
3. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
4. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
5. WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-3, Pond (Water Supply); KS-ENG-4, Earthwork Computation Sheet; KS-ENG-4a, Fill; KS-ENG-4b, Fill (Stakeout); KS-ENG-4c, Cut; KS-ENG-6, Pond - 378 (Excavated Pond or Pit); KS-ENG-15, Earth Dam Inspection Report; KS-ENG-400, Pond Cover Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Embankment Pond with Pipe > 6000 CuYd		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							
Embankment Pond with Pipe ≤ 6000 CuYd		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							
Embankment Pond without Pipe		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							
Excavated Pond		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							
Excavated Pond with Embankment		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							

Pond Sealing or Lining, Bentonite Sealant

Code: 521C

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A liner for a pond or waste impoundment consisting of a compacted soil-bentonite mixture.

Purpose:

To reduce seepage losses from ponds or waste impoundments for water conservation and environmental protection.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where:

Soils are suitable for treatment with bentonite;

Ponds or waste impoundments require treatment to reduce seepage rates and to impede the migration of contaminants to within acceptable limits.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Bentonite Treatment—Covered	Installation of a compacted soil liner, treated with bentonite and adequate additional moisture as required, to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. The payment includes incorporation of the bentonite with the soil under proper moisture conditions, compaction to the designed liner thickness, and placement of soil cover over the treated liner. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of installed liner and cover.	CuYd	\$17.69	\$21.23

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Bentonite Treatment—Covered		X	X	X	X		X	X														

Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Clay Treatment

Code: 521D

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A liner for a pond or waste storage impoundment constructed using compacted soil without soil amendments.

Purpose:

To reduce seepage losses from ponds or waste storage impoundments constructed for water conservation and environmental protection.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where:

Soils at the site would exhibit seepage rates in excess of acceptable limits or would allow an unacceptable migration of contaminants from the impoundment.

An adequate quantity of soil suitable for constructing a clay liner without amendments is available at an economical haul distance.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
On-site Material with Soil Cover	Installation of a compacted soil liner, using on-site clay materials and adequate additional moisture as required, to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. The payment includes compaction under proper moisture conditions to the designed liner thickness and placement of soil cover over the compacted liner. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of installed liner and cover.	CuYd	\$4.91	\$7.36
Use On-Site Material	Installation of a compacted soil liner, using on-site clay materials and adequate additional moisture as required. This payment rate is for ponds or waste storage impoundment structures that do not require a liner cover, such as poultry litter storage areas. The payment includes compaction under proper moisture conditions to the designed liner thickness. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of installed liner.	CuYd	\$5.18	\$7.77

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet, Completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
On-site Material with Soil Cover		X	X	X	X		X	X														
Use On-Site Material		X	X	X	X		X	X														

Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane

Code: 521A

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A manufactured hydraulic barrier consisting of a functionally continuous layer of synthetic or partially synthetic, flexible material.

Purpose:

To restrict, impede, and control seepage of contaminants from water and waste impoundment structures for water conservation and environmental protection.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On ponds and water storage structures that require treatment to control seepage rates within acceptable limits.
On earthen waste storage lagoons and other waste impoundment structures that require treatment to control seepage of contaminants from the storage structure.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Flexible Membrane—Covered with liner drainage or venting	Installation of a flexible geosynthetic membrane liner to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. The payment includes subgrade preparation and compaction, liner placement, soil cover material, and liner drainage or venting. The area for payment will be the square feet of area covered by the installed liner.	SqYd	\$10.71	\$12.85
Flexible Membrane—Covered without liner drainage or venting	Installation of a flexible geosynthetic membrane liner to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. The area for payment will be the square feet of area covered by the installed liner and includes subgrade preparation and compaction, liner placement, and soil cover material.	SqYd	\$8.65	\$10.38

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Flexible Membrane—Covered with liner drainage or venting		X	X	X	X			X														
Flexible Membrane—Covered without liner drainage or venting		X	X	X	X			X														

Pond Sealing or Lining, Soil Dispersant Treatment

Code: 521B

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A liner for a pond or waste impoundment consisting of a compacted soil-dispersant mixture.

Purpose:

To reduce seepage losses from ponds or waste impoundments for water conservation and environmental protection.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where:

Soils are suitable for treatment with dispersants.

Ponds or waste impoundments require treatment to reduce seepage rates and to impede the migration of contaminants to within acceptable limits.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Soil Dispersant—Covered Installation of a compacted soil liner, treated with a soil dispersant and adequate additional moisture as required, to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. The payment includes incorporation of the dispersant with the soil liner under proper moisture conditions, compaction to the designed liner thickness, and placement of soil cover over the treated liner. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of installed liner and cover.	CuYd	\$3.69	\$4.43

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Soil Dispersant—Covered	X	X	X	X	X		X	X														

Prescribed Burning

Code: 338

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Applying controlled fire to a predetermined area.

Purpose:

- To control undesirable vegetation.
- To prepare sites for harvesting, planting or seeding.
- To control plant disease.
- To reduce wildfire hazards.
- To improve wildlife habitat.
- To improve plant production quantity and/or quality.
- To remove slash and debris.
- To enhance seed and seedling production.
- To facilitate distribution of grazing and browsing animals.
- To restore and maintain ecological sites.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On rangeland, forestland, native pasture, pastureland, wildlife land, hayland, and other lands as appropriate.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Herbaceous Fuel ≤ 160 acres This scenario is based on a burn area of less than 120 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is < 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. This scenario should not be used for operations which exceed 160 acres in size. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to CP 394, Firebreak standard and cost scenarios.)	Ac	\$13.05	\$15.66
Herbaceous Fuel > 160 acres This scenario is based on the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is < 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile herbaceous fuel with limited high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to CP 394, Firebreak standard and cost scenarios.)	Ac	\$6.09	\$7.31

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-338, Prescribed Burn, or Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Herbaceous Fuel > 160 acres		X			X		X						X		X							
Herbaceous Fuel ≤ 160 acres		X			X		X						X		X							

Prescribed Grazing

Code: 528

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing animals.

Purpose:

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

Improve or maintain desired species composition and vigor of plant communities.

Improve or maintain quantity and quality of forage for grazing and browsing animals' health and productivity.

Improve or maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and quantity.

Improve or maintain riparian and watershed function.

Reduce accelerated soil erosion and maintain or improve soil condition.

Improve or maintain the quantity and quality of food and/or cover available for wildlife.

Promote economic stability through grazing sustainability.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all lands where grazing animals are managed.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Conversion, Non-Irrigated	Ac	\$18.34	\$22.01
Design and implementation of a grazing system on newly established grazinglands, which were previously irrigated cropland, that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc.) and record keeping.			
Conversion, Non-Irrigated—QRA/AWEP	Ac	\$18.81	\$22.20
Design and implementation of a grazing system on newly established grazinglands, which were previously irrigated cropland, that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc.) and record keeping.			
Habitat Management, Grouse	Ac	\$10.24	\$12.29
Development and implementation of a grazing schedule that will create, restore, and/or enhance habitat components for grouse species including Lesser Prairie-Chicken and sage grouse (identified wildlife species of concern).			
Range, 30-73% Rest	Ac	\$8.30	\$9.96
Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function by providing rest to the pastures during the growing season (30-73% rest) as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (trend, composition, production, etc.) and record keeping.			
Range, Greater than 73% Rest	Ac	\$10.40	\$12.48
Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function by providing maximum rest to the pastures during the growing season (greater than 73% rest) as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (trend, composition, production, etc.) and record keeping.			

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.

3. WLH: Habitat Management, Grouse—See Range Technical Note 9 for habitat type description and wildlife plan development requirements. Zone 1—Development of nesting and brood rearing habitat primarily for Greater Prairie-Chicken, north of a line from the south border of Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush, Barton, Rice, and McPherson Counties; west of a line from the east border of McPherson, Saline, Ottawa, Cloud, and Republic Counties. Zone 2—Development of nesting and brood rearing habitat primarily for Lesser Prairie-Chicken, south of a line from the north border of Hamilton, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stafford, Reno, and Harvey Counties; west of a line from the east border of Harvey, Sedgwick, and Sumner Counties. Zone 3—Development of nesting habitat primarily for Greater Prairie-Chicken, east of a line from the west border of Washington, Clay, Dickinson Marion, Butler, and Cowley Counties.
4. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
5. LPCI: This is a required core practice that must included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed must include a core practice that is either planned within the contract period (a contract item) or already applied.
6. AWEP: For GMD5, Conversion Non-Irrigated scenario applies to acres under end gun that are converted to non-irrigated.
7. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice except where irrigated cropland is being converted to dryland cropland.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-528, Prescribed Burn, or Producer Self Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Conversion, Non-Irrigated									X				X			X						
Conversion, Non-Irrigated—QRA/AWEP										X										X	X	
Habitat Management, Grouse		X					X						X		X	X						
Range, 30-73% Rest	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X			X						
Range, Greater than 73% Rest	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X			X						

Pumping Plant

Code: 533

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A facility that delivers water at a designed pressure and flow rate. Includes the required pump(s), associated power unit(s), plumbing, and appurtenances and may include on-site fuel or energy source(s) and protective structures.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to achieve one or more of the following purposes:

- Delivery of water for irrigation, watering facilities, wetlands, or fire protection
- Removal of excessive subsurface or surface water
- Provide efficient use of water on irrigated land
- Transfer of animal waste as part of a manure transfer system
- Improvement of air quality
- Reduce energy use

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where conservation objectives require the addition of energy to pressurize and transfer water to maintain critical water levels in soils, wetlands, or reservoirs; transfer wastewater; or remove surface runoff or groundwater.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Irrigation, Modify Pump	Modification and/or replacement of vertical turbine pumps in existing active wells when done in conjunction with an irrigation conversion practice to ensure energy and water savings are realized. A pump test or similar energy analysis must be performed if sufficient performance data of the existing pump cannot be provided. The payment includes all materials, equipment, and labor to test and repair the inner column of the pump assembly and rebowling. The number for payment is each pump modified.	Ea	\$5,189.37	\$7,784.06
Livestock, Manure Transfer	Installation of a waste transfer pump and accessories to move manure from storage location to manure distribution site/equipment. The payment includes all materials and installation. The HP for payment will be the HP delivered to the pump as required by the design.	BHP	\$346.29	\$519.44
Livestock, with Pressure Tank	Installation of a submersible electric-powered pump in a well or structure as part of a water delivery system that includes a pressure tank to control pressures. Installation includes drop pipe, pump, pressure tank, and all necessary materials and appurtenances. The HP for payment will be the rated HP of the pump and motor as shown on the pump or manufacturer's literature.	BHP	\$1,159.15	\$1,738.72
Livestock, without Pressure Tank	Installation of a submersible electric-powered pump in a well or structure as part of a water delivery system that does not include a pressure tank to control pressures. Installation includes drop pipe, pump, and all necessary materials and appurtenances. The HP for payment will be the rated HP of the pump and motor as shown on the pump or manufacturer's literature.	BHP	\$392.96	\$589.45
Solar-Powered Pump, 0.5 HP	Installation of a submersible solar-powered pump less than 0.80 HP in a well or a live stream. The installation includes the pump, wiring, drop pipe, solar panels, mounts, inverter, and all necessary materials and appurtenances. The number for payment will be each pump installed.	Ea	\$1,936.62	\$2,904.93

Solar-Powered Pump, 1 HP	Installation of a submersible solar-powered pump greater than 0.80 and less than 1.60 HP in a well or a live stream. The installation includes the pump, wiring, drop pipe, solar panels, mounts, inverter, and all necessary materials and appurtenances. The number for payment will be each pump installed.	Ea	\$2,617.48	\$3,926.22
Solar-Powered Pump, 2 HP	Installation of a submersible solar-powered pump greater than 1.6 HP in a well or a live stream. The installation includes the pump, wiring, drop pipe, solar panels, mounts, inverter, and all necessary materials and appurtenances. The number for payment will be each pump installed.	Ea	\$4,036.66	\$6,054.98
Variable Frequency Drive	Installation of a variable frequency drive (VFD) or variable speed drive (VSD) to an existing irrigation system that results in energy or water savings. An energy analysis that includes a pump test is required. The payment includes all materials and installation of the drive and the energy analysis. The HP for payment will be the maximum HP delivered by the drive to the pump or pumps as recommended in the energy analysis.	BHP	\$77.12	\$115.67
Windmill-Powered Pump	Installation of a windmill and pump system to supply a reliable water source for livestock and/or wildlife. The installation includes the tower, concrete footings, wheel blade unit, sucker rod, down pipe, gear box, pump, plumbing, well head protection concrete pad, and all other necessary materials and appurtenances. The number for payment will be each windmill and pump system installed.	Ea	\$2,921.20	\$4,381.80

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Practice is eligible for a pump for livestock waste transfer or a solar pump to be used for the purpose of pumping water from a water body in order to remove livestock from the water body (e.g., pond or stream). Practice is also eligible on new wells.
3. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
4. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
5. Only new windmills are eligible for financial assistance.
7. WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plans; Pumping plant evaluation and recommendations.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Irrigation, Modify Pump											X					X						
Livestock, Manure Transfer			X								X											
Livestock, with Pressure Tank		X		X	X		X	X			X				X		X					
Livestock, without Pressure Tank		X		X	X		X	X			X				X		X					
Solar-Powered Pump, 0.5 HP		X		X	X		X	X			X				X		X					
Solar-Powered Pump, 1 HP		X		X	X		X	X			X				X		X					
Solar-Powered Pump, 2 HP		X		X	X		X	X			X				X		X					
Variable Frequency Drive											X					X						
Windmill-Powered Pump		X		X	X		X	X			X				X		X					

Range Planting

Code: 550

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Establishment of adapted perennial vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs, and trees.

