# Colorado State Technical Committee Agenda

March 17, 2026

9:00 am Agenda Updates/ Changes/ Additions (Liz With, NRCS)

9:05 am **Welcome (60 minutes)**
NRCS Status Update & Looking Forward (Clint Evans, NRCS) *20 min*
FY2025 Programs Summary (Amber Freouf, NRCS) *20 min*
FSA & CRP Updates (Hunter Cleaveland, FSA) *20 min*

10:05 am **Conservation Reserve Program Subcommittee (40 minutes)**
Initial Request Raised in September 2025 STC meeting (Jim Cecil, Rancher) *5 min*
FSA CRP Haying & Management History (Hunter Cleveland & Woody Woods) *10 min*
Subcommittee's Recommendation (Jim Cecil, Rancher) *10 min*
Discussion & Polling (Group) *15 min*

10:50 am **General Updates (60 minutes)**
USDA Beginning Farmer and Rancher Outreach (Liz With, NRCS) *5 min*
Urban Agriculture (Nikki Brinson, CSCB) *5 min*
Source Water Protection Updates (Rob Murphy, CDPHE) *5 min*
Statewide Forestry Updates (Christina Burri) *5 min*
NRCS Success Stories (Jennifer Rivera-San Antonio, NRCS) *5 min*
Regenerative Pilot Program (NRCS Programs) *10 min*
Technical Service Provider Opportunities (Frank Falzone) *10 min*
Conservation Practice S&S Review Producer Panels (Liz With, NRCS) *5 min*
Colorado's State of the Snow (Brian Domonkos, NRCS) *10 min*

11:50 am **General Partner Updates & Discussion**

12:00 pm **Closing Comments** (Clint Evans, NRCS)

# USDA State Technical Committee
# Meeting Minutes

March 17, 2026
81 Participants *(53 non-USDA)*

09:00 **Introduction**- Clint Evans

09:05 **NRCS Status Update & Looking Forward**- Clint Evans:
NRCS updates of staff working through ranking processes, and update on scheduling. Practice standards are updated every 5 years. Due to staffing issues, folks leaving, our practice standards are behind. Per Chief Bettencourt's directive, a conservation practice standards roundtable meeting will be soliciting direct feedback from customers who have implemented conservation practices, 442 irrigation sprinklers, and other programs.

09:13 **Introduction** - Jerry Sonnenberg

09:19 **FY2025 Programs Summary**- Amber Freouf:

Fiscal Year 2025 program recap, and FY26 program implementation:

- In 2025 EQIP obligation of $25.8 million,
- CSP obligation of $12 million,
- RCPP obligated $2.65 million, and $272 thousand Alternative Funding agreements, producer contracts,
- 100% easement monitoring,
- $7.6 million in closed easements,
- New easement obligations $12.5 million.
-

Program Action Committees update, program delivery vision, Farmer-Focused/Customer Solutions. Reducing Admin workload, ensure a farmer focused and farmer driven strategy in all aspects of program delivery.

Improving application management. Revision to payment schedules. NRCS offers incentive payment, NOT cost share. Introducing the New Payment Schedule Methodology.

Local Work Group Meetings, local working groups.

09:33 **FSA & CRP Updates-** Hunter Cleveland:

General CRP update for FY26, currently Colorado has over 3 million acres enrolled, putting us as #1 in the nation, 2nd being SD and NE. For FY26 we have 62k acres about to expire, upcoming CRP registration.

Anticipating CRP signup workload.

09:41 **Conservation Reserve Program Subcommittee-** Jim Cecil:

Conservation reserve program subcommittee, CRP haying & management history and update by Hunter Cleveland.

9:58-10:46 Floor opened for group discussion regarding haying as a management practice on Colorado CRP. *See additional Word document containing CRP Subcommittee's draft recommendation.*

**Voting:**

1. Accept the Potential Haying Requirements as recommended by the CRP Subcommittee (see below):
    a. **Yes -1 org. and 13 individuals** (H. Unwin, S. Lohr, J. Cecil, E. Spaur, T. Schneider, R. Adels, J. Miller, R. Richards, S. Shelton, N. Brinson, Burlington CD, Cindy, I. O'Banion, S. Shaw)
    b. **No- 2 orgs. made up of 9 individuals** (CPW: J. Reitz, P. Burt, T. Verquer, R. Aberle, C. Cooley, A. Carper; BCR: E. Chavez, A. Greenburg, N. Saha)

## Potential Haying Requirements

1. Haying must **only occur on 50% of the contracted acres in a single fiscal year**. The remaining 50% of the contracted acres shall be hayed in the following year.
2. Must be planned during the allowable haying period of **July 16th through September 30th**.
3. Prior to haying, existing vegetation height must be a **minimum of 8 inches**.
4. Existing vegetation height must be **no less than the most restrictive species height in the stand, not to surpass less than 6 inches** after completion of haying as a management activity.
5. NRCS must determine that the conservation practice is **fully established prior to any management** occurring. *
6. **Cut forage must be immediately removed** from the CRP acreage to ensure no longer-term damage to the CRP cover occurs. *
7. **No haying will be performed within 120 feet of a seasonal/intermittent stream or permanent water body**. *
8. **May not hay the same acreage** that:
    1. Was authorized for emergency haying or emergency grazing the previous year
    2. Is authorized for emergency haying or emergency grazing in the current year
9. Haying must **not be permitted if such activity would cause long-term damage** to the vegetative cover on the land. *
10. Must require that the **vegetative cover is maintained**, soil erosion is minimized, and water quality and wildlife habitat are protected *

2. Accept the CRP Subcommittee's recommendation for available Conservation Practices (see below):
    a. **Yes -16 individuals** (H. Unwin, S. Lohr, J. Cecil, E. Spaur, T. Schneider, R. Adels, J. Miller, R. Richards, N. Brinson, Cindy, I. O'Banion, S. Shaw, N. Charchalis, S. Parmar, J. Deering)
    b. **No- 2 orgs. made of 5 individuals** (CPW: J. Reitz, P. Burt, T. Verquer, A. Carper; BCR: E. Chavez)

## Haying Available for …

- CP1—Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes
- CP2—Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses and Legumes
- CP4B—Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Corridors)
- CP4D—Permanent Wildlife Habitat
- CP8A—Grass Waterways
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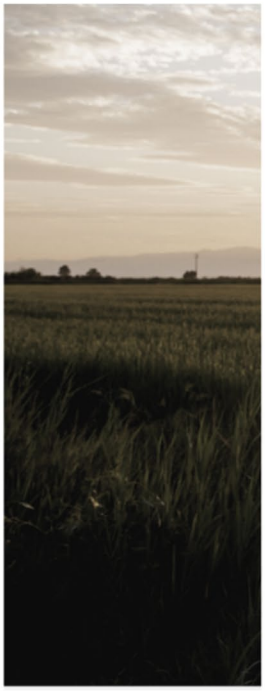
- CP28—Farmable Wetlands Buffer
- CP37—Duck Nesting Habitat
- CP38E—SAFE Practices *(when management provisions allow)*
- CP39—FWP Constructed Wetland



3. Accept the CRP Subcommittee's recommendation for allowable haying dates of **July 16th through September 30th**:
    a. **Yes -11 individuals** (S. Lohr, J. Cecil, T. Schneider, R. Adels, J. Miller, R. Richards, N. Brinson, Cindy, I. O'Banion, S. Shaw, J. Deering)
    b. **No- 5 orgs., 8 individuals** (CPW: J. Reitz, P. Burt, T. Verquer, A. Carper; BCR: E. Chavez; USFSW: D. Barrett; Bent Conservation District; Individuals: H. Unwin)

## General Updates

10:47 **USDA Beginning Farmer and Rancher Outreach**
Liz With

10:50 **Urban Ag Program**
Nikki Brinson

10:53 **Source Water Protection for Colorado**
Robert Murphy

11:00 **Farmer, Rancher and Landowner Success Stories**
Jennifer Rivera-SanAntonio

11:02 **Regenerative Agriculture Pilot Program**
Amber Freouf

11:07 **TSP Program Opportunities**
Sylvia Hickenlooper

11:15 **Producer & Landowner Round Tables**
Liz With

11:16 **Colorado's State of the Snow**
Brian Domonkos

11:25 **Closing comments**
Clint Evans

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# Colorado USDA State Technical Committee

March 17, 2026

**FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION**
**FSA | NRCS | RMA | Business Center**

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**FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION**
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# NRCS Status & Looking Forward

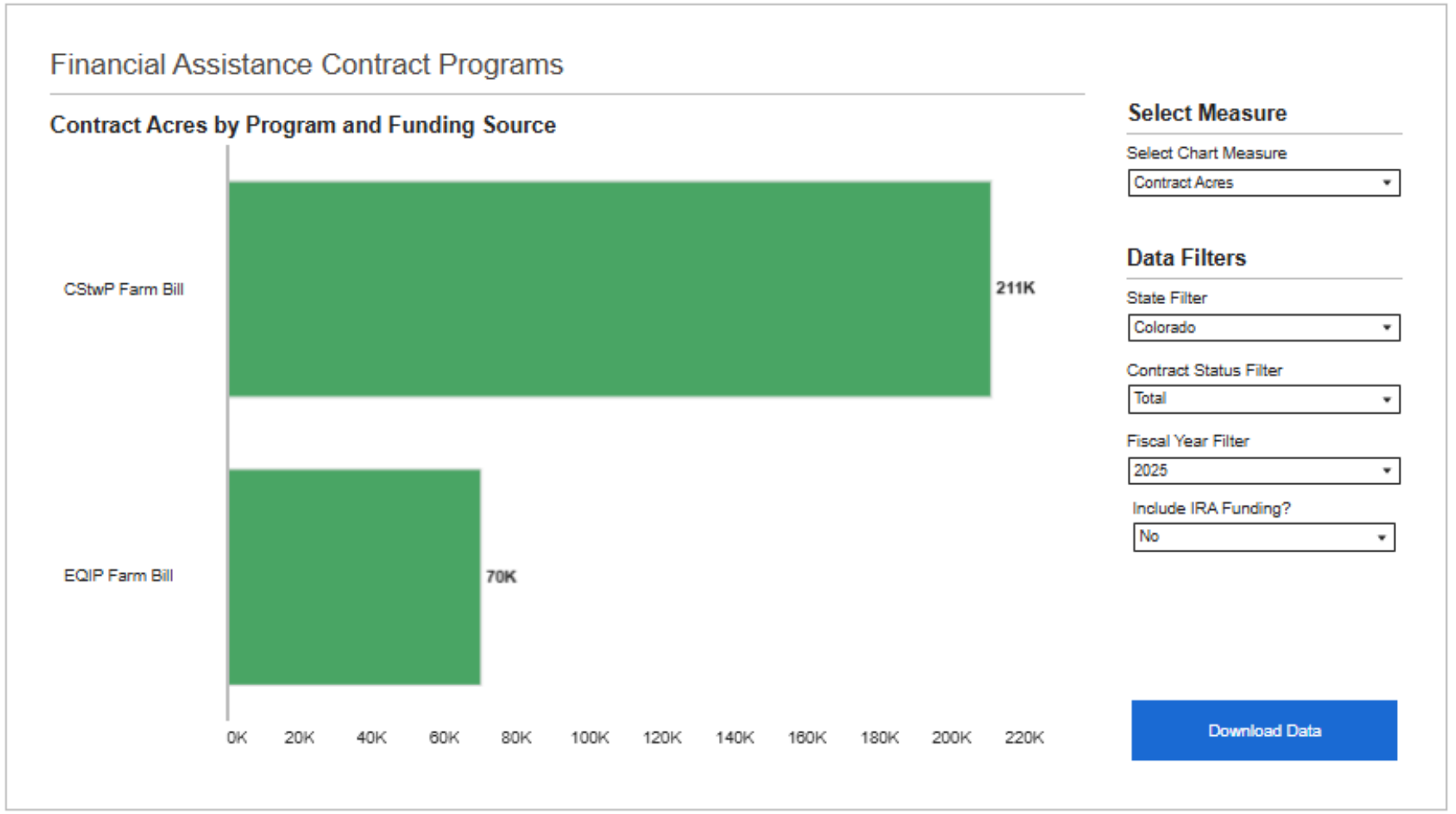
Clint Evans

# SPRING STAC
# FISCAL YEAR 2025 PROGRAM RECAP AND FISCAL YEAR 2026 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

# FY25 Recap

- Obligated $25.8 Million for EQIP
- Obligated $12 Million for CSP
- Historically Underserved
  - EQIP – 45.4%
  - CSP – 37.1%
- RCPP – Obligated $2.65 Million in Producer Contracts & $272k in AFA FA expended
- Easement Monitoring – 100%
- Closed on Easements - $7.6 Million; 5,619 acres
- New Easement Obligations:  $12.5 Million; 14,204 acres

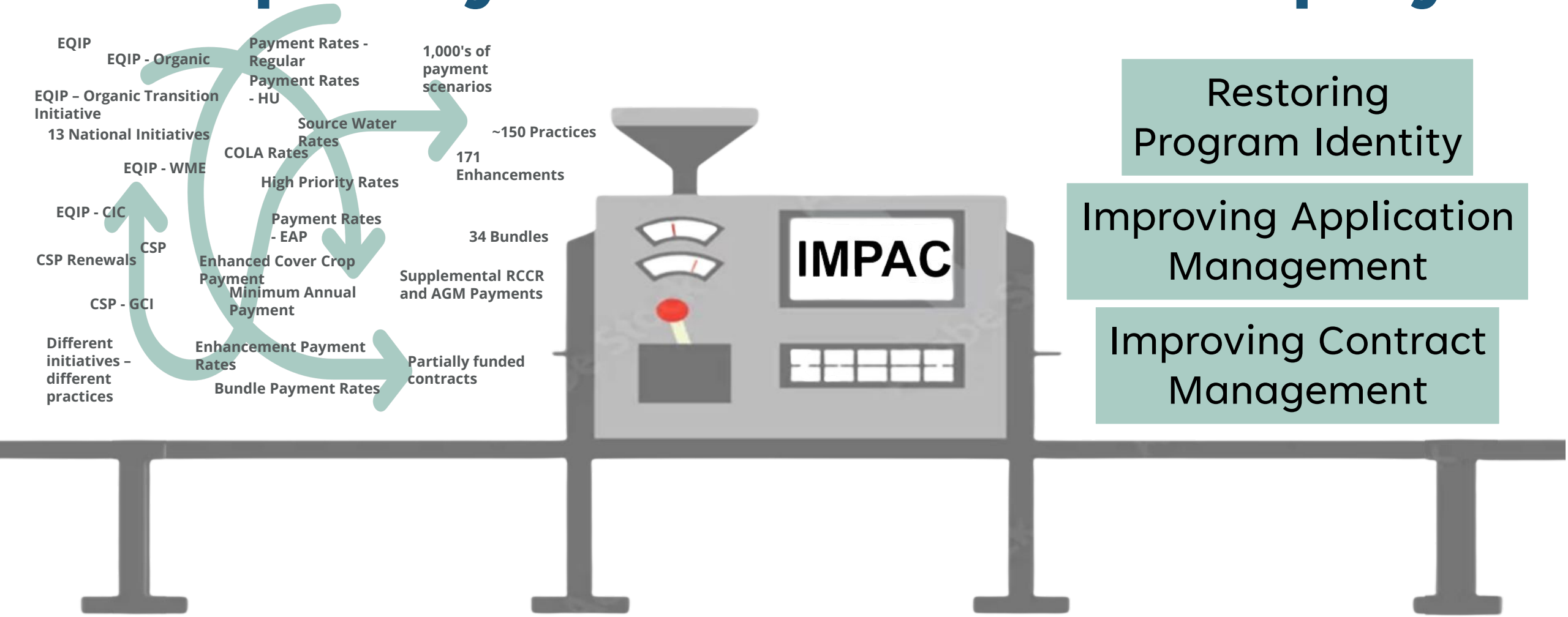
# Contracted Acres Across State for Fiscal Year 2025