Purpose:

- Restore a plant community similar to its historic climax or the desired plant community.
- Provide or improve forages for livestock.
- Provide or improve forage, browse, or cover for wildlife.
- Reduce erosion by wind and/or water.
- Improve water quality and quantity.
- Increase carbon sequestration.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On rangeland, native or naturalized pasture, grazed forest, or other suitable location where the principal method of vegetation management will be with herbivores. This practice shall be applied where desirable vegetation is below the acceptable level for natural reseeding to occur, or where the potential for enhancement of the vegetation by grazing management is unsatisfactory.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Native—Heavy	Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a rangeland unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting. This scenario should only be used in extraordinary cases where heavy tillage is necessary to prepare the site for planting.	Ac	\$136.58	\$163.90
Native—Standard preparation	Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a rangeland unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with a light to moderate tillage and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting.	Ac	\$125.57	\$150.68
Native—Wildlife or Pollinator	Establishment of a mixture of predominantly native adapted perennial species on a rangeland unit to improve wildlife habitat, benefit pollinators and beneficial insects, improve forage condition, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of predominantly native species is chosen to specifically benefit wildlife (big game species, sage grouse, Lesser Prairie-Chicken, others) or pollinators (inclusion of 5-10 forb species) based on range conditions and availability of seed. For pollinator habitat: Consideration is given to selecting plants that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting.	Ac	\$499.24	\$599.09

Pollinator—Small Acreage	Establishment of a mixture of predominantly native adapted perennial species on a rangeland unit to benefit pollinators, beneficial insects, and may provide food and cover resources for other wildlife species. Seed mix of predominantly native species is chosen to specifically benefit pollinators (inclusion of 5-10 forb species) based on range conditions and availability of seed. Consideration is given to selecting plants that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting. This is to be used on projects not exceeding 5 acres in total size collectively.	Ac	\$686.27	\$823.53
Saline	Establish and maintain permanent herbaceous vegetation on saline/sodic sites. Grass seeding typically on 20 acres of saline/sodic affected soils. This practice designed for saline seep with recharge or discharge area and saline/sodic soils. Seed mix of predominantly non-native species is chosen based on site conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting.	Ac	\$158.38	\$190.05

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Native—Heavy		X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X	X					X	X
Native—Standard preparation		X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X	X					X	X
Native—Wildlife or Pollinator		X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X	X					X	X
Pollinator—Small Acreage		X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X	X					X	X
Saline		X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X	X					X	X

Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch

Code: 345

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year-round while limiting the soil-disturbing activities used to grow crops in systems where the entire field surface is tilled prior to planting.

Purpose:

- Reduce sheet and rill erosion.
- Reduce wind erosion.
- Reduce soil particulate emissions.
- Maintain or improve soil condition.
- Increase plant-available moisture.
- Provide food and escape cover for wildlife.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all cropland and other land where crops are planted.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Mulch Till—Basic This practice includes tillage methods commonly referred to as mulch tillage or chiseling and disking. It applies to stubble mulching on summer-fallowed land, to tillage for annually planted crops and to tillage for planted crops and to tillage for planting perennial crops. All residue shall be uniformly distributed over the entire field throughout critical wind erosion periods and not burned or removed. These periods of intensive tillage have led to excessive soil loss, often above the Soil Loss Tolerance (T), due to the loss of critical crop or weed residue. The RUSLE2 model will be used to review the farming operation and determine if enough residue is being retained, throughout the rotation, to keep soil loss below T. The producer will then remove operations, or select alternate operations, to reduce erosion below T.	Ac	\$21.29	\$31.94

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. WQN: This practice is eligible only if the producer is reducing current water use by a minimum of 35%.
4. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice.

Documentation:

Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

Mulch Till—Basic	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
				X	X			X	X			X	X		X					X	X

Residue and Tillage Management, No Till/Strip/Direct Seed

Code: 329

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year-round while limiting soil disturbing activities to only those necessary to place nutrients, condition residue and plant crops.

Purpose:

- Reduce sheet and rill erosion.
- Reduce wind erosion.
- Improve soil organic matter content.
- Reduce CO2 losses from the soil.
- Reduce soil particulate emissions.
- Increase plant-available moisture.
- Provide food and escape cover for wildlife.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all cropland and other land where crops are planted. This practice includes planting methods commonly referred to as no-till, strip till, direct seed, zero till, slot till, or zone till. Approved implements are no-till and strip-till planters, certain low soil disturbance drills and air seeders, strip-type fertilizer and manure injectors and applicators, in-row chisels, and similar implements that only disturb strips and slots. All others are considered to be full-width or capable of full disturbance and, therefore, not compatible.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
No-Till/Strip-Till This practice typically involves conversion from a clean-tilled (conventional tilled) system to no-till or strip-till (conservation tilled) system on 100 acres of cropland. The no-till/strip-till system includes chemical weed control (rather than cultivation) and may also include a period of chemical fallow. System is applicable in both irrigated and non-irrigated fields.	Ac	\$18.02	\$27.03
Organic No-Till/Strip-Till This practice typically involves conversion from a clean or mulch tilled (conventional tilled) system to no-till or strip-till (conservation tilled) system on 20 acres of organic cropland. The organic no-till/strip-till system relies on mulching/residue management, organic-approved chemical weed control, or alternative methods of weed control such as hand weeding, and flaming (rather than traditional cultivation). System is applicable in both irrigated and non-irrigated fields.	Ac	\$20.97	\$31.45

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. WQN: This practice is eligible only if the producer is reducing current water use by a minimum of 35%.
4. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice.

Documentation:

Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	ORA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
No-Till/Strip-Till			X	X	X	X		X	X			X				X				X	X
Organic No-Till/Strip-Till													X								

Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge Till

Code: 346

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops on pre-formed ridges alternated with furrows protected by crop residue.

Purpose:

- Reduce sheet and rill erosion.
- Reduce wind erosion.
- Maintain or improve soil condition.
- Reduce soil particulate emissions.
- Manage snow to increase plant-available moisture.
- Modify cool wet site conditions.
- Provide food and escape cover for wildlife.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all cropland and other land where crops are planted.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Ridge Till This practice typically involves conversion from a conventional tillage system to a ridge tillage (conservation tillage) system on 160 acres of cropland. The ridge till system includes using a ridge till planter and chemical weed control, and may also include a period of chemical fallow. This residue management system is applicable to both irrigated and non-irrigated fields. This system will manage soil erosion to T and maintain a positive soil condition index.	Ac	\$18.59	\$27.89

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
3. WQN: This practice is eligible only if the producer is reducing current water use by a minimum of 35%.
4. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice.

Documentation:

Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Ridge Till				X	X	X		X	X			X	X			X				X	X

Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats

Code: 643

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Restoring, conserving, and managing unique or diminishing native terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

Purpose:

To return aquatic or terrestrial ecosystems to their original or usable and functioning condition and to improve biodiversity by providing and maintaining habitat for fish and wildlife species associated with the ecosystem.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Sites or areas that once supported or currently support a unique, dwindling, or imperiled native plant and animal community.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Wildlife Enhancement, Livestock exclusion	Livestock excluded from wildlife areas for habitat development/enhancement. Typical size is 640 acres.	Ac	\$11.16	\$13.39
Wildlife Structures, Fence Markers	This scenario is for the installation of wildlife structures on all land uses where the targeted species has been identified as rare and declining. Structures are of low intensity and low complexity, when habitat assessment indicates Inadequate Habitat for Fish or Wildlife-habitat degradation. This scenario include fence markers. The typical size range for this scenario is 1 mile of fence.	LnFt	\$0.09	\$0.11
Wildlife Structures, Watering Facility Escape Ramp	This scenario is for the installation of wildlife structures on all land uses where the targeted species has been identified as rare and declining. Structures are of low intensity and low complexity, when habitat assessment indicates Inadequate Habitat for Fish or Wildlife-habitat degradation. This scenario includes escape ramps. The typical size range for this scenario is 4 watering facilities retrofitted to include an escape ramp (2 ramps per tank) to reduce mortality by drowning in tanks.	Ea	\$36.26	\$43.51

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
- LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding; KS-ECS-5, Tree/Shrub Planting; KS-ECS-13, Windbreak and Wildlife Planting Follow-up.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Wildlife Enhancement, Livestock exclusion															X							
Wildlife Structures, Fence Markers															X							
Wildlife Structures, Watering Facility Escape Ramp															X							

Riparian Forest Buffer

Code: 391

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

An area of predominantly trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies.

Purpose:

- Create shade to lower or maintain water temperatures to improve habitat for aquatic organisms.
- Create or improve riparian habitat and provide a source of detritus and large woody debris.
- Reduce excess amounts of sediment, organic material, nutrients, and pesticides in surface runoff and reduce excess nutrients and other chemicals in shallow ground water flow.
- Reduce pesticide drift entering the water body.
- Restore riparian plant communities.
- Increase carbon storage in plant biomass and soils.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Riparian forest buffers are applied on areas adjacent to permanent or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands. They are not applied to stabilize streambanks or shorelines.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Bare-root, machine planted	Establish a buffer of trees and/or shrubs into a suitably prepared site to restore riparian plant communities and associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to and up-gradient from a watercourse or water body extending a minimum of 35' wide. The planting will consist of machine planted bare-root shrubs, evergreen, and deciduous trees in rows. Typically, area will be planted using 3 rows and will use each of the woody plant types. Spacing between plants in-row: shrubs will be 6', evergreen tree will be 12', and deciduous tree at 15'. Tree rows will be 15' apart. A total tree row length of 3000'. Tree shelters will be placed on the hardwoods and evergreens as necessary to reduce wildlife damage or other concerns.	Ac	\$989.61	\$1,187.53
Direct Seeding	Establish a buffer of trees and/or shrubs to restore riparian plant communities and associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to and up-gradient from a watercourse or water body extending a minimum of 35' wide and 3000 feet long. The planting will consist of trees or shrubs planted through direct seeding. Planting rate will be approximately 3000 seeds per acre.	Ac	\$433.89	\$520.67
Small container, machine planted	Establish a buffer of trees and/or shrubs into a suitably prepared site to restore riparian plant communities and associated benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to and up-gradient from a watercourse or water body extending a minimum of 35' wide. The planting will consist of machine planted containerized shrubs, evergreen, and deciduous trees in rows. Typically, area will be planted using 3 rows. Spacing between plants in-row: shrubs will be 6', evergreen tree will be 12', and deciduous tree at 15'. Tree rows will be 15' apart. Tree row is a total length of 3000'. Tree shelters will be placed on the hardwoods and evergreens as necessary to reduce wildlife damage or other concerns.	Ac	\$1,591.89	\$1,910.27

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-5, Tree/Shrub Planting.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Bare-root, machine planted	X		X	X	X			X			X		X				X					
Direct Seeding	X		X	X	X			X			X		X				X					
Small container, machine planted	X		X	X	X			X			X		X				X					

Roof Runoff Structure

Code: 558

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

Structures that collect, control, and transport precipitation from roofs.

Purpose:

To improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, increase infiltration, protect structures, and/or increase water quantity.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

- Where roof runoff from precipitation needs to be:
 - Diverted away from structures or contaminated areas.
 - Collected, controlled, and transported to a stable outlet.
 - Collected and used for other purposes such as irrigation or animal watering facility.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Roof Gutter	Installation of rain gutters on a rigid roof or cover to collect, control, and transport clean water runoff away from the waste stream. The installation includes gutters, downspouts, and installation hardware as required by the design. The length for payment will be the linear feet of roof where gutters are installed.	LnFt	\$2.08	\$3.12
Roof Gutter	Installation of rain gutters on a rigid roof or cover to collect, control, and transport clean water runoff away from the waste stream. The installation includes gutters, downspouts, and installation hardware as required by the design. The length for payment will be the linear feet of roof where gutters are installed.	LnFt	\$3.12	\$3.75

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	ORA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Roof Gutter			X																			
Roof Gutter			X																			

Seasonal High Tunnel System for Crops

Code: 798

Reporting Unit: Square Feet

Definition:

A seasonal polyethylene-covered structure that is used to cover crops to extend the growing season in an environmentally safe manner.

Purpose:

- Improve plant quality.
- Improve soil quality.
- Reduce nutrient and pesticide transport.
- Improve air quality through reduced transportation inputs.
- Reduce energy use through local consumption.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to cropland where the growing season extension is needed because of climate conditions and where crops can be grown in the natural soil profile. Permanently raised beds may be installed to improve soil condition, fertility, and agri-ability access, but does not apply to crops not grown in the natural soil profile (i.e., tables/benches, portable pots). The practice does not include greenhouses or low tunnel.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Contiguous US	Installation of a structure to extend the growing season for specialty crops. The structure must be a manufactured kit and be installed to the manufacturer's specifications. The area for payment will be the square feet of area covered by the high tunnel.	SqFt	\$2.64	\$3.16

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice is eligible for financial assistance for up to 2,178 SqFt per agricultural operation for the duration of the interim practice pilot, which has been extended through fiscal year 2013. An agricultural operation is defined as a parcel or parcels of land, whether contiguous or noncontiguous, constituting a cohesive management unit for agricultural purposes.

Documentation:

Seasonal High Tunnel Jobsheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of four years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

Contiguous US	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
													X	X							

Sediment Basin

Code: 350

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A basin constructed to collect and store debris or sediment.