Source: https://www.farmers.gov/data/financial-assistance-overview


# 2026 Program Changes

# Complexity




# Simplify

Restoring Program Identity

Improving Application Management

Improving Contract Management

# Program Delivery Vision

- Farmer-Focused/Customer Solutions
  - Reduce administrative workload
  - Ensure a farmer-focused and farmer-driven strategy in all aspects of program delivery

- Foundations:
  - Restoring Program Identity – Bring Clarity to Our Customers
  - Improving Application Management – Reduce Complexity
  - Effective Contract Management – Getting Conservation On the Land

# Program Timeline

**March 27, 2026**

Assessment/ Ranking Deadline

**April 17, 2026**

State Office completes preapprovals across all programs

**July 31, 2026**

Obligation Deadline


REVISION TO PAYMENT
SCHEDULES

# Payment Schedules

"Cost share" authority is no longer applicable.

Payments mean financial assistance for estimated costs incurred for conservation practices.

**NRCS offers an Incentive Payment, not Cost Share**

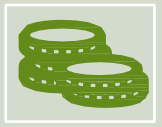
This sets the stage for making a payment to implement a practice – NOT reimburse producers based on their individual expenses.

Payments made using Agency approved rates as documented in the payment schedules ARE NOT over or under payments.

# New Payment Schedule Methodology

The base cost represents a typical expense that remains consistent regardless of project size. It should be planned alongside the implementation scenario to accurately reflect the total installation cost.

Implementation costs, on the other hand, are expenses that vary in proportion to the project's size. These must also be planned in conjunction with the base cost to provide a comprehensive view of the total installation cost.



The sum of the two components in the payment schedule represent the financial assistance given to a producer.

# Practices with Base and Implementation Scenarios

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | CNMP Design and Implementation Activity | 319 | On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility | 558 | Roof Runoff Structure |
| 102 | Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan | 325 | High Tunnel System | 560 | Access Road |
| 106 | Forest Management Plan | 326 | Clearing and Snagging | 561 | Heavy Use Area Protection |
| 110 | Grazing Management Plan | 351 | Well Decommissioning | 570 | Stormwater Runoff Control |
| 120 | Agricultural Energy Design | 366 | Anaerobic Digester | 575 | Trails and Walkways |
| 144 | Fish and Wildlife Habitat Design | 367 | Roofs and Covers | 587 | Structure for Water Control |
| 157 | Nutrient Management Design and Implementation Activity | 372 | Combustion System Improvement | 606 | Subsurface Drain |
| 159 | Grazing Management Design | 374 | Energy Efficient Agricultural Operation | 614 | Watering Facility |
| 160 | Prescribed Burning Design | 382 | Fence | 620 | Underground Outlet |
| 165 | Forest Management Practice Design | 428 | Irrigation Ditch Lining | 635 | Vegetated Treatment Area |
| 199 | Conservation Plan | 430 | Irrigation Pipeline | 636 | Water Harvesting Catchment |
| 219 | Prescribed Grazing Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity | 436 | Irrigation Reservoir | 638 | Water and Sediment Control Basin |
| 222 | Indigenous Stewardship Methods Evaluation | 441 | Irrigation System, Microirrigation | 642 | Water Well |
| 223 | Forest Management Assessment | 442 | Sprinkler System | 656 | Constructed Wetland |
| 227 | Evaluation of Existing Waste Storage Facility Components | 449 | Irrigation Water Management | 724 | Water Treatment Facility |
| 228 | Agricultural Energy Assessment | 464 | Irrigation Land Leveling | 812 | Raised Beds |
| 313 | Waste Storage Facility | 468 | Lined Waterway or Outlet | 817 | On-Farm Recharge |
| 316 | Animal Mortality Facility | 516 | Livestock Pipeline | 821 | Low Tunnel Systems |
| 317 | Composting Facility | 533 | Pumping Plant | 823 | Organic Management |
| 362 | Diversion | 374 | Energy Efficient Agricultural Operation | [redacted] | |
| 219 | Prescribed Grazing Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity | 382 | Fence | | |
| 222 | Indigenous Stewardship Methods Evaluation | 428 | Irrigation Ditch Lining | | |
| 223 | Forest Management Assessment | 430 | Irrigation Pipeline | | |
| 227 | Evaluation of Existing Waste Storage Facility Components | 436 | Irrigation Reservoir | | |

**Disclaimer: The new methodology was not implemented across all practices and scenarios within a practice.**

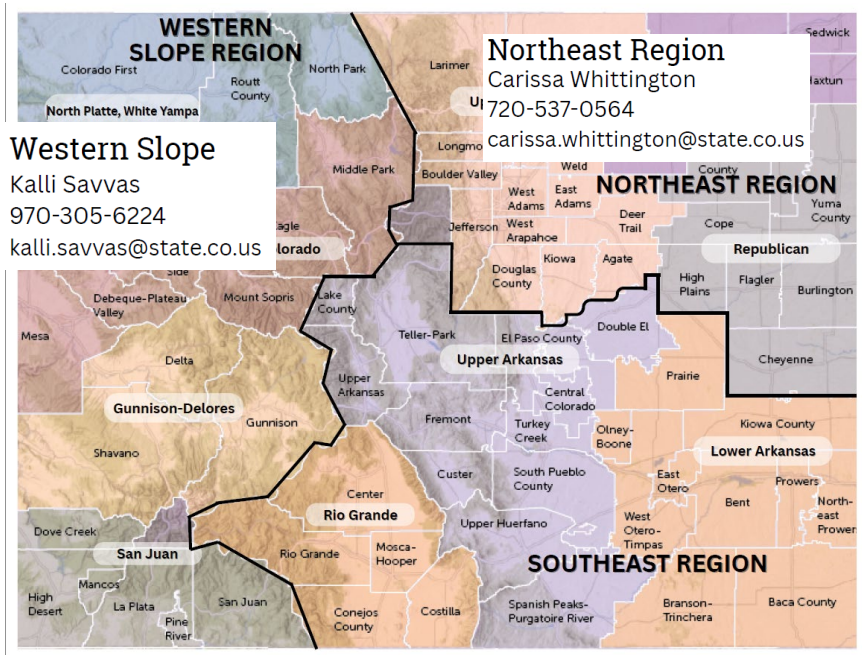
# LOCAL WORK GROUP MEETINGS

# Local Working Groups

- Conservation District's responsibility to host
  - Can be done in any meeting style (in person, virtual, hybrid)
  - Can be hosted with other districts and in conjunction with other meetings
  - Encouraged to invite producers, Agricultural Industry partners, stakeholders, ect
  - Resource Team Leads will host a meeting if the conservation district in unable to
- Watershed Coordinators at Colorado State Conservation Board can help plan and facilitate, if District is interested
- LWG feedback needed for Fiscal Year 2027 Program Development
  1. Conservation District information and feedback
  2. Targeted Conservation Proposals