Purpose:

- To preserve the capacity of reservoirs, wetlands, ditches, canals, diversions, waterways, and streams.
- To prevent undesirable deposition on bottom lands and developed areas.
- To trap sediment originating from construction sites or other disturbed areas.
- To reduce or abate pollution by providing basins for deposition and storage of silt, sand, gravel, stone, agricultural waste solids, and other detritus.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where physical conditions or land ownership preclude treatment of a sediment source by the installation of erosion-control measures to keep soil and other material in place or where a sediment basin offers the most practical solution to the problem.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Embankment Basin	A sediment basin constructed with a low hazard class earthen embankment to capture sediment and slowly release water. The sediment basin is created by a compacted earth embankment and impounds more than 3 feet of water against the embankment. The volume for payment will be the embankment volume of the constructed basin.	CuYd	\$1.45	\$2.17
Excavated Basin	A sediment basin constructed by a combination of excavation and earthfill to capture sediment and slowly release water. The sediment basin impounds 3 or less feet of water against any embankment or spoil. The volume for payment will be the excavated volume of the constructed basin.	CuYd	\$2.03	\$3.05

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; KS-ENG-452, Sediment Basin Details; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan; KS-ENG-4a, Earthwork Computation Sheet- Fill.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Embankment Basin				X	X			X														
Excavated Basin				X	X			X														

Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility

Code: 632

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A filtration or screening device, settling tank, settling basin, or settling channel used to separate a portion of solids from a liquid waste stream.

Purpose:

To partition solids, liquids, and their associated nutrients as part of a conservation management system to:

- Improve or protect air quality.
- Improve or protect water quality.
- Improve or protect animal health.
- Meet management objectives.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where solid/liquid separation will:

- Remove solids from the liquid waste stream as a primary treatment process and allow further treatment processes to be applied such as composting and anaerobic digestion.
- Allow partly digested feed to be separated from the liquid waste stream so that it can be used as a feed supplement or for bedding.
- Reduce problems associated with solids accumulation in liquid storage facilities.
- Reduce solids in stored liquids so liquids can be recycled for other uses (i.e., flush water).

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Concrete Basin	Installation of an concrete settling basin or sump, with appurtenances, to separate solids from the liquid stream from waste producing areas. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage in the facility at the design storage level without freeboard.	CuFt	\$1.40	\$2.10
Concrete Sand Settling Lane	Installation of a concrete lane with curbs, with appurtenances, to separate solids, mainly sand, from the liquid stream from a confinement facility. The area for payment will be the square feet of area in the facility.	SqFt	\$3.01	\$4.51
Earthen, Pipe Outlet	Installation of an earthen settling basin to separate solids from the liquid stream from waste producing areas. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage in the facility at the design storage level without freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.11	\$0.17
Mechanical Separation Facility	Installation of a mechanical separator to remove solids from the liquid-waste stream. The installation includes site preparation, base, and all materials and labor to install the system as designed. The number for payment will be each system installed.	Ea	\$16,142.93	\$24,214.40

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; KS-ENG-452, Sediment Basin Details; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan; KS-ENG-4a, Earthwork Computation Sheet - Fill; Storage Terrace Spreadsheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Concrete Basin			X																			
Concrete Sand Settling Lane			X																			
Earthen, Pipe Outlet			X																			
Mechanical Separation Facility			X																			

Spring Development

Code: 574

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

Collection of water from springs or seeps to provide water for a conservation need.

Purpose:

Improve the quantity and/or quality of water for livestock, wildlife, or other agricultural uses.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

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

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Spring, > 50 foot Collection	Installation of a spring development with 50 or more feet of collection pipe. The installation includes all excavation, gravel backfill, collector pipe, delivery pipe, storage facility (spring box) if required, and all other materials as required by the design. The number for payment will be each spring development installed.	Ea	\$2,275.16	\$3,412.74
Spring, up to 50 foot Collection	Installation of a spring development with less than 50 feet of collection pipe. The installation includes all excavation, gravel backfill, collector pipe, delivery pipe, storage facility (spring box) if required, and all other materials as required by the design. The number for payment will be each spring development installed.	Ea	\$1,433.54	\$2,150.31

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
- LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Spring Development Job Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Spring, > 50 foot Collection		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X						
Spring, up to 50 foot Collection		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X						

Stream Crossing

Code: 578

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A stabilized area or structure constructed across a stream to provide a travel way for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles.

Purpose:

Improve water quality by reducing sediment, nutrient, organic, and inorganic loading of the stream.

Reduce streambank and streambed erosion.

Provide crossing for access to another land unit.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all land uses where an intermittent or perennial watercourse exists and a ford, bridge, or culvert-type crossing is desired for livestock, people, and/or equipment.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Hard armored, rock low water crossing	Installation of a hardened or low water stream crossing using rock or concrete rubble riprap. The installation includes site preparation, dewatering, acquiring and installing gravel, geotextile, rock riprap, concrete rubble, fine sand, and all materials required by the design. The area for payment will be the square feet of surface area of the crossing installed as designed.	SqFt	\$1.91	\$2.87
Bridge	Installation of a bridge to allow stream flows to cross under an access road or animal trail. The installation includes dewatering, acquiring and installing abutments, girders, decking with necessary hardware, backfilling abutments, armoring with geotextile and riprap, and all other materials as required by the design. The area for payment will be the square feet of bridge deck installed as designed.	SqFt	\$12.11	\$18.16
Culvert installation	Installation of a new culvert to allow stream flows to cross under an access road or animal trail. The installation includes dewatering, site preparation and removing any old crossing, acquiring and installing culvert pipe with gravel bedding and fill (compacted), building headwalls, and all other materials as required by the design. The unit for payment will be diameter inch feet (DialnFt) which is the diameter of the culvert in inches multiplied by the length of the culvert in feet. (Example: 24" diameter culvert that is 50' long equals 1200 diameter inch feet; 24" x 50' = 1200 DialnFt.)	DialnFt	\$1.46	\$2.19
Hard armored, concrete low water crossing	Installation of a hardened or low water stream crossing using cast-in-place concrete or preformed concrete slabs. The installation includes site preparation, dewatering, acquiring and installing concrete, and all materials required by the design. The area for payment will be the square feet of concrete surface area of the crossing installed as designed.	SqFt	\$4.29	\$6.44

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Bridge			X	X	X			X			X		X				X					
Culvert installation			X	X	X			X			X		X				X					
Hard armored, concrete low water crossing			X	X	X			X			X		X				X					
Hard armored, rock low water crossing			X	X	X			X			X		X				X					

Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Code: 580

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

Treatment(s) used to stabilize and protect banks of streams or constructed channels, and shorelines of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries.

Purpose:

To prevent the loss of land or damage to land uses, or facilities adjacent to the banks of streams or constructed channels, shoreline of lakes, reservoirs, or estuaries including the protection of known historical, archeological, and traditional cultural properties.

To maintain the flow capacity of streams or channels.

Reduce the off-site or downstream effects of sediment resulting from bank erosion.

To improve or enhance the stream corridor for fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetics, recreation.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to streambanks of natural or constructed channels and shorelines of lakes and reservoirs where they are susceptible to erosion. This standard does not apply to erosion problems on areas of complexity not normally within the scope of NRCS authority or expertise.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Bioengineered	Protection of streambanks using plant materials (junipers, cedars, willow poles, facines, brush mattresses, etc.) and vegetative measures to stabilize and protect the streambank against scour and erosion. The protection also includes any bank shaping required prior to installation of the plant materials and installation of an erosion control blanket as part of the vegetation measures. The length for payment will be the linear feet of streambank protected by bioengineering methods.	LnFt	\$20.34	\$24.41
Gabion	Protection of streambanks using gabion baskets or mattresses filled with suitable material to stabilize and protect streambanks or excavated channels against scour and erosion. The protection includes shaping the bank, acquiring and installing the geotextile and gabions, revegetation of the disturbed area, and all other materials as required by the design. The length for payment will be the linear feet of streambank or shoreline protected by the gabions.	LnFt	\$424.20	\$509.05
Rock Riprap	Protection of streambanks using rock or concrete rubble at the toe or in rock vanes and weirs to stabilize and protect against scour and erosion. The protection includes shaping the bank, acquiring and installing the rock or concrete rubble, geotextile, erosion control blanket, and all materials required by the design. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of rock or concrete rubble installed as designed.	CuYd	\$35.75	\$42.90
Vegetative	Protection of streambanks by shaping of banks to a suitable slope, planting of vegetation, and installation of an erosion control blanket to stabilize and protect against scour and erosion. The length for payment will be the linear feet of streambank protected by shaping and vegetation.	LnFt	\$10.31	\$12.37

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Bioengineered											X											
Gabion											X											
Rock Riprap											X											
Vegetative											X											

Structure for Water Control

Code: 587

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A structure in a water management system that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, maintains a desired water surface elevation, or measures water.

Purpose:

The practice may be applied as a management component of a water management system to control the stage, discharge, distribution, delivery, or direction of water flow.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies wherever a permanent structure is needed as an integral part of a water control system to serve one or more of the following functions:

Convey water from one elevation to a lower elevation within, to, or from a water conveyance system such as a ditch, channel, canal, or pipeline designed to operate under open channel conditions. (Typical structures: drops, chutes, turnouts, surface water inlets, head gates, pump boxes, and stilling basins.)

Control the elevation of water in drainage or irrigation ditches. (Typical structures: checks, flashboard risers, and check dams.)

Control the division or measurement of irrigation water. (Typical structures: division boxes and water measurement devices.)

Keep trash, debris, or weed seeds from entering pipelines. (Typical structure: debris screen.)

Control the direction of channel flow resulting from tides and high water or back-flow from flooding. (Typical structures: tide and water management gates.)

Control the water table level, remove surface, or subsurface water from adjoining land, flood land for frost protection, or manage water levels for wildlife or recreation. (Typical structures: water level control structures, flashboard risers, pipe drop inlets, and box inlets.)

Convey water over, under or along a ditch, canal, road, railroad, or other barriers. (Typical structures: bridges, culverts, flumes, inverted siphons, and long span pipes.)

Modify water flow to provide habitat for fish, wildlife, and other aquatic animals. (Typical structures: chutes, cold water release structures, and flashboard risers.)

Provide silt management in ditches or canals. (Typical structure: sluice.)

Supplement a resource management system on land where organic waste or commercial fertilizer is applied.

Create, restore, or enhance wetland hydrology.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Commercial Inline Flashboard Riser Installation of an inline water control structure where the water surface elevation is controlled by addition or removal of slats or "stoplogs." The installation includes the structure, inlet and outlet pipes, bar guard, excavation, backfill, and all materials required by the design. The unit for payment will be the inch feet (InFt) of the installation which is the stoplog weir length in inches multiplied by the inlet and outlet length in feet. (Example: Structure width is 16" and inlet and outlet pipe combined length is 80'; 16" x 80' = 1280 InFt.)	InFt	\$1.87	\$2.80
Culvert < 30 inches CMP Installation of a new corrugated metal pipe (CMP) culvert less than 30 inches in diameter to convey water under roads or other barriers. The installation includes site preparation, acquiring and installing culvert pipe with gravel bedding and fill (compacted), riprap protection of side slopes, and all materials required by the design. The unit for payment will be diameter inch feet (DialnFt) which is the diameter of the culvert in inches multiplied by the length of the culvert in feet. (Example: Culvert diameter is 24" and culvert length is 50'; 24" x 50' = 1200 DialnFt.)	DialnFt	\$1.91	\$2.87

Culvert < 30 inches HDPE	Installation of a new high density polyethylene (HDPE) culvert less than 30 inches in diameter to convey water under roads or other barriers. The installation includes site preparation, acquiring and installing culvert pipe with gravel bedding and fill (compacted), riprap protection of side slopes, and all materials required by the design. The unit for payment will be diameter inch feet (DiaInFt) which is the diameter of the culvert in inches multiplied by the length of the culvert in feet. (Example: Culvert diameter is 24" and culvert length is 50'; 24" x 50' = 1200 DiaInFt)	DiaInFt	\$1.65	\$2.47
Earth Check	Installation of a small earthfill embankment constructed in active minor gullies located near the upper end of a watershed. The installation includes excavation, earthfill, turf reinforcement mat, and all materials required by the design. The number for payment will be each structure installed as designed.	Ea	\$331.26	\$496.88
Rock Check	Installation of a small weir structure constructed with rock riprap or concrete rubble in active minor gullies located near the upper end of a watershed. The installation includes excavation, acquiring and installing the rock or concrete rubble, and all materials required by the design. The number for payment will be each structure installed as designed.	Ea	\$458.82	\$688.22
Slide Gate—Flood Dike	Installation of slide gate valve (screw activated) and corresponding pipe through an embankment to provide a means to control water levels upstream of the embankment. The installation includes site preparation, acquiring and installing the pipe and gate valve, and all materials required by the design. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	Ft	\$21.95	\$32.92

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. For a new livestock waste facility, this practice must be associated with CP 656, Constructed Wetland or CP 560, Access Road.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Commercial Inline Flashboard Riser		X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X			X						
Culvert < 30 inches CMP		X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X			X						
Culvert < 30 inches HDPE		X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X			X						
Earth Check		X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X			X						
Rock Check		X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X			X						
Slide Gate—Flood Dike		X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X			X						

Subsurface Drain

Code: 606

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A conduit, such as corrugated plastic tubing, tile, or pipe, installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey drainage water.