**ACTION REQUIRED BY:**

- **February 27, 2026** – Resource Team Lead (RTL) provide State Conservationist's Letter (**attachment A**) to Conservationist District Board Members
- **July 10, 2026** – Deadline for Conservation Districts to convene an LWG meeting
- **July 31, 2026** – Deadline for RTL (if needed) to convene an LWG meeting
- **July 31, 2026** – Return Colorado LWG Task Guide (**attachment B**) and Locally Led Targeted Conservation Projects (TCP) Proposal (**attachment C**) to Amber Freouf (amber.freouf@usda.gov), Elizabeth "Liz" With (elizabeth.with@usda.gov), and the office's Area Conservationist (AC)




Northeast Region
Carissa Whittington
720-537-0564
carissa.whittington@state.co.us

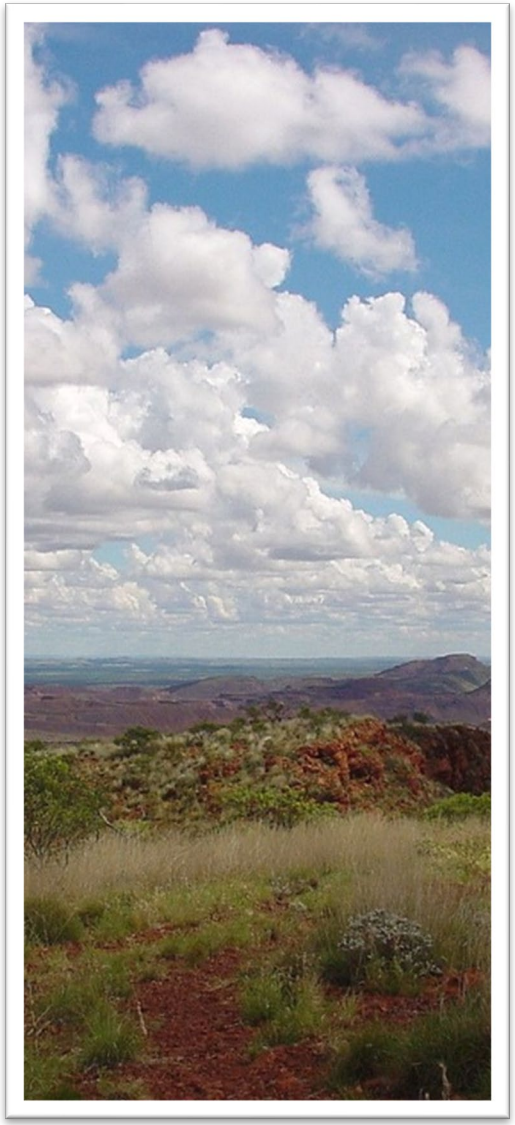
Western Slope
Kalli Savvas
970-305-6224
kalli.savvas@state.co.us

Colorado State Conservation Board Regional Field Specialists

# Local Working Groups

**Targeted Conservation Projects**

1. Targeted Resource Approach.
2. Developed Implementation Strategy.
3. Clear Project Milestones and Benchmarks. (Implementation needs to be within a five-year project lifespan)
4. Alignment with Local Priority Projects, Partners, and Long-Range Planning.



# HOW LOCAL WORKING GROUP MEETINGS SHAPED FISCAL YEAR 2025

1. Determined State Priority Resource Concerns
2. Identified area priorities for ranking question development
3. Recognized what practices may be eligible for selection of high priority practices
4. Acknowledged training needs
5. Selected 4 Targeted Conservation Projects to be implemented in Fiscal Year 2026

# THANK YOU

Amber Freouf

ASTC-Programs

Lamar, CO

719-336-3437 ext 4051

Amber.Freouf@usda.gov

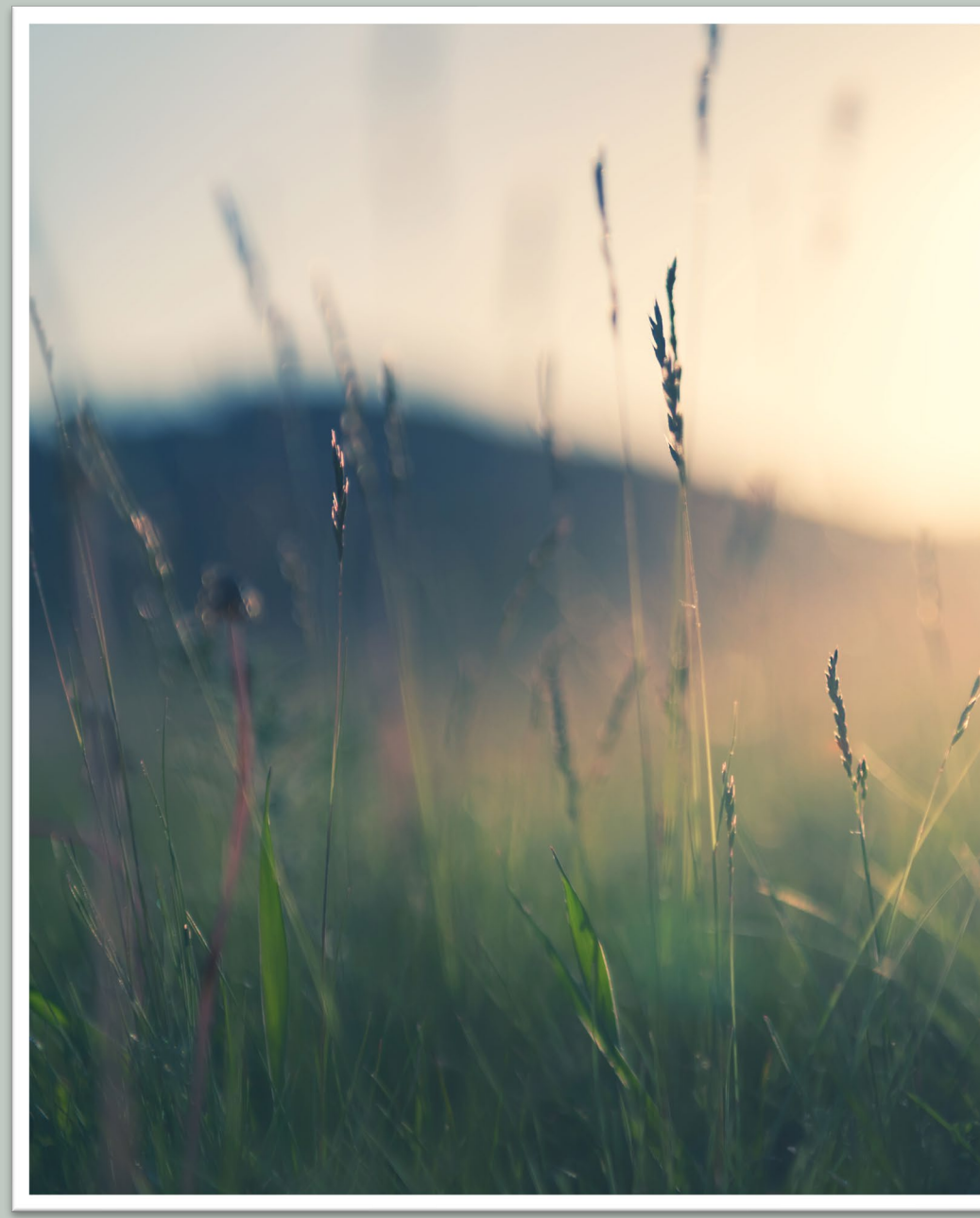
# Farm Service Agency Updates

Hunter Cleveland

# Conservation Reserve Program Subcommittee

**State Technical Committee Consideration:**

## Should haying CRP field be allowed as a contract management tool?



Farm Service Agency's (FSA)