Purpose:

Improve the soil environment for vegetative growth, reduce erosion, and improve water quality by:

1. Regulating water table and ground water flows
2. Intercepting and preventing water movement into a wet area
3. Relieving artesian pressures
4. Removing surface runoff
5. Leaching of saline and sodic soils
6. Serving as an outlet for other subsurface drains
7. Regulating subirrigated areas or waste disposal areas

Collect ground water for beneficial uses.

Remove water from heavy use areas, such as around buildings, roads, and play areas, and accomplish other physical improvements related to water removal.

Regulate water to control health hazards caused by pests such as flukes, flies, or mosquitoes.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This standard applies to areas having a high water table where the benefits of lowering the water table or controlling ground water or surface runoff justify installing such a system. This standard applies to areas suitable for the intended use after installation of required drainage and other conservation practices. The soil shall have enough depth and permeability to permit installation of an effective and economically feasible system. In areas where an outlet is available, either by gravity flow or by pumping, the outlet shall be adequate for the quantity and quality of effluent to be discharged.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single-Wall, ≤ 6 inch	Installation of a buried 6-inch diameter or smaller perforated pipe with soil-tight couplings in a cropland field to collect drainage water. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	Ft	\$2.68	\$3.22
Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single-Wall, ≥ 8 inch	Installation of a buried 8-inch diameter or larger perforated single wall pipe with soil-tight couplings in a cropland field to collect drainage water. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	LnFt	\$4.43	\$5.32
Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Twin-Wall, ≥ 8 inch	Installation of a buried 8-inch diameter or larger perforated dual wall pipe with soil-tight couplings in a cropland field to collect drainage water. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	LnFt	\$6.74	\$8.09
Enveloped Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single-Wall, ≤ 6 inch	Installation of a foundation drain system with a 6-inch diameter or smaller perforated pipe adjacent to a concrete wall or waste storage pond. The installation includes the pipe, drainfill, excavation, and all materials required by the design. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed in the drain.	LnFt	\$3.29	\$3.95

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single-Wall, ≤ 6 inch			X	X	X			X						X								
Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single-Wall, ≥ 8 inch			X	X	X			X						X								
Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Twin-Wall, ≥ 8 inch			X	X	X			X						X								
Enveloped Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single-Wall, ≤ 6 inch			X	X	X			X						X								

Terrace

Code: 600

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

An earth embankment, or a combination ridge and channel, constructed across the field slope.

Purpose:

This practice is applied as part of a resource management system for one or more of the following purposes:

Reduce erosion by reducing slope length.

Retain runoff for moisture conservation.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where soil erosion caused by water and excessive slope length is a problem, excess runoff is a problem, there is a need to conserve water, the soils and topography are such that terraces can be constructed and farmed with reasonable effort, and a suitable outlet can be provided.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Broad Base	Installation of a gradient terrace system or a level terrace system with channels less than 30-feet wide utilizing a broadbase cross section. The length for payment will be the linear feet of terraces installed.	Ft	\$0.61	\$0.85
Flat Channel or Storage	Installation of a level storage terrace system with flat channels 30 or more feet wide, a parallel terrace system, or a storage terrace system with underground outlets. The length for payment will be the linear feet of terraces installed.	Ft	\$1.20	\$1.66
Narrow Base	Installation of a terrace system with narrow bases and steep back slopes that may be planted to permanent vegetation on average slopes greater than 8%. The length for payment will be the linear feet of terraces installed.	Ft	\$1.85	\$2.56

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- WQN: This practice is not eligible on irrigated cropland.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-1, Terrace - 600; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Broad Base			X	X	X			X	X	X			X								
Flat Channel or Storage			X	X	X			X	X	X			X								
Narrow Base			X	X	X			X	X	X			X								

Tree/Shrub Establishment

Code: 612

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Establishing woody plants by planting seedlings or cuttings, direct seeding, or natural regeneration.

Purpose:

Establish woody plants for: forest products such as timber, pulpwood, and energy biomass; wildlife habitat; long-term erosion control and improvement of water quality; treating waste; storing carbon in biomass; energy conservation; improving or restoring natural diversity; enhancing aesthetics.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Tree/shrub establishment can be applied on any appropriately prepared site where woody plants can be grown. Use other practice standards for specialized tree/shrub establishment situations, e.g., CPs 391, Riparian Forest Buffer; 311, Alley Cropping; 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment; 342, Critical Area Planting; 422, Hedgerow Planting.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Hardwood Establishment—Direct Seeding	Native seed (acorns, nuts, etc.) from native tree species are directly planted in the soil. The direct seeding is done with a broadcast seeder so the seeding rates have been increased. Site preparation is completed (disking to eliminate competing vegetation). The native seed are collected/purchased locally so as to get trees known to be adapted to local conditions.	Ac	\$932.76	\$1,119.31
Hardwood Planting 1 gallon pots	Hardwood seedlings (potted) to be planted to reestablish an upland hardwood forest. Planting will be by hand. The resource setting is an area that historically was an upland hardwood forest.	Ac	\$74.19	\$89.03
Individual tree—hand planting	Tree seedlings will be hand planted in the forested area where few or no forest trees are growing, the existing stand of trees needs underplanting, or the previously planted seedling tree stocking level is below desirable conditions. Wildlife habitat is degraded by loss of forest conditions.	Ea	\$0.87	\$1.05
Individual tree—hand planting with browse protection	Tree seedlings will be hand planted in the forested area where few or no forest trees growing, the existing stand of trees needs underplanting, or the previously planted seedling tree stocking level is below desirable conditions. Seedlings are protected from wildlife browsing. Tree tubes may be necessary on selected trees to reduce wildlife damage or other concerns.	Ea	\$5.19	\$6.22
Shrub Planting	Shrubs are planted to provide a more diverse habitat. Plantings are in either uplands or bottomlands. The site lacks ground level habitat structure and diversity for wildlife.	Ac	\$189.38	\$227.26
Trees, Machine planted, no tubes	This practice involves planting of tree seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will handle a medium-density planting rate. Typical scenario will consist of 1000 feet of trees.	Ea	\$1.88	\$2.25
Trees, Machine planted with tubes for animal protection	This practice involves planting of tree seedlings after the site has been prepared for seedling growth and establishment. The productivity of the site is good and will handle a medium-density planting rate. Typical scenario will consist of 1000 feet of trees with tubes as necessary to reduce wildlife damage or other concerns.	Ea	\$4.46	\$5.35

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Kansas Forestry Tech Note KS-9

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Hardwood Establishment—Direct Seeding	X		X	X	X	X		X			X		X				X					
Hardwood Planting 1 gallon pots	X		X	X	X	X		X			X		X				X					
Individual tree—hand planting	X		X	X	X	X		X			X		X				X					
Individual tree—hand planting with browse protection	X		X	X	X	X		X			X		X				X					
Shrub Planting	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X		X					
Trees, Machine planted, no tubes	X		X	X	X	X		X			X		X				X					
Trees, Machine planted with tubes for animal protection	X		X	X	X	X		X			X		X				X					

Tree/Shrub Pruning

Code: 660

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The removal of all or part of selected branches, leaders, or roots from trees and shrubs.

Purpose:

- Improve the appearance of trees or shrubs; e.g., ornamental plants and Christmas trees.
- Improve the quality of wood products.
- Improve the production of plant products; e.g., nuts, fruits, boughs, and tips.
- Reduce fire and/or safety hazards.
- Improve the growth and vigor of understory plants.
- Adjust the foliage and branching density or rooting length for other specific intents, such as wind and snow control, noise abatement, access control, visual screens, and managing competition.
- Improve health and vigor of woody plants; e.g., disease, insect, and injury management.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on any area with trees or shrubs.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Pruning—Wildlife	Pruning of hard/soft mast trees and shrubs to stimulate increased fruit/nut production for wildlife food. Primarily done around old agricultural fields, in old orchards, in forested areas. Is usually done with a chainsaw or handsaw to open the canopy and remove dead branches to increase airflow and sunlight penetration.	Ac	\$52.03	\$62.44

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

Pruning—Wildlife	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
	X																X	X			

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation

Code: 490

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Treatment of areas to improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs.

Purpose:

Encourage natural regeneration of desirable woody plants.
Permit artificial establishment of woody plants.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On all lands needing treatment to establish trees and/or shrubs.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Hand site preparation	This practice typically involves grubbing all vegetation from the area of ground prior to the establishment of trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include land such as old fields, pastures, rangelands, agricultural fields, or abandoned forests that are mostly grass or weed covered. This practice is typically used to address the following resource concerns: degraded plant condition - undesirable plant productivity and health and inadequate structure.	Ac	\$145.59	\$174.71
Mechanical, Heavy	This practice involves the use of heavy machinery (previously untilled sites using heavy disking, chiseling, rototilling, etc.) and chemical to treat an area in order to improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include trees and brush cover that is not appropriate to the site or providing the desired condition for the landowner. Chemical application is needed to treat resprouting and smaller trees. This practice is typically used to address the following resource concerns: degraded plant condition - undesirable plant productivity and health and inadequate structure and composition and soil quality degradation - soil erosion - sheet and rill. Forested area where a high percentage of cull trees or inadequate stocking require reforestation of a forest greater than 50 percent of the project area. Site preparation includes mechanical cutting/removal/piling in combination with chemical application which allow for planting of the site.	Ac	\$320.06	\$384.07

Mechanical, Medium	This practice involves the use of light/moderate machinery (light disking, harrow, etc.) and chemical application to clear above ground vegetation and to also rip/cut/lift underground root systems in order to improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Chemical application is needed to treat resprouting and smaller trees. Typical sites include abandoned fields, pastures, rangelands, agricultural fields or forestlands that have been harvested. This following resource concerns: soil quality degradation - compaction, soil erosion - sheet and rill, and degraded plant condition - undesirable plant productivity and health and inadequate structure and composition. Forested area where a high percentage of cull trees or inadequate stocking require reforestation of a forest equal to or less than 50 percent of the project area. Site preparation includes mechanical cutting/removal/piling (tree shear/saw) in combination with chemical application which allow for planting of the site.	Ac	\$302.37	\$362.84
Windbreak, chemical and mechanical	This practice involves the use of various mechanical equipment and chemical treatment in order to prepare a site for tree row planting and remove undesirable vegetation and improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include abandoned fields, pastures, rangelands, agricultural fields or forestland that was recently harvested. This practice is typically used to address the following resource concerns: degraded plant condition - undesirable plant productivity and health and inadequate structure and composition.	Ac	\$243.27	\$291.93
Windbreak, chemical only	This practice involves the use of chemical treatment in order to prepare a site for tree row planting and remove undesirable vegetation and improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include abandoned fields, pastures, rangelands, agricultural fields or forestland that was recently harvested. This practice is typically used to address the following resource concerns: degraded plant condition - undesirable plant productivity and health and inadequate structure and composition.	Ac	\$35.67	\$42.81
Windbreak, mechanical only	This practice involves the use of various mechanical equipment in order to prepare a site for tree row planting and remove undesirable vegetation and improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. Typical sites include abandoned fields, pastures, rangelands, agricultural fields or forestland that was recently harvested. This practice is typically used to address the following resource concerns: degraded plant condition - undesirable plant productivity and health and inadequate structure and composition.	Ac	\$196.67	\$236.00

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Kansas Forestry Tech Note KS-9

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Hand site preparation	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X	X			
Mechanical, Heavy	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X	X			
Mechanical, Medium	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X	X			
Windbreak, chemical and mechanical	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X	X			
Windbreak, chemical only	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X	X			
Windbreak, mechanical only	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X	X			

Underground Outlet

Code: 620

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A conduit or system of conduits installed beneath the surface of the ground to convey surface water to a suitable outlet.

Purpose:

To carry water to a suitable outlet from terraces, water and sediment control basins, diversions, waterways, surface drains, or other similar practices without causing damage by erosion or flooding.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where disposal of surface water is necessary; an outlet is needed for a terrace, diversion, water and sediment control basin, or similar practice but a surface outlet is impractical because of stability problems, topography, climatic conditions, land use, or equipment traffic, and the site is suitable for an underground outlet.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
> 18 inch Pipe with Riser	Installation of plastic or corrugated metal pipe, larger than 18" in diameter, as the underground outlet for a terrace system, diversion, or WASCOB. The installation includes excavation, backfill, inlet, outlets, connections, rodent guard, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	Ft	\$19.20	\$27.19
10 inch Underground Outlet ≤ 18 inch Pipe with Canopy	Installation of 10" to 18" diameter pressure type pipe with a canopy inlet as the underground outlet for a single terrace, diversion, or WASCOB. The installation includes excavation, backfill, outlets, connections, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	Ft	\$17.22	\$24.40
10 inch Underground Outlet ≤ 18 inch Pipe with Riser	Installation of 10" to 18" diameter plastic pipe as the underground outlet for a terrace system. The installation includes excavation, backfill, inlet, outlets, connections, rodent guard, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	Ft	\$8.92	\$12.64
6 inch Underground Outlet ≤ 8 inch Pipe with Canopy	Installation of 6" to 8" diameter pressure type pipe with a canopy inlet as the underground outlet for a single terrace, diversion, or WASCOB. The installation includes excavation, backfill, outlets, connections, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	Ft	\$8.26	\$11.70
6 inch Underground Outlet ≤ 8 inch Pipe with Riser	Installation of 6" to 8" diameter plastic pipe as the underground outlet for a terrace system. The installation includes excavation, backfill, inlet, outlets, connections, rodent guard, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	Ft	\$5.61	\$7.95
Underground Outlet ≤ 6 inch Single-Wall PE with Riser	Installation of single wall PE or similar pipe, 4" to 6" diameter, as the underground outlet for a terrace system. The installation includes excavation, backfill, inlet, outlets, connections, rodent guard, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of pipe installed.	Ft	\$2.07	\$2.94

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-19, Underground Outlet - 620, Storage Terrace Worksheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
> 18 inch Pipe with Riser		X	X	X	X			X						X								
10 inch Underground Outlet ≤ 18 inch Pipe with Canopy		X	X	X	X			X						X								
10 inch Underground Outlet ≤ 18 inch Pipe with Riser		X	X	X	X			X						X								
6 inch Underground Outlet ≤ 8 inch Pipe with Canopy		X	X	X	X			X						X								
6 inch Underground Outlet ≤ 8 inch Pipe with Riser		X	X	X	X			X						X								
Underground Outlet ≤ 6 inch Single-Wall PE with Riser		X	X	X	X			X						X								

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management

Code: 645

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Provide and manage upland habitats and connectivity within the landscape for wildlife.

Purpose:

Treating upland wildlife habitat concerns identified during the conservation planning process that enable movement, or provide shelter, cover, food in proper amounts, locations and times to sustain wild animals that inhabit uplands during a portion of their life cycle.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Land where the decision maker has identified an objective for conserving a wild animal species, guild, suite, or ecosystem.
Land within the range of targeted wildlife species and capable of supporting the desired habitat.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Greater Prairie-Chicken, Habitat Development	Each acre in the treatment unit will be burned only once in three years. This is a monitoring for greater prairie-chicken (GPC) habitat conditions, not a burning scenario. Habitat conditions will be monitored 4 times a year and vegetative data will be collected using percent ground cover within a 30 foot radius plot located at 10 locations. Typical field size is 640 acres.	Ac	\$8.01	\$9.62
Wildlife Habitat Enhancement	Exclusion of livestock on rangeland for the enhancement of habitat for wildlife. Typical unit size is 640 acres.	Ac	\$11.16	\$13.39
Wildlife Structures—Ramp	This scenario is for the installation of wildlife structures for existing watering facilities on all land uses where the targeted species has been identified as rare and declining. Structures are of low intensity and low complexity when habitat assessment indicates inadequate habitat for fish or wildlife-habitat degradation. This scenario includes escape ramps. The typical size range for this scenario is 4 watering facilities retrofitted to include an escape ramp (2 ramps per tank.). This scenario would be applied on any land use where habitats are utilized by species identified as rare and declining to reduce mortality by drowning in tanks.	Ea	\$36.26	\$43.51
Wildlife Structures—Fence	This scenario is for the installation of wildlife structures for existing fences on all land uses where the targeted species has been identified as rare and declining. Structures are of low intensity and low complexity when habitat assessment indicates inadequate habitat for fish or wildlife-habitat degradation. This scenario includes fence markers. The typical size range for this scenario is 1 mile of fence. This scenario would be applied on any land use where habitats are utilized by species identified as rare and declining to reduce mortality by fence collision.	Ft	\$0.09	\$0.11

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
- GPC Habitat Development and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement: Practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice on all acres.
- GPC Habitat Development scenario requires all acres to be burned in the treatment unit only one out of three years. The payment is eligible from a north-south line from Washington County to Cowley County and all counties east thereof. Burning shall not occur between May 1 and July 31.

4. Wildlife Structures: These scenarios are for adding to existing structures. Refer to CPs 382, Fence, and 614, Watering Facilities, for the inclusion of these in new structures.
5. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
6. LPCI: This is a required core practice that must included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may be included if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or already applied on the land.
7. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 for this practice.
8. "Wildlife Habitat Enhancement" scenario may only be included in a system with a grazing management plan.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Greater Prairie-Chicken, Habitat Development		X			X		X															
Wildlife Habitat Enhancement		X			X		X								X	X						
Wildlife Structures—Ramp		X			X		X	X							X	X						
Wildlife Structures—Fence		X			X		X	X							X	X						

Vegetated Treatment Area

Code: 635

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

An area of permanent vegetation used for agricultural wastewater treatment.

Purpose:

To improve water quality by reducing loading of nutrients, organics, pathogens, and other contaminants associated with livestock, poultry, and other agricultural operations.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Where a vegetated treatment area can be constructed, operated, and maintained to treat contaminated runoff from such areas as feedlots, compost areas, barnyards, and other livestock holding areas, or to treat process wastewater from agricultural operations.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Concrete Curb, No Spreader Devices	Installation of a vegetated treatment area (VTA) using a concrete curb as the distribution device and no spreaders in the VTA. The installation includes the land grading, concrete curb, and all materials and labor. The area for payment is the acres of shaped area in the VTA.	Ac	\$1,303.87	\$1,955.81
Gated Pipe, No Spreader Devices	Installation of a VTA using a gated pipe as the distribution device and no spreaders in the VTA. The installation includes the land grading, gated pipe, and all materials and labor. The area for payment is the acres of shaped area in the VTA.	Ac	\$858.18	\$1,287.26
Minor Shaping	Installation of a vegetated filter strip without any distribution device. The area for payment will be the acres of vegetated filter strip.	Ac	\$575.16	\$862.73

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Concrete Curb, No Spreader Devices			X																			
Gated Pipe, No Spreader Devices			X																			
Minor Shaping			X																			

Waste Facility Cover

Code: 367

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible manufactured membrane, composite material, or roof structure placed over a waste management facility.

Purpose:

To cover a waste facility for water quality improvement, air quality improvement, and capture of biogas for energy production.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where:

Exclusion of precipitation from an outdoor animal management area, waste storage facility, or waste treatment facility will improve management of an existing or planned animal waste handling system or eliminate a pollution concern.

Capture and controlled release of emissions from an existing or planned animal waste management, storage, or treatment system will improve air quality and/or reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions.

Bio-treatment of emissions from an existing or planned waste storage or treatment facility will improve air quality and/or reduce the net effect of greenhouse gas emissions.

Biogas production and capture for energy are components of an existing or planned waste management system.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Hoop Structure Roof	A flexible membrane or fabric-like roof placed on steel truss, hoop-like supports and supporting foundation. The area for payment will be the square feet of the covered area.	SqFt	\$3.47	\$5.21
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Timber or Steel Sheet Roof	A timber-framed structure without enclosing sidewalls with a timber or steel "sheet" roof and supporting foundation. The area for payment will be the square feet of the covered area.	SqFt	\$3.65	\$5.48
Timber or Steel Sheet Roof	A timber-framed structure without enclosing sidewalls with a timber or steel "sheet" roof and supporting foundation. The area for payment will be the square feet of the covered area.	SqFt	\$5.48	\$6.58
Flex Membrane with Flare	A fabricated rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible membrane over a waste storage or treatment facility. The membrane will cover the entire surface of a waste storage or treatment facility (e.g. waste treatment lagoon or anaerobic digester). Cover will exclude precipitation and/or capture biogas for controlled release for flaring or anaerobic digestion. The area for payment will be the square feet of the covered area and includes the flare to convert methane to carbon dioxide.	SqFt	\$0.95	\$1.13
Flexible Membrane Cover Only	A fabricated rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible membrane over a waste storage or treatment facility. The membrane will cover the entire surface of a waste storage or treatment facility (e.g. waste treatment lagoon or anaerobic digester). Cover will exclude precipitation and/or capture biogas for controlled release for flaring or anaerobic digestion. The area for payment will be the square feet of the covered area and does not include the flare to convert methane to carbon dioxide.	SqFt	\$0.77	\$0.93
Hoop Structure Roof	A flexible membrane or fabric-like roof placed on steel truss, hoop-like supports and supporting foundation. The area for payment will be the square feet of the covered area.	SqFt	\$5.21	\$6.25

Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Flex Membrane with Flare	A fabricated rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible membrane over a waste storage or treatment facility. The membrane will cover the entire surface of a waste storage or treatment facility (e.g. waste treatment lagoon or anaerobic digester). Cover will exclude precipitation and/or capture biogas for controlled release for flaring or anaerobic digestion. The area for payment will be the square feet of the covered area and includes the flare to convert methane to carbon dioxide.	SqFt	\$0.63	\$0.95
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Flexible Membrane Cover Only	A fabricated rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible membrane over a waste storage or treatment facility. The membrane will cover the entire surface of a waste storage or treatment facility (e.g. waste treatment lagoon or anaerobic digester). Cover will exclude precipitation and/or capture biogas for controlled release for flaring or anaerobic digestion. The area for payment will be the square feet of the covered area and does not include the flare to convert methane to carbon dioxide.	SqFt	\$0.52	\$0.77

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Flex Membrane with Flare			X		X			X														
Flexible Membrane Cover Only			X		X			X														
Hoop Structure Roof			X		X			X														
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Flex Membrane with Flare			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Flexible Membrane Cover Only			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Hoop Structure Roof			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Timber or Steel Sheet Roof			X																			
Timber or Steel Sheet Roof			X		X			X														

Waste Storage Facility

Code: 313

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A waste storage impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout, or by fabricating a structure.

Purpose:

To temporarily store wastes such as manure, wastewater, and contaminated runoff as a storage function component of an agricultural waste management system.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

- Where the storage facility is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system.
- Where temporary storage is needed for organic wastes generated by agricultural production or processing.
- Where the storage facility can be constructed, operated, and maintained without polluting air or water resources.
- Where site conditions are suitable for construction of the facility.
- To facilities utilizing embankments with an effective height of 35 feet or less where damage resulting from failure would be limited to damage of farm buildings, agricultural land, or township and country roads.
- To fabricated structures including tanks, stacking facilities, pond appurtenances, and roof structures.
- This practice does not apply to storage of human domestic sewage or wastewater.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Above Ground Steel/Concrete Storage Structure	A liquid storage facility consisting of an above-ground circular glass-lined steel or concrete structure. The volume for payment will be the design volume and does not include freeboard.	CuFt	\$1.69	\$2.03
Composted Bedded Pack, Concrete Floor, Concrete Wall	A solid storage facility to store manure and bedding. It also includes a composted bedded pack facility. The facility has a reinforced concrete floor with walls constructed of reinforced concrete or modular blocks. The area for payment will be the total floor area of the structure including the wall area. It also includes picket fence if required by the design.	SqFt	\$6.85	\$8.21
Concrete Tank, Buried 110,000 or more CuFt	A liquid storage facility consisting of a cast-in-place concrete tank that has a design storage volume of 110, 000 cubic feet or greater. The tank can have an open top or be under an animal facility with a top cover of either slats or solid concrete lid/floor. The volume for payment will be the design volume and does not include freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.99	\$1.18
Concrete Tank, buried 15,000 to < 110,000 CuFt	A liquid storage facility consisting of a cast-in-place concrete tank that has a design storage volume from 15,000 to less than 110,000 cubic feet that is totally or partially buried. The tank can have an open top or be under an animal facility with a top cover of either slats or solid concrete lid/floor. The volume for payment will be the design volume and does not include freeboard.	CuFt	\$1.00	\$1.20
Concrete Tank, buried 5,000 to 14,999 CuFt	A liquid storage facility consisting of a cast-in-place concrete tank that has a design storage volume less than 15,000 cubic feet that is totally or partially buried. The tank can have an open top or be under an animal facility with a top cover of either slats or solid concrete lid/floor. The volume for payment is based on the design volume and does not include freeboard.	CuFt	\$2.31	\$2.77

Dry Stack, concrete floor, no wall	A solid storage facility to store manure and bedding. The facility has a reinforced concrete floor without side walls. The area for payment will be the total floor area of the structure including the wall area. It also includes picket fence if required by the design.	SqFt	\$3.93	\$4.72
Dry Stack, concrete floor, wood wall	A solid storage facility to store manure and bedding. The facility has a reinforced concrete floor with walls constructed of pressure-treated wood. The area for payment will be the total floor area of the structure including the wall area. It also includes picket fence if required by the design.	SqFt	\$6.41	\$7.70
Embankment Storage Pond	A waste storage pond constructed by a combination of excavation and earthfill with more than 3 feet of fill in the embankment. The volume for payment of this structure will be the cubic feet of storage in the pond at the design storage level without freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.05	\$0.06
Excavated Storage Pond	A waste storage pond constructed by excavating a pond with a small berm around the pond, normally 3 feet or less high. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage in the pond at the design storage level without freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.09	\$0.11
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Above Ground Steel/Concrete Storage Structure	A liquid storage facility consisting of an above-ground circular glass-lined steel or concrete structure. The volume for payment will be the design volume and does not include freeboard.	CuFt	\$1.13	\$1.69
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Composted Bedded Pack, Concrete Floor, Concrete Wall	A solid storage facility to store manure and bedding. It also includes a composted bedded pack facility. The facility has a reinforced concrete floor with walls constructed of reinforced concrete or modular blocks. The area for payment will be the total floor area of the structure including the wall area. It also includes picket fence if required by the design.	SqFt	\$4.56	\$6.85
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Concrete Tank, Buried 110,000 or more CuFt	A liquid storage facility consisting of a cast-in-place concrete tank that has a design storage volume of 110,000 cubic feet or greater. The tank can have an open top or be under an animal facility with a top cover of either slats or solid concrete lid/floor. The volume for payment will be the design volume and does not include freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.66	\$0.99
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Concrete Tank, buried 15,000 to < 110,000 CuFt	A liquid storage facility consisting of a cast-in-place concrete tank that has a design storage volume from 15,000 to less than 110,000 cubic feet that is totally or partially buried. The tank can have an open top or be under an animal facility with a top cover of either slats or solid concrete lid/floor. The volume for payment will be the design volume and does not include freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.67	\$1.00
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Concrete Tank, buried 5,000 to 14,999 CuFt	A liquid storage facility consisting of a cast-in-place concrete tank that has a design storage volume less than 15,000 cubic feet that is totally or partially buried. The tank can have an open top or be under an animal facility with a top cover of either slats or solid concrete lid/floor. The volume for payment is based on the design volume and does not include freeboard.	CuFt	\$1.54	\$2.31
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Dry Stack, concrete floor, no wall	A solid storage facility to store manure and bedding. The facility has a reinforced concrete floor without side walls. The area for payment will be the total floor area of the structure including the wall area. It also includes picket fence if required by the design.	SqFt	\$2.62	\$3.93

Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Dry Stack, concrete floor, wood wall	A solid storage facility to store manure and bedding. The facility has a reinforced concrete floor with walls constructed of pressure treated wood. The area for payment will be the total floor area of the structure including the wall area. It also includes picket fence if required by the design.	SqFt	\$4.28	\$6.41
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Embankment Storage Pond	A waste storage pond constructed by a combination of excavation and earthfill with more than 3 feet of fill in the embankment. The volume for payment of this structure will be the cubic feet of storage in the pond at the design storage level without freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.04	\$0.05
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Excavated Storage Pond	A waste storage pond constructed by excavating a pond with a small berm around the pond, normally 3 feet or less high. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage in the pond at the design storage level without freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.06	\$0.09

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan; Form KS-ENG-16, Waste Management System Inspection Report.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Above Ground Steel/Concrete Storage Structure			X																			
Composted Bedded Pack, Concrete Floor, Concrete Wall			X																			
Concrete Tank, Buried 110,000 or more CuFt			X																			
Concrete Tank, buried 15,000 to < 110,000 CuFt			X																			
Concrete Tank, buried 5,000 to 14,999 CuFt			X																			
Dry Stack, concrete floor, no wall			X																			
Dry Stack, concrete floor, wood wall			X																			
Embankment Storage Pond			X																			
Excavated Storage Pond			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Above Ground Steel/Concrete Storage Structure			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Composted Bedded Pack, Concrete Floor, Concrete Wall			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Concrete Tank, Buried 110,000 or more CuFt			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Concrete Tank, buried 15,000 to < 110,000 CuFt			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Concrete Tank, buried 5,000 to 14,999 CuFt			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Dry Stack, concrete floor, no wall			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Dry Stack, concrete floor, wood wall			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Embankment Storage Pond			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Excavated Storage Pond			X																			

Waste Transfer

Code: 634

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A system using structures, conduits, or equipment to convey byproducts (wastes) from agricultural operations to points of usage.

Purpose:

To transfer agricultural material associated with production, processing, and/or harvesting through a hopper or reception pit, a pump (if applicable), a conduit, and/or hauling equipment to a storage/treatment facility, a loading area, and/or agricultural land for final utilization as a resource.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

The transfer component is a part of a planned waste management or comprehensive nutrient management system. Material generated by livestock production or agricultural product processing and a conveyance system is necessary to transfer the byproducts from the source to a storage/treatment facility and/or a loading area, and/or from storage/treatment to an area for utilization. This includes hauling nutrients from one geographical area with excess nutrients to a geographical area that can utilize the nutrients in an acceptable manner. This practice does not include land application or other use of manure. Criteria for land application of manure are included in NRCS CPs 590, Nutrient Management, or 633, Waste Recycling.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
10 inch PVC Conduit	Installation of pressure pipe, 10" diameter, with gaskets to transfer wastes from a waste storage pond to an irrigation or distribution system. The pipes may also be used to transfer wastes within the waste treatment system. The installation includes excavation, backfill, fittings, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of installed pipe.	Ft	\$10.48	\$15.72
12 inch PVC Conduit	Installation of pressure pipe, 12" diameter or larger, with gaskets to transfer wastes from a waste storage pond to an irrigation or distribution system. The pipes may also be used to transfer wastes within the waste treatment system. The installation includes excavation, backfill, fittings, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of installed pipe.	Ft	\$18.91	\$28.37
Concrete Channel	Installation of a concrete chute from a basin to a storage pond. The installation includes all required excavation, backfill, steel reinforcement, a wood picket structure, and all materials and labor. The area for payment will be the square feet of area covered by the concrete chute.	SqFt	\$5.55	\$8.33
Gravity flow ≤ 18-inch diameter conduit	Installation of an 18" diameter or smaller pipe using gravity flow conditions to convey water containing animal wastes. The pipe length is typically less than 100' and the installation includes excavation, backfill, inlet structure, outlet structure, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of installed pipe.	Ft	\$11.69	\$17.54
Gravity flow > 18-inch diameter conduit	Installation of a pipe larger than 18" in diameter using gravity flow conditions to convey water containing animal wastes. The pipe length is typically less than 100' and the installation includes excavation, backfill, inlet structure, outlet structure, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of installed pipe.	Ft	\$19.54	\$29.30

Pressure flow 6-inch diameter pipeline	Installation of high pressure (160 psi) pipe, 6" diameter, with gaskets to transfer wastes from a waste storage pond to an irrigation or distribution system. The pipes may also be used to transfer wastes within the waste treatment system. The installation includes excavation, backfill, fittings, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of installed pipe.	Ft	\$5.48	\$8.22
Pressure flow 8-inch diameter pipeline	Installation of high pressure (160 psi) pipe, 8" diameter, with gaskets to transfer wastes from a waste storage pond to an irrigation or distribution system. The pipes may also be used to transfer wastes within the waste treatment system. The installation includes excavation, backfill, fittings, and all materials and labor. The length for payment will be the linear feet of installed pipe.	Ft	\$7.73	\$11.60

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. This practice is subject to a \$35,000 per number payment cap.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan; Forms KS-ENG-23, Irrigation Pipeline - Code 430, Storage Terrace Worksheet; KS-ENG-19, Underground Outlet - 620; KS-ENG-449a, Concrete Chute Inlet Structure (Plan View).

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
10 inch PVC Conduit			X																			
12 inch PVC Conduit			X																			
Concrete Channel			X																			
Gravity flow > 18-inch diameter conduit			X																			
Gravity flow ≤ 18-inch diameter conduit			X																			
Pressure flow 6-inch diameter pipeline			X																			
Pressure flow 8-inch diameter pipeline			X																			

Waste Treatment

Code: 629

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

The mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment of agricultural waste.

Purpose:

To use mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment facilities and/or processes as part of an agricultural waste management system.

To improve ground and surface water quality by reducing the nutrient content, organic strength, and/or pathogen levels of agricultural waste.

To improve air quality by reducing odors and gaseous emissions.

To produce value-added by-products.

To facilitate desirable waste handling, storage, or land application alternatives.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies where the form and characteristics of agricultural waste make it difficult to manage so as to prevent it from becoming a nuisance or hazard or where changing the form or composition provides additional utilization alternatives, and where conventional waste management alternatives are deemed ineffective. More specifically:

Liquids and solids need to be separated for further processing or for effective transport and subsequent utilization.

Raw agricultural waste contains excess nutrients for land application based on crop utilization requirements or nutrient ratios need to be modified to be more consistent with crop utilization requirements.

There is a need to reduce the potential for leaching or runoff of nutrients.

Odors and/or gaseous emissions from livestock production facilities and waste storage/treatment system components must be reduced.

Value-added by-products can be produced to offset treatment costs.

Reduction of pathogens is required.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Phosphorus Removal, mechanical	Installation of a mechanical system to remove phosphorus from the waste stream as part of a CNMP. The installation includes site preparation, base, and all materials and labor to install the system as designed. The number for payment will be each system installed.	Ea	\$150,181.70	\$225,272.60
Phosphorus Removal, mechanical	Installation of a mechanical system to remove phosphorus from the waste stream as part of a CNMP. The installation includes site preparation, base, and all materials and labor to install the system as designed. The number for payment will be each system installed.	Ea	\$225,272.60	\$270,327.10

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Phosphorus Removal, mechanical			X																			
Phosphorus Removal, mechanical			X																			

Waste Treatment Lagoon

Code: 359

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

To biologically treat waste, such as manure and wastewater, and thereby reduce pollution potential by serving as a treatment component of a waste management system.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Where the lagoon is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system.

Where treatment is needed for organic wastes generated by agricultural production or processing.

On any site where the lagoon can be constructed, operated, and maintained without polluting air or water resources.

To lagoons utilizing embankments with an effective height of 35 feet or less where damage resulting from failure would be limited to damage of farm buildings, agricultural land, or township and country roads.

This standard does not apply to treatment of untreated human waste.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Embankment Lagoon	A waste lagoon constructed by a combination of excavation and earthfill with more than 3 feet of fill in the embankment. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage at the design storage level without freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.04	\$0.05
Excavated Lagoon	A waste lagoon constructed by excavating a lagoon with a small berm around the lagoon, normally 3 feet or less high. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage at the design storage level without freeboard..	CuFt	\$0.09	\$0.11
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Embankment Lagoon	A waste lagoon constructed by a combination of excavation and earthfill with more than 3 feet of fill in the embankment. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage at the design storage level without freeboard.	CuFt	\$0.03	\$0.04
Livestock Waste (New Facility)-Excavated Lagoon	A waste lagoon constructed by excavating a lagoon with a small berm around the lagoon, normally 3 feet or less high. The volume for payment will be the cubic feet of storage at the design storage level without freeboard..	CuFt	\$0.06	\$0.09

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Operation plan for waste treatment lagoon must identify the operating levels, waste loading requirements, and treatment period for proper operation.

Documentation:

Completed table of quantities on as-built plan;Form KS-ENG-16, Waster Management System Inspection Report.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Embankment Lagoon			X																			
Excavated Lagoon			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Embankment Lagoon			X																			
Livestock Waste (New Facility)- Excavated Lagoon			X																			

Water and Sediment Control Basin

Code: 638

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope of minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin with a stable outlet.

Purpose:

A water and sediment control basin may be established to:

- Improve farmability of sloping land.
- Reduce watercourse and gully erosion.
- Trap sediment.
- Reduce and manage onsite and downstream runoff.
- Improve downstream water quality.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to sites where:

1. The topography precludes installing and farming terraces with reasonable effort.
2. Watercourse or gully erosion is a problem.
3. Sheet and rill erosion is controlled by other conservation practices.
4. Runoff and sediment damage land and improvements.
5. Soil and site conditions are suitable.
6. Adequate outlets can be provided.

Water and sediment control basins shall not be used in place of terraces and other conservation measures. Where the ridge and/or channel extends beyond the detention basin or level embankment, use CP 600, Terrace, or 362, Diversion, as appropriate.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Water and Sediment Control Basin, base	Installation of a WASCOB constructed to capture sediment and slowly release water. The embankment or ridge is typically 4' or less high. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of earthfill in the embankment or ridge.	CuYd	\$1.94	\$2.92
Water and Sediment Control Basin, topsoil	Installation of a WASCOB constructed to capture sediment and slowly release water. The embankment or ridge is typically greater than 4' high and topsoil is stockpiled and placed on the embankment during construction. The volume for payment will be the cubic yards of earthfill in the embankment or ridge.	CuYd	\$2.09	\$3.13

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-4a, Earthwork Computation Sheet - Fill; KS-ENG-15, Earth Dam Inspection Report; Storage Terrace Spreadsheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Water and Sediment Control Basin, base		X	X	X	X			X					X									
Water and Sediment Control Basin, topsoil		X	X	X	X			X					X									

Water Well

Code: 642

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

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

Purpose:

Provide water for livestock, wildlife, irrigation, human, and other uses.
Provide for general water needs of farming/ranching operations.
Facilitate proper use of vegetation on rangeland, pastures, and wildlife areas.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on all land uses where the underground supply of water is sufficient in quantity and quality for the intended purpose. This practice applies only to production wells. Specifically excluded are any types of wells installed solely for monitoring or observation purposes; injection wells; and piezometers. The standard does not apply to pumps installed in wells; aboveground installations such as pumping plants, pipelines, and tanks; temporary test wells. For decommissioning of wells, refer to CP 351, Well Decommissioning.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Deep Well, Steel or Copper Installation of a drilled well with a minimum 5-inch diameter casing and well head protection. The depth to a known water supply is greater than 300' and metal casing is required. The length for payment will be the depth of the completed well in feet.	Ft	\$17.03	\$25.55
Shallow Well ≤ 100 ft. Installation of a drilled well with a minimum 5-inch diameter casing and well head protection. The depth to a known water supply is 100' or less. The length for payment will be the depth of the completed well in feet.	Ft	\$15.96	\$23.94
Well > 100 to 300 ft. Installation of a drilled well with a minimum 5-inch diameter casing and well head protection. The depth to a known water supply is typically greater than 100' to 300'. The length for payment will be the depth of the completed well in feet.	Ft	\$13.66	\$20.50
Well Point Installation of a shallow well without drilling. Typical construction is a well screen, pipe, and couplings driven or water jetted to a depth of 20 feet or less into a shallow water-bearing formation. The length for payment will be the linear feet of screen and pipe installed.	Ft	\$44.77	\$67.15

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
3. WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.
4. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; KDHE Form WWC-5 (Water Well Record).

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Deep Well, Steel or Copper		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							
Shallow Well ≤ 100 ft.		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							
Well > 100 to 300 ft.		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							
Well Point		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X							

Water Well Decommissioning

Code: 351

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

The sealing and permanent closure of a water well no longer in use.