# CRP Haying & Management History

Hunter Cleveland & Woody Woods, FSA

# Recommendations

Handbook 2-CRP(Rev.6) Paragraph 428:

All CRP participants with CRP-1's effective beginning June 3, 2019, are required to perform at least 1 required management activity, if determined necessary in the approved conservation plan. **This management activity must be designed to ensure plant diversity and wildlife benefits while ensuring protection of the soil and water resources.** Management activities are site specific and are used to enhance the wildlife benefits for the site.

Purpose:

To improve plant composition by implementing haying to help stimulate early successional plant growth, manage plant diversity, and improve plant vigor and remove excess biomass, which may be a limiting wildlife habitat component while maintaining adequate vegetative cover to minimize soil erosion and water protection.

# Potential Haying Requirements

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# Haying Available for ...

- CP1—Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes
- CP2—Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses and Legumes
- CP4B—Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Corridors)
- CP4D—Permanent Wildlife Habitat
- CP8A—Grass Waterways
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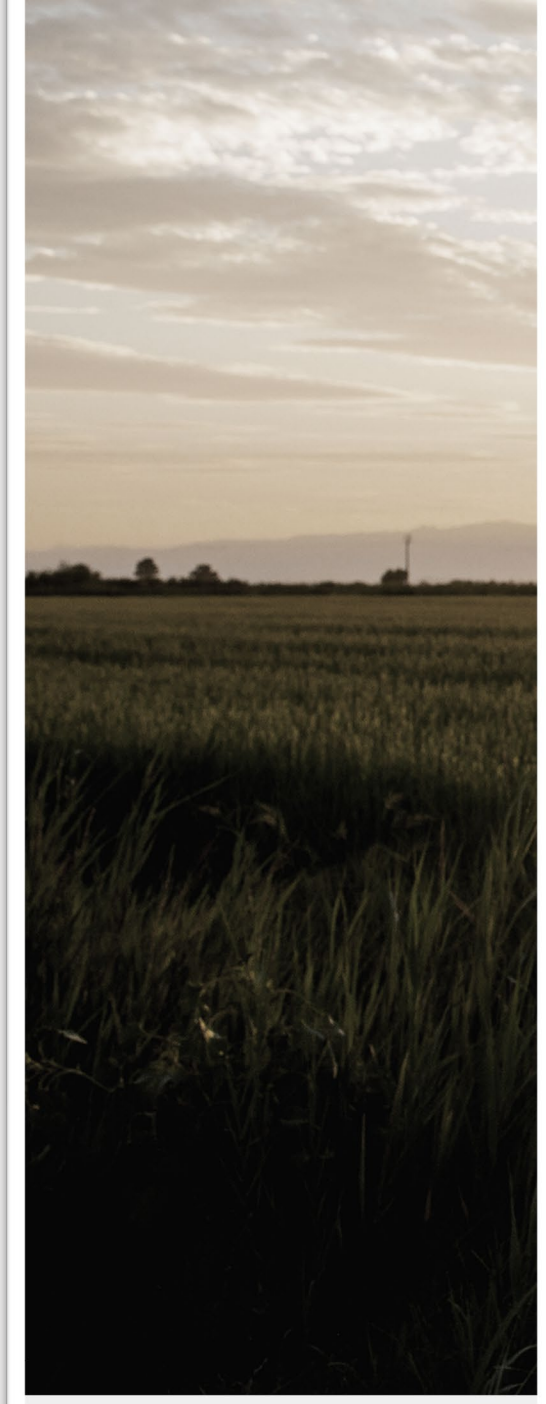
- CP21—Filter Strips
- CP23—Wetland Restoration
- CP23A—Wetland Restoration, Non-Floodplain
- CP28—Farmable Wetlands Buffer
- CP37—Duck Nesting Habitat
- CP38E—SAFE Practices *(when management provisions allow)*
- CP39—FWP Constructed Wetland



# Haying NOT Available for …

- CP5 Field Windbreaks
- CP12 Wildlife Food Plots
- CP16 Shelterbelts
- CP22 Riparian Buffers
- CP25 Rare and Declining Habitat
- CP27 Farmable Wetland
- CP33 Upland Bird Habitat Buffers
- CP38 State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement
- CP42 Pollinator Habitat

# Additional Considerations

Adjust the CRP Conservation Practices where haying is allowable:

- CP4D Wildlife Habitat- no haying
- CP8 Grassed Waterways- no haying
- CP21 Filter Strips- no haying
- CP23A Non-floodplain- No haying
- CP28 Farmable Wetland Buffer- no haying
- CP38 State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement- no haying, recommend/reiterate that SAFEs must follow contract management provisions in the original individual SAFEs

# Additional Considerations

- CP2 Native Grasses- Species Considerations
  - CP-2 fields containing switchgrass, yellow indiangrass, sand bluestem, big bluestem, little bluestem, prairie sandreed, any sagebrush species, four-wing saltbush or other shrubs-no haying
  - CP-2 fields occurring within the footprint or boundary area defined by the three CRP State Acres For Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) programs - no haying, unless and as authorized in the original SAFE
  - CP-2 fields occurring within the footprint of the current Wildlife Conservation Priority Areas - no haying

# Additional Considerations

- Adjust the haying window from July 16th through September 30th to August 30th to September 30th
- Adjust the haying window from July 16th through September 30th to August 1st to November 30th *(***is this even possible?)*

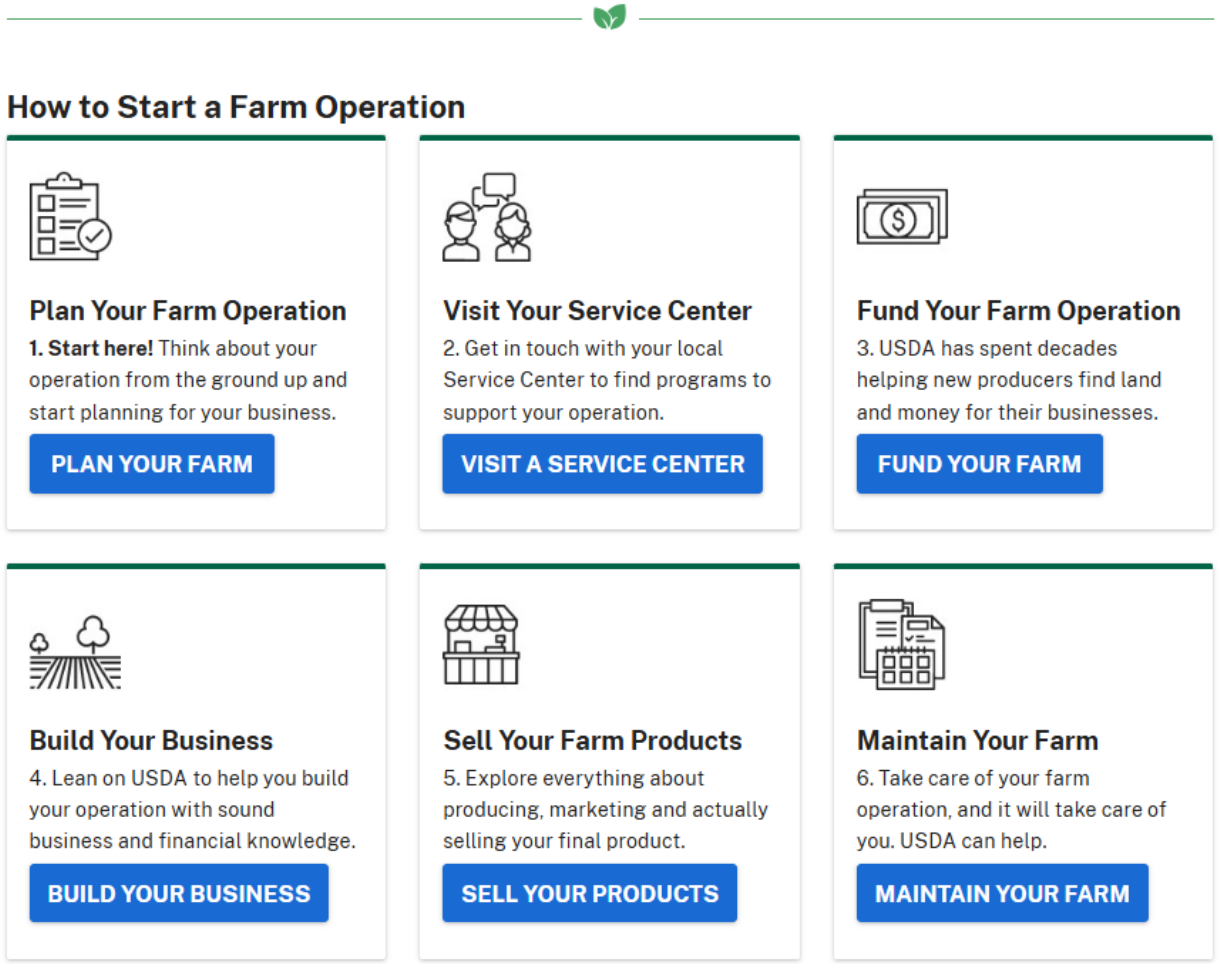
# Group Discussion

# General Updates


# Beginning Farmer & Ranchers

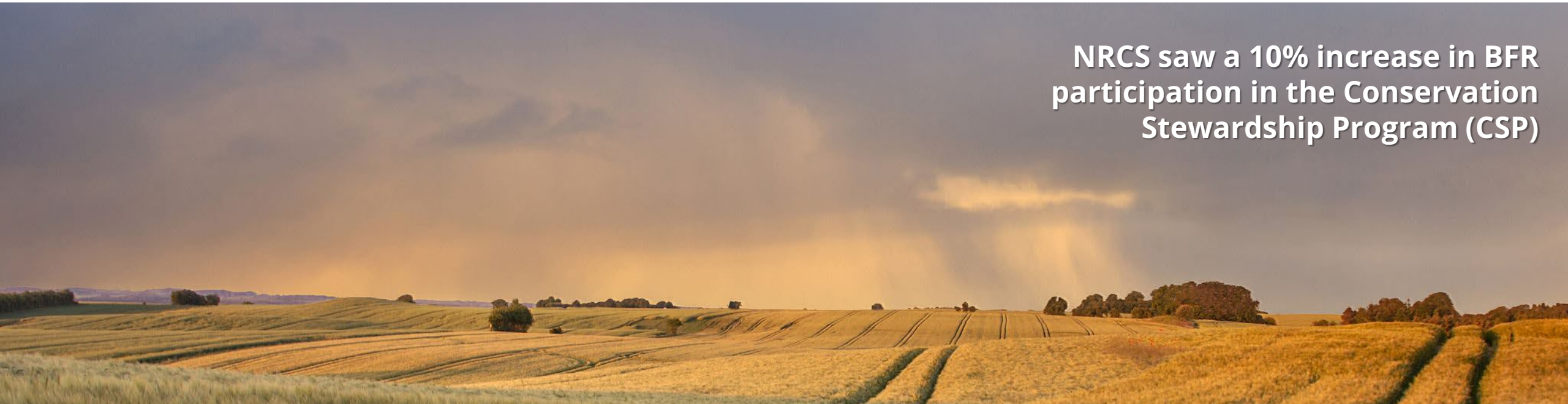
USDA offers dedicated help to beginning farmers or ranchers and considers anyone who has operated a farm or ranch for less than ten years to be a beginning farmer or rancher.

USDA can help producers get started or grow their operation through a variety of programs and services, from farm loans to crop insurance, and conservation programs to disaster assistance.



# Colorado USDA's Beginning Farmer & Ranchers

- Over 2,825 Individual contacts with producers looking to start a farming or ranching operation
- Farm Service Agency, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Risk Management Agency & Rural Development all set goals for fiscal year 2025 to increase BFR participation and enrollment in USDA's programs and all agencies met or EXCEEDED their established goals!!!