Purpose:

- Prevent entry of animals, debris, or other foreign substances into well or well bore hole.
- Eliminate the physical hazard of an open hole to people, animals, and farm machinery.
- Prevent entry of contaminated surface water into well and migration of contaminants into unsaturated (vadose) zone or saturated zone.
- Prevent commingling of chemically or physically different ground waters between separate water bearing zones.
- Eliminate possibility of well being used for any other purpose.
- Conserve yield and hydrostatic head of aquifers.
- Restore, as far as feasible, hydrogeologic conditions that existed before well was constructed.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to any drilled, dug, driven, bored, or otherwise constructed vertical water well determined to have no further beneficial use. This practice does not apply to water wells that were used for waste disposal or if evidence of contamination exists. This practice does not apply to wells that contain contamination levels that exceed state or federal water quality standards. Treatment of contamination is required before a well is decommissioned.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Drilled well greater than 300-foot deep	Decommissioning or permanently closing an inactive, abandoned, or unusable drilled well with a 15" or smaller diameter casing and a well depth greater than 300 feet. The unit cost is based on the well depth in feet.	LnFt	\$1.40	\$1.68
Shallow < 15-inch diameter	Decommissioning or permanently closing an inactive, abandoned, or unusable drilled well with a 15" or smaller diameter casing and a well depth less than 300 feet. The unit cost is based on the well depth in feet.	Ft	\$4.28	\$5.14
Shallow > 15-inch diameter	Decommissioning or permanently closing an inactive, abandoned, or unusable dug well greater than 15" in diameter. The measurement for payment will be the well depth in feet.	Ft	\$22.66	\$27.20

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

KS-ENG-10, Job Sheet; Well Decommissioning Worksheet; Completed table of quantities on as-built plan.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Drilled well greater than 300-foot deep			X	X	X			X	X	X						X				X	
Shallow < 15-inch diameter			X	X	X			X	X	X						X				X	
Shallow > 15-inch diameter			X	X	X			X	X	X						X				X	

Watering Facility

Code: 614

Reporting Unit: Number

Definition:

A permanent or portable device to provide an adequate amount and quality of drinking water for livestock and or wildlife.

Purpose:

To provide access to drinking water for livestock and/or wildlife in order to meet daily water requirements and improve animal distribution.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all land uses where there is a need for new or improved watering facilities for livestock and/or wildlife.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Below-Ground Storage Tank	Installation of a large steel, concrete, or fiberglass tank installed on an gravel base or underground. The installation reduces pipe size and pressure requirements of the associated pipeline and includes preparation of site and all materials, appurtenances, and labor. The volume for payment will be the design volume of the installed tank.	Gal	\$1.06	\$1.27
Precast Concrete	Installation of a precast concrete tank placed on a gravel or compacted earth base with a gravel apron. The installation includes preparation of site, protection of entry by cattle and other larger animals, wildlife escape ramp, and all materials, appurtenances, and labor. The volume for payment will be the design volume in gallons of the installation.	Gal	\$2.77	\$3.32
Rubber—Fiberglass on Concrete	Installation of a rubber equipment tire with concrete plug or fiberglass water tank placed on a concrete foundation with a concrete or gravel apron. The installation includes preparation of site, protection of entry by cattle and other larger animals, wildlife escape ramp, and all required materials, appurtenances, and labor. The volume for payment will be the design volume in gallons of the installation.	Gal	\$1.12	\$1.34
Rubber—Fiberglass on Earth	Installation of a rubber equipment tire with concrete plug or fiberglass water tank placed on a gravel or compacted earth foundation with a gravel apron. The installation includes preparation of site, protection of entry by cattle and other larger animals, wildlife escape ramp, and all required materials, appurtenances, and labor. The volume for payment will be the design volume in gallons of the installation.	Gal	\$0.90	\$1.08
Steel Rim—Bottomless	Installation of a galvanized-steel rim installed with a flexible membrane or bentonite treated earth base with a gravel apron. The installation includes preparation of site, protection of entry by cattle and other larger animals, wildlife escape ramp, and all materials, appurtenances, and labor. The volume for payment will be the design volume in gallons of the installation.	Gal	\$0.52	\$0.63

Steel Rim—Concrete Base	Installation of a galvanized-steel rim installed in a reinforced concrete base and apron. The installation includes preparation of site, protection of entry by cattle and other larger animals, wildlife escape ramp, and all materials, appurtenances, and labor. The volume for payment will be the design volume in gallons of the installation.	Gal	\$0.64	\$0.77
Steel Tank	Installation of a galvanized steel water tank set on gravel or compacted earth base with a gravel apron. The installation includes leveling of site, protection of entry by cattle and other larger animals, a wildlife escape ramp, and all required materials, appurtenances, and labor. The volume for payment will be the design volume in gallons of the installation.	Gal	\$0.94	\$1.13
Water Fountain	Installation of a commercially available water fountain for livestock set on a concrete base and apron or installed in the ground as recommended by the manufacturer. The installation includes preparation of site, plumbing, and all materials, appurtenances, and labor. The number for payment will be each water fountain installed.	Ea	\$1,224.42	\$1,469.30

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Wildlife escape ramps are required (refer to practice standard and specifications).
3. This practice includes aprons around tanks and CP 561, Heavy Use Protection Area, will not be scheduled as a complementary practice.
4. Follow the current USFWS Conference Report/Opinion Conservation Measures for all offered acres located in the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Action Area.
5. LPCI: This is a support practice that may be included in the conservation plan. To meet the requirements of the current USFWS Conference Report, conservation plans developed may include supporting conservation practices if they facilitate the implementation of core practices and are planned within the contract period or are already applied on the land under contract.
6. For relocation of an animal feeding operation (AFO), the number of watering facilities planned will not exceed the number in the AFO being closed out. Financial assistance is not available for watering facilities for new or expanding AFO.
7. WQL: Eligible only on cropland planted to permanent vegetation meeting CP 512 or 550 standards and specifications.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-25, Watering Facility - 614; KS-ENG-429, Reinforced Concrete Storage Tank (Rectangular); KS-ENG-430, Reinforces Concrete Storage Tank (Circular); KS-ENG-10, Jobsheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Below-Ground Storage Tank		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Precast Concrete		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Rubber—Fiberglass on Concrete		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Rubber—Fiberglass on Earth		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Steel Rim—Bottomless		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Steel Rim—Concrete Base		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Steel Tank		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					
Water Fountain		X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X	X					

Wetland Creation

Code: 658

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The creation of a wetland on a site that was historically non-wetland.

Purpose:

To create wetland functions and values.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to sites where no natural wetland occurred historically and contains soils that are not hydric.

This practice does not apply to:

A constructed wetland intended to treat point and nonpoint sources of water pollution.

Wetland enhancement intended to rehabilitate a degraded wetland where specific functions and/or values are enhanced beyond original conditions.

Wetland restoration intended to rehabilitate a degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to approximate original wetland conditions.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Excavation and Embankment	Creation of a new wetland area by excavating a depression and building a dike to intercept runoff. The area created must be supported by a water budget analysis. The area for payment will be the acres of excavated area.	Ac	\$4,410.46	\$5,292.55
Excavation at Saturated Site	Creation of a new wetland area by excavating an area below existing ground level at a location where a shallow water table may be exposed by excavation. The area of excavation must be supported by a soils investigation. The area for payment will be the acres of excavated wetland created.	Ac	\$5,228.22	\$6,273.86
Wetland Creation, Excavation	Creation of a new wetland area by excavating an area below existing ground level at a location where surface runoff may be intercepted and ponded by excavation. The area of excavation must be supported by a water budget analysis. The area for payment will be the acres of excavated wetland created.	Ac	\$2,943.89	\$3,532.67

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-4a, Earthwork Computation Sheet - Fill; KS-ENG-4c, Earthwork Computation Sheet - Cut; Completed table of quantities on as-built Plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Excavation and Embankment				X	X			X	X	X						X					
Excavation at Saturated Site				X	X			X	X	X						X					
Wetland Creation, Excavation				X	X			X	X	X						X					

Wetland Enhancement

Code: 659

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The rehabilitation or re-establishment of a degraded wetland and/or the modification of an existing wetland, which augments specific site conditions for specific species or purposes, possibly at the expense of other functions and other species.

Purpose:

To provide specific wetland conditions to favor specific wetland functions and targeted species by hydrologic enhancement (depth duration and season of inundation, and/or duration and season of soil saturation) or vegetative enhancement (including the removal of undesired species, and/or seeding or planting of desired species).

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on any degraded or nondegraded existing wetland where the objective is specifically to enhance selected wetland functions. This practice does not apply to the following where the intention is to:

Treat point and nonpoint sources of water pollution (CP 656, Constructed Wetland);

Rehabilitate a degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to original conditions (CP 657, Wetland Restoration);

Create a wetland on a site that historically was not a wetland (CP 658, Wetland Creation).

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Depression Sediment Removal and Ditch Plug	Enhancement of a degraded depressional or riverine wetland by removal of sediment and/or filling of small drainage ditches to enhance the function of the wetland. The enhancement must be supported by a functional analysis to support the sediment removal or earthfill. The area for payment will be the acres of excavated area.	Ac	\$1,368.00	\$1,641.60
Excavation	Enhancement of a degraded depressional or riverine wetland by removal of sediment or strategic excavation to enhance the function of the wetland. The enhancement must be supported by a functional analysis to support the sediment removal or excavation. The wetland is in an area of climatic conditions where it is typically dry for extended portions of the year. The area for payment will be the acres of excavated area.	Ac	\$1,296.37	\$1,555.65
Excavation on Saturated Site	Enhancement of a degraded depressional or riverine wetland by removal of sediment or strategic excavation to enhance the function of the wetland. The enhancement must be supported by a functional analysis to support the sediment removal or excavation. The wetland is in an area of climatic conditions where it is normally saturated all year long. The area for payment will be the acres of excavated area.	Ac	\$2,548.77	\$3,058.53

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-4a, Earthwork Computation Sheet - Fill; KS-ENG-4c, Earthwork Computation Sheet - Cut; Completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Depression Sediment Removal and Ditch Plug				X	X			X	X	X						X					
Excavation				X	X			X	X	X						X					
Excavation on Saturated Site				X	X			X	X	X						X					

Wetland Restoration

Code: 657

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The rehabilitation of a degraded wetland or the reestablishment of a wetland so that soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and habitat are a close approximation of the original natural condition that existed prior to modification to the extent practicable.

Purpose:

- To restore wetland function, value, habitat, diversity, and capacity to a close approximation of the pre-disturbance by:
 - Restoring hydric soil.
 - Restoring hydrology (depth duration and season of inundation, and/or duration and season of soil saturation).
 - Restoring native vegetation (including the removal of undesired species, and/or seeding or planting of desired species).

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

- This practice applies only to natural wetland sites with hydric soils, or problem soils that are hydric, which have been subject to hydrologic or vegetative degradation, or to sites where hydric soils are covered by fill, sediment, or other deposits. This practice is applicable only where the natural hydrologic conditions, including the hydro-periods, can be approximated by modifying drainage and/or by artificial flooding of a duration and frequency similar to the original, natural conditions. This practice does not apply:
 - To treat point and nonpoint sources of water pollution (CP 656, Constructed Wetland).
 - To modify an existing wetland where specific attributes are heightened by management objectives, and/or returning a degraded wetland back to a wetland but to a different type than what previously existed on the site (CP 659, Wetland Enhancement).
 - To creating a wetland on a site location which historically was not a wetland (CP 658, Wetland Creation).

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Depression Sediment Removal	Restoration of a converted depressional wetland by removing sediment from all or a portion of the wetland. The wetland is in an area of climatic conditions where it is typically dry for extended portions of the year. The area for payment will be the acres in the wetland where sediment is removed.	Ac	\$2,854.55	\$4,281.83
Ditchplug—Lateral Restoration	Restoration of a converted depressional or riverine wetland by filling small ditches or subsurface drains used to drain the wetland. The typical ditch is less than 10' wide and 2' deep. The number for payment is each ditch filled or subsurface drain plugged.	Ea	\$346.92	\$520.39
Embankment—Fill Height ≤ 4 feet	Restoration of a converted depressional or riverine wetland by filling a single large drainage ditch that was excavated to drain the wetland. The embankment to fill the ditch is typically less than 4' high and 100' in length. The number for payment is each embankment constructed.	Ea	\$527.42	\$791.14
Fill in dugout	Restoration of a converted depressional wetland to its original condition by filling a dugout used to drain the wetland. The number for payment is each dugout filled.	Ea	\$1,621.57	\$2,432.35
Sediment Removal—Saturated Site	Restoration of a converted depressional wetland by removing sediment from all or a portion of the wetland. The wetland is in an area of climatic conditions where it is normally saturated all year long. The area for payment will be the acres in the wetland where sediment is removed.	Ac	\$6,826.46	\$10,239.69

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Forms KS-ENG-4a, Earthwork Computation Sheet - Fill; KS-ENG-4c, Earthwork Computation Sheet - Cut; Completed table of quantities on as-built plans.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5
Depression Sediment Removal				X	X			X	X	X						X					
Ditchplug—Lateral Restoration				X	X			X	X	X						X					
Embankment—Fill Height ≤ 4 feet				X	X			X	X	X						X					
Fill in dugout				X	X			X	X	X						X					
Sediment Removal—Saturated Site				X	X			X	X	X						X					

Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management

Code: 644

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Retaining, developing, or managing wetland habitat for wetland wildlife.

Purpose:

To maintain, develop, or improve wetland habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, fur-bearers, or other wetland dependent or associated flora and fauna.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On or adjacent to wetlands, rivers, lakes, and other water bodies where wetland associated wildlife habitat can be managed. This practice applies to natural wetlands and/or water bodies as well as wetlands that may have been previously restored as in CP 657, Wetland Restoration; enhanced as in CP 659, Wetland Enhancement; and created as in CP 658, Wetland Creation.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Establish Vegetation, mats and plugs	This scenario covers all wetland habitats not covered under CP 643, Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats. Involves hauling in material (mats and plugs obtained from off site) with a unique soil texture, seedbank, and vegetative reproductive potential. Haul/fill is used as macrotopographic development of unique texture and seedbank that will provide the soil medium (texture) to increase plant richness and diversity in an otherwise monotypic soil/landscape/plant community. This scenario is utilized when habitat assessment indicates inadequate habitat for fish or wildlife-habitat degradation. The typical size range for this scenario is 5 to 50 acres. This scenario would be applied on any land use where wetland habitats are utilized by targeted species. This practice scenario is typically used to reduce soil erosion, reduce soil quality degradation, improve water quality and develop wildlife habitat as part of a habitat management system. This scenario is utilized to increase species diversity and richness. Monitoring of site by a biologist post installation will be required to determine management strategies for wetland dependant species. Establishment of vegetation will require methods including the use of seed-bearing topsoil, transplanted vegetation mats and plugs, and other appropriate methods used to cover and treat in patches, 10% to 25% of each wetland acre. Fertilization will NOT be required.	Ac	\$137.80	\$165.37
Wildlife Structures of Medium Intensity with Medium Complexity	Water level manipulation will require the use of CP 587, Water Control Structures, and hand labor implementation techniques on constructed wetlands. The setting is all land uses, but typically is on lands used for the production of crops and/or fish and wildlife where the slope gradient is less than 2% and soils that are not excessively drained. The state-approved habitat evaluation or appraisal found that a limiting factor for wetland wildlife is the absence of sufficient cover and food in the area. The manipulation of existing cover will be accomplished through managing water levels to provide a diverse vegetation mosaic within and adjacent to the existing wetland addressing inadequate habitat for wetland wildlife. Stop log structure is installed under a separate CP 587, Structure for Water Control.	Ac	\$45.86	\$55.04

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.
2. Vegetation management will be completed annually to provide optimum food and structure for migratory birds. This practice will include mechanical disturbances to create desirable migratory bird habitat within the flooded areas ONLY. Disking will be completed on at least 25% of the flooded or saturated areas AND will be completed no fewer than 2 times in 3 years. Disking will be completed January 1 through April 1 and/or July 15 through August 15 OR after drawdowns are complete and before reflooding begins for wetland with water control structures. Disking will be completed to a depth appropriate to achieve the desired response.
3. CP 644, Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management, and CP 645, Upland Wildlife Habitat Management, will not be paid for on the same acres in the same year.
4. This practice is not eligible on grazed range.
5. Practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice.
6. Water level manipulations will be used ONLY after installation of CP 587, Structure for Water Control, in a constructed, enhanced, or restored wetland/shallow water area. Drawdowns will be completed in one of the three seasons annually: Early—March 15 through May 1; Mid-season—May 1 through July 15; or Late—after July 15. Water levels should (1) be reduced slowly to increase annual vegetation diversity and (2) have no more than 25% of the flooded area remaining saturated/flooded after drawdown is complete. Reflooding shall begin no later than August 15 and be completed gradually with all boards/stop logs installed by November 15 of that year.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	ORA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCP1-B	CCP1-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Establish Vegetation, mats and plugs				X	X			X	X	X												
Wildlife Structures of Medium Intensity with Medium Complexity				X	X			X	X	X												

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment

Code: 380

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

Windbreaks or shelterbelts are single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs in linear configurations.

Purpose:

- Reduce soil erosion from wind.
- Protect plants from wind related damage.
- Alter the microenvironment for enhancing plant growth.
- Manage snow deposition.
- Provide shelter for structures, animals, and people.
- Enhance wildlife habitat.
- Provide noise and visual screens.
- Improve air quality by reducing and intercepting air-borne particulate matter, chemicals and odors.
- Delineate property and field boundaries.
- Improve irrigation efficiency.
- Increase carbon storage in biomass and soils.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Apply this practice on any areas where linear plantings of woody plants are desired and suited for controlling wind, noise, and visual resources. Use other tree/shrub practices when wind, noise, and visual problems are not concerns.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
1 row windbreak, shrubs, hand planted	Single row (typically 500 feet) of shrubs for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Shrubs planted by hand 4 feet apart. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	\$0.30	\$0.36
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted	Single row (typically 500 feet) of conifer tree seedlings for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Trees planted by hand 10 feet apart. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	\$0.18	\$0.22
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted, balled and burlap < 18 inches	Single row (typically 500 feet) of balled and burlap (or container) tree/conifer seedlings for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Trees planted by hand 10 feet apart. The trees are less than 18" with approximately 350 per acre. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	\$0.39	\$0.47
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted, balled and burlap > 18 inches	Single row (typically 500 feet) of balled and burlap (or container) tree/conifer seedlings for wind protection, wildlife habitat, or snow management. Trees planted by hand 10 feet apart. The trees are greater than 18" with approximately 350 per acre. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	\$0.63	\$0.75
2 row windbreak, trees, machine planted	Two rows (typically 500 feet) of trees for wind protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management, or to provide a visual screen. The planting may consist of shrubs, hardwood trees, conifers, or a combination. Trees and shrubs planted with a tree planting machine. Shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers. Herbivores (deer, rabbits, etc.) are NOT expected to browse tree seedlings, tree protection is not needed. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	\$0.19	\$0.23

2 row windbreak, trees, machine planted with tubes	Two rows (typically 500 feet) of hardwood tree seedlings for wind protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management, or to provide a visual screen. Trees planted with a tree planting machine 10 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. Herbivore (deer, rabbits, etc.) damage is likely, so each tree must be protected with a rigid tube tree shelter. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	\$0.48	\$0.57
3 or more tree rows machine planted windbreak	Three or more rows (typically 500 feet) of trees for wind protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management, or to provide a visual screen. The scenario is based on 4 rows consisting of one row shrubs, two rows hardwoods, and one row conifer. Trees and conifers are spaced 8-12 feet apart and the shrubs 4-6 feet apart with rows 16 feet apart, planted with a tree planting machine. Herbivores (deer, rabbits, etc.) are not expected to browse planted seedlings, so tree shelters are not needed. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	\$0.16	\$0.19
3 or more tree rows machine planted windbreak with tubes	Three or more rows (typically 500 feet) of trees for wind protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, air quality, snow management, or to provide a visual screen. The scenario is based on 4 rows consisting of one row shrubs, two rows hardwoods, and one row conifer. Trees and conifers are spaced 8-12 feet apart and the shrubs 4-6 feet apart with rows 16 feet apart, planted with a tree planting machine. Herbivore (deer, rabbits, etc.) damage is likely, so each tree must be protected with a rigid tube tree shelter. The tree shelters are placed on the hardwoods. This practice is typically applied to crop, pasture, or range lands.	Ft	\$0.33	\$0.39

Limitations:

1. Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-5, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCI	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
1 row windbreak, shrubs, hand planted	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X									
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X									
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted, balled and burlap < 18 inches	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X									
1 row windbreak, trees, hand planted, balled and burlap > 18 inches	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X									
2 row windbreak, trees, machine planted	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X									
2 row windbreak, trees, machine planted with tubes	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X									
3 or more tree rows machine planted windbreak	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X									
3 or more tree rows machine planted windbreak with tubes	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X									

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation

Code: 650

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

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

Purpose:

Restoring or enhancing the original planned function of existing windbreaks or shelterbelts.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

In any windbreak or shelterbelt that is no longer functioning properly for the intended purpose. Extending the length of an existing windbreak is handled under CP 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment. For normal and periodic pruning, refer to CP 660, Tree/Shrub Pruning.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description		Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
			General	HU
Coppicing—greater than 50% of the windbreak	Coppicing of selected trees and understory vegetation in a windbreak/shelterbelt is needed to ensure that species composition and stand structure continue to serve their intended purpose.	LnFt	\$0.75	\$0.90
Coppicing—less than 50% of the windbreak	Coppicing of selected trees and understory vegetation in a windbreak/shelterbelt is needed to ensure that species composition and stand structure continue to serve their intended purpose.	LnFt	\$0.55	\$0.66
Removal < 8 inches DBH with Skidsteer	Windbreak renovation requires the removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs within a windbreak. This may include removal of entire rows, including stumps or roots, or selected trees/shrubs in order to prepare for the necessary planting of a replacement row within the windbreak, improve the health of the remaining rows, and/or allow for supplemental planting to expand the windbreak.	LnFt	\$0.56	\$0.67
Removal > 8 inches DBH with Dozer	Windbreak renovation requires the removal of degraded or inappropriate trees or shrubs within a windbreak. This may include removal of entire rows, including stumps or roots, or selected trees/shrubs in order to prepare for the necessary planting of a replacement row within the windbreak, improve the health of the remaining rows, and/or allow for supplemental planting to expand the windbreak.	LnFt	\$1.60	\$1.92
Supplemental Planting—Container	Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of containerized trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak	Ac	\$484.52	\$581.43
Supplemental Plantings—Bare Root	Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bare root trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak.	Ac	\$380.16	\$456.19
Supplemental Plantings—Bare Root with tree planting machine	Parts of the windbreak being renovated have died. Supplemental plantings of bare root trees/shrubs will improve the effectiveness and longevity of the windbreak. Trees and shrubs planted with a tree planting machine. Typically shrubs will be planted with a spacing of 4 to 6 feet and hardwoods/conifers 8 to 12 feet apart in the row with rows 16 feet apart. The scenario will include 1/3 shrubs, 1/3 hardwoods, and 1/3 conifers.	Ft	\$0.19	\$0.23

Thinning

Thinning of selected trees and understory vegetation in a windbreak/shelterbelt is needed to ensure that species composition and stand structure continue to serve their intended purpose.

LnFt

\$0.29

\$0.35

Limitations:

- Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, or Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers may apply under the ranking category specific to their resource concern or the ranking category specifically for their historically underserved group but not both.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-5, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years following installation.

Program Eligibility:

	FLH	GLH	LSW	SFR	TRI	SH	WLH	WQL	WQN	QRA	SSR	NOFEI	OI	NSHTI	LPCL	Ogallala	CCPI-B	CCPI-S	GMD 2	GMD 3	GMD 5	
Coppicing—greater than 50% of the windbreak	X		X	X	X	X		X					X					X				
Coppicing—less than 50% of the windbreak	X		X	X	X	X		X					X					X				
Removal < 8 inches DBH with Skidsteer	X		X	X	X	X		X					X					X				
Removal > 8 inches DBH with Dozer	X		X	X	X	X		X					X					X				
Supplemental Planting—Container	X		X	X	X	X		X					X					X				
Supplemental Plantings—Bare Root	X		X	X	X	X		X					X					X				
Supplemental Plantings—Bare Root with tree planting machine	X		X	X	X	X		X					X					X				
Thinning	X		X	X	X	X		X					X					X				

List of Acronyms

Ac—Acre

AgEMP—Agricultural Energy Management Plan

ASABE—American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers

AU—Animal Unit

AWEP—Agricultural Water Enhancement Program

AWMFH—Agricultural Water Management Field Handbook

BTU—British thermal unit

CAP—Conservation Activity Plan

CFL—compact fluorescent lamp

CCPI-B—Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative-Central Great Plains Forested Riparian Buffers

CCPI-S Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative-Central Great Plains Shelterbelt Renovation

CMP—corrugated metal pipe

CNMP—Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

CP—conservation practice

CRP—Conservation Reserve Program

CuFt—Cubic Feet

CuYd—Cubic Yard

DBH—diameter at breast height

DWM—Drainage Water Management

DWR—Division of Water Resources

eFOTG—electronic Field Office Technical Guide

EQIP—Environmental Quality Incentives Program

FLH—Forestland Health

FMP—Forest Management Plan

Ft—Feet

GLH—Grazing Land Health

GMD—Groundwater Management District

GPC—Greater Prairie-Chicken

HAF—Horizontal Airflow

HDPE—high density polyethylene

HP—horsepower

HU—historically underserved

IPM—Integrated Pest Management

I_SMRT—Irrigation System and Management Rating Tool

IWM—Irrigation Water Management

KDHE—Kansas Department of Health and Environment

KWO—Kansas Water Office

LGU—land grant university

LED—Light-emitting diode

LnFt—Linear Feet

LPC—Lesser Prairie-Chicken

LPCI—Lesser Prairie-Chicken Initiative

LSW—Livestock Waste

NDVI—Normalized Difference Vegetative Index

NEH—National Engineering Handbook

No—Number

NOFEI—National On-Farm Energy Initiative

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

NSHTI—National Seasonal High Tunnel Initiative

OAI—Ogallala Aquifer Initiative

OI—Organic Initiative

OSP—Organic System Plan

PE—Polyethylene

PVC—Polyvinyl Chloride

QRA—Quick Response Areas

RUSLE—Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation

SDI—Subsurface Drip Irrigation

SFR—Sedimentation Above Federal Reservoirs

SH—Soil Health

SqFt—Square Feet

SqYd—Square Yard

SSR—Stream System Restoration

TRI—Tribal

TSP—Technical Service Provider

USFWS—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

WASCOB—Water and Sediment Control Basin

WLH—Wildlife Habitat

WQL—Water Quality

WQN—Water Quantity