Nikki Brinson, NRCS

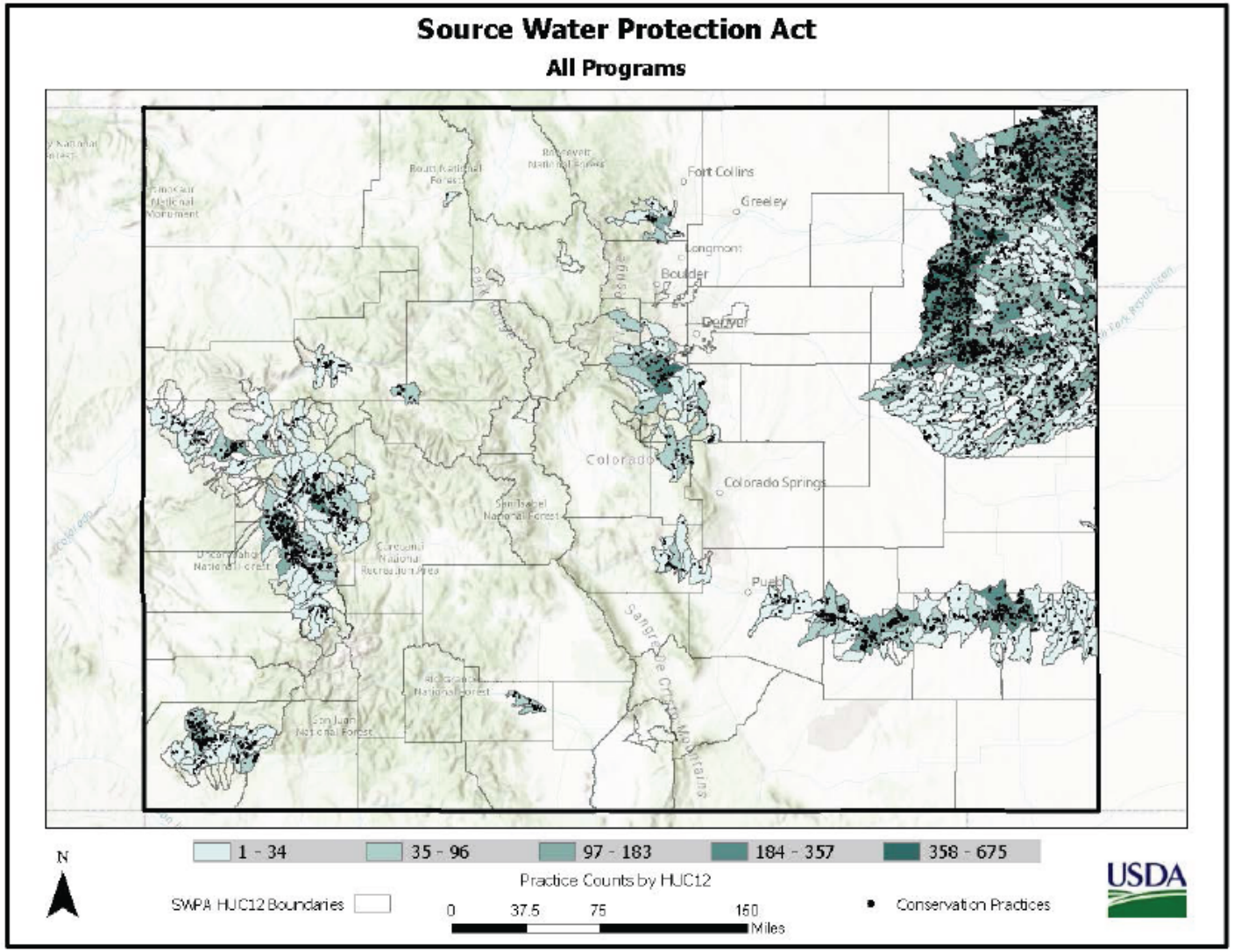
# Urban Agriculture Program

COLORADO
Department of Agriculture

Rob Murphy, CDPHE

# Source Water Protection - Colorado

The 2018 Farm Bill has made over
**$157 million**
available for agricultural source water protection projects in Colorado alone.



Christina Burri, CSFS

# Colorado Forestry Updates

# Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) and Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program (COSWAP) Discussion Topics

## CSFS Leadership Updates

## DNR/CSFS/CFPC Ponderosa Mountain Pine Beetle Task Force

- Executive Order B 2025 001
- Task Force Website
- CSFS Mountain Pine Beetle Resource Page

## Statewide Forest Action Plan

- 10-Year Plan and Current 5-Year Review
- Overview and Highlights

## DNR-BLM Shared Stewardship MOU

## State-Tribal Field Site Visits

- Continued Learning Exchange Opportunities and Relationship Building

## Colorado Forest Health Council

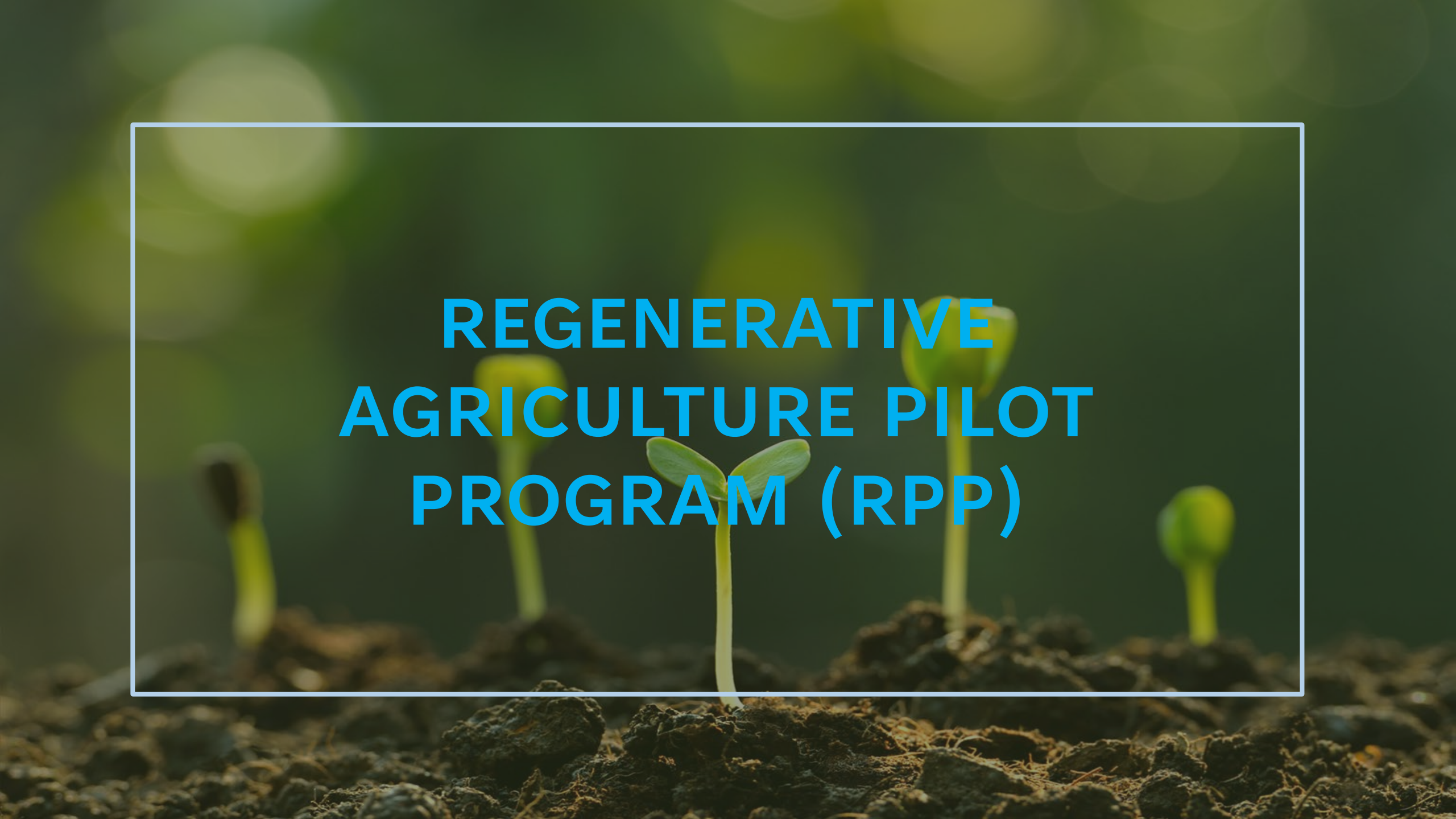
- Outstanding vacancy for Tribal seat
- 30-Year Vision for Forest Health in Colorado: https://dnr.colorado.gov/colorados-2055-vision-for-forest-health

## Colorado's Outdoors Strategy

- How CSFS and COSWAP ares supporting the Guidance Framework on Tribal Collaboration

Jennifer Rivera-SanAntonio, NRCS

# Farmer, Rancher, and Landowner Success Stories



# REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE PILOT PROGRAM (RPP)

# Regenerative Agriculture Pilot Program (RPP)

- **Purpose**
  - A conservation management approach that emphasizes resources though improved soil health, water management, and national vitality for the productivity and prosperity of American agriculture and communities.

- **Requirements for producers**
  - Identify and conduct a Whole Farm Assessment
  - Implement at least one primary regenerative management practice
  - Complete Soil Health Testing in first and fifth year of contract
  - Minimum 5-year contract

# Whole Farm Assessment

**Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)**

Land under control of the customer to be part of the application, therefore in conjunction with input from the customer the planner will determine the extent of the whole farm.

**Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)**

Follow CSP policy, requiring all land that the operator has control of for 5 years to be a part of the application and thus the whole farm assessment.

**A complete assessment of all resource concerns is required with the goal of establishing a whole farm plan before the end of the contract period.**

- **By the end of the contract period all Soil and Water resource concerns will be met**

# Conservation Plan

**Required**

- Conservation Plan must span a minimum of 5 years
- A minimum of one primary RPP Practice
- Soil Health Testing 216 planned beginning and end of plan/contract
- Soil and Water Resource Concerns planned condition must meet or exceeded threshold

**Optional**

- Supporting and other practices are eligible
- CPA199 supports the client hiring a certified TSP to write the conservation plan.
- CEMA 217 Soil and Source Testing for Nutrient Management

**Conservation Practices**

| Code | Asset Name | Crop | Forest | Pasture | Range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 328 | Conservation Crop Rotation | Y | N | N | N |
| 330 | Contour Farming | Y | N | N | N |
| 331 | Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crop | Y | N | N | N |
| 340 | Cover Crop | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 554 | Drainage Water Management | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 511 | Forage Harvest Management | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 666 | Forest Stand Improvement | N | Y | Y | N |
| 449 | Irrigation Water Management | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 484 | Mulching | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 590 | Nutrient Management | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 595 | Pest Management Conservation System | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 528 | Prescribed Grazing | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 329 | Residue and Tillage Management, No Till | Y | N | N | N |
| 345 | Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced | Y | N | N | N |
| 585 | Stripcropping | Y | N | N | N |

**Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activities**

| Code | Asset Name | Crop | Forest | Pasture | Range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEMA 216 | Soil Health Testing | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| CEMA 217 | Soil and Source Testing for Nutrient Management | Y | Y | Y | Y |

**Conservation Planning Activity**

| Code | Asset Name | Crop | Forest | Pasture | Range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPA 199 | Conservation Plan | Y | Y | Y | Y |

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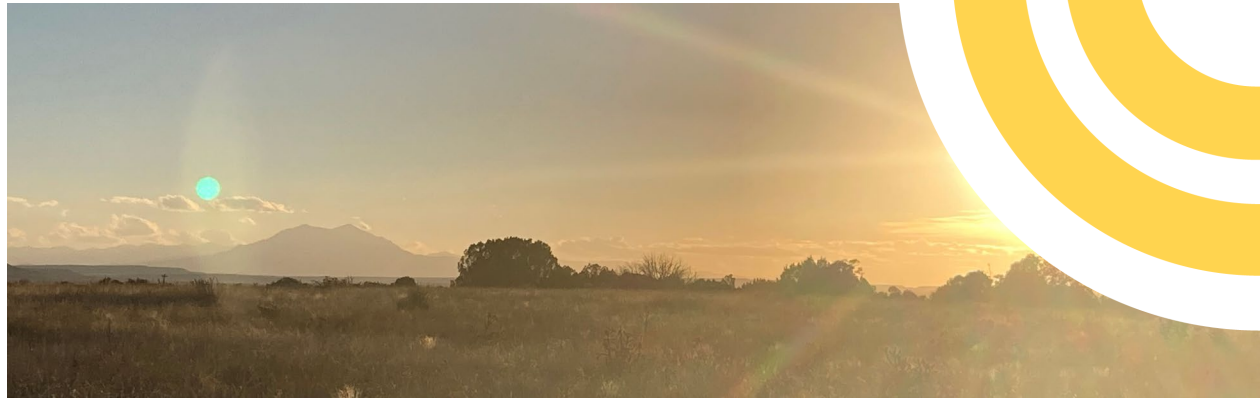


# TSP Program


**Frank Falzone – NRCS CO State Conservation Forester & TSP Coordinator**


**FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION**
**FSA | NRCS | RMA | Business Center**

# TSP Basics

- Technical Service Providers (TSPs) work on behalf of the customer to offer planning, design, and implementation services that meets NRCS criteria.

- TSPs include individuals, private businesses, American Indian tribes, nonprofit organizations, and public agencies

# CPA/DIA/CEMA

TSPs can complete CPAs, DIAs, and CEMAs

- CPA = Conservation Planning Activity
- Aligns with Steps 1-7 of the 9 steps of Conservation Planning
- These are specialized conservation plans

List of CPAs

- CPA 102 Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan
- CPA 106 Forest Management Plan
- CPA 110 Grazing Management Plan
- CPA 116 Soil Health Management Plan
- CPA 138 Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition
- CPA 199 Conservation Plan

# DIA

DIA = Design and Implementation Activity

- Aligns with Step 8 of the 9 steps of Conservation Planning
- These are the Implementation Requirement forms.
  - A.k.a Job Sheets
  - A.k.a the 'blue prints' for implementation

List of DIAs

DIA 101 CNMP Design and Implementation Activity
DIA 120 Agricultural Energy Design
DIA 140 Transition to Organic Design
DIA 144 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Design
DIA 148 Pollinator Habitat Design
DIA 157 Nutrient Management Design
DIA 158 Feed and Management Design
DIA 159 Grazing Management Design
DIA 160 Prescribed Burning Design
DIA 161 Pest Management Conservation System Design
DIA 162 Soil Health Management System Design
DIA 163 Irrigation Water Management Design
DIA 164 Improved Management of Drained Water Design
DIA 165 Forest Management Practice Design

# CEMA

CEMA = Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity

Aligns with step 9 of the 9 steps of conservation planning

- Essentially, an assessment on an existing conservation plan used for plan update
- ** Completed by QIs, not TSPs.

- Long list of CEMAs. Some examples:
- CEMA 204 Adaptive Management for Soil Health
- CEMA 209 PFAS Testing in Water or Soil
- CEMA 216 Soil Health Testing ** Required for RPP
- CEMA 219 Prescribed Grazing Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring
- CEMA 222 Indigenous Stewardship Methods Evaluation

# Contracting: Base/Implementation

- New this year

- Many TSP activities will be contracted with a base cost + implementation costs
  - Base cost is set by # of plans
  - Implementation cost is set by # of units (acres, sq ft, ln ft, etc.)

- Example:
  - Base cost for a Forest Management Plan = $1,763
  - Implementation costs for an FMP = $5.75/ac

- Cost for a 100-acre plan = ((5.75 x 100)+1,763) = $2,338

# TSP Certification

- Certification primarily dealt with at the regional level
- Alyson Aquino (Alyson.Aquino@usda.gov) is our West Regional TSP Coordinator
- New & Improved TSP Registry process, updated early 2025

# Step-by-step guide on youtube

"TSP Registry New Applicant Step-by-Step Instructions" on Youtube

- Youtube Series walks through the 5 Steps to becoming a TSP:

1. Create your USDA Login.gov Account
2. Log in to NRCS TSP Registry
3. Complete verification of your Login.gov account
4. TSP Training Requirements – logging into AgLearn
5. Obtain TSP Certification (Review and Submit Application)

# Professional Certification ‘Fast Tracks’

Professional Certifications may result in quicker certification, such as:

- Professional Engineering License
- CCA or CPAg with the American Society of Agronomy
- Certified Professional Soil Scientist with SSSA
- Certified Forester with SAF
- Full Member of Association of Consulting Foresters
- Certified Rangeland Management Consultant with Society for Range Management

- See National TSP Criteria spreadsheet for full list

# Thank you!

Frank Falzone
Frank.Falzone@usda.gov
720-340-6785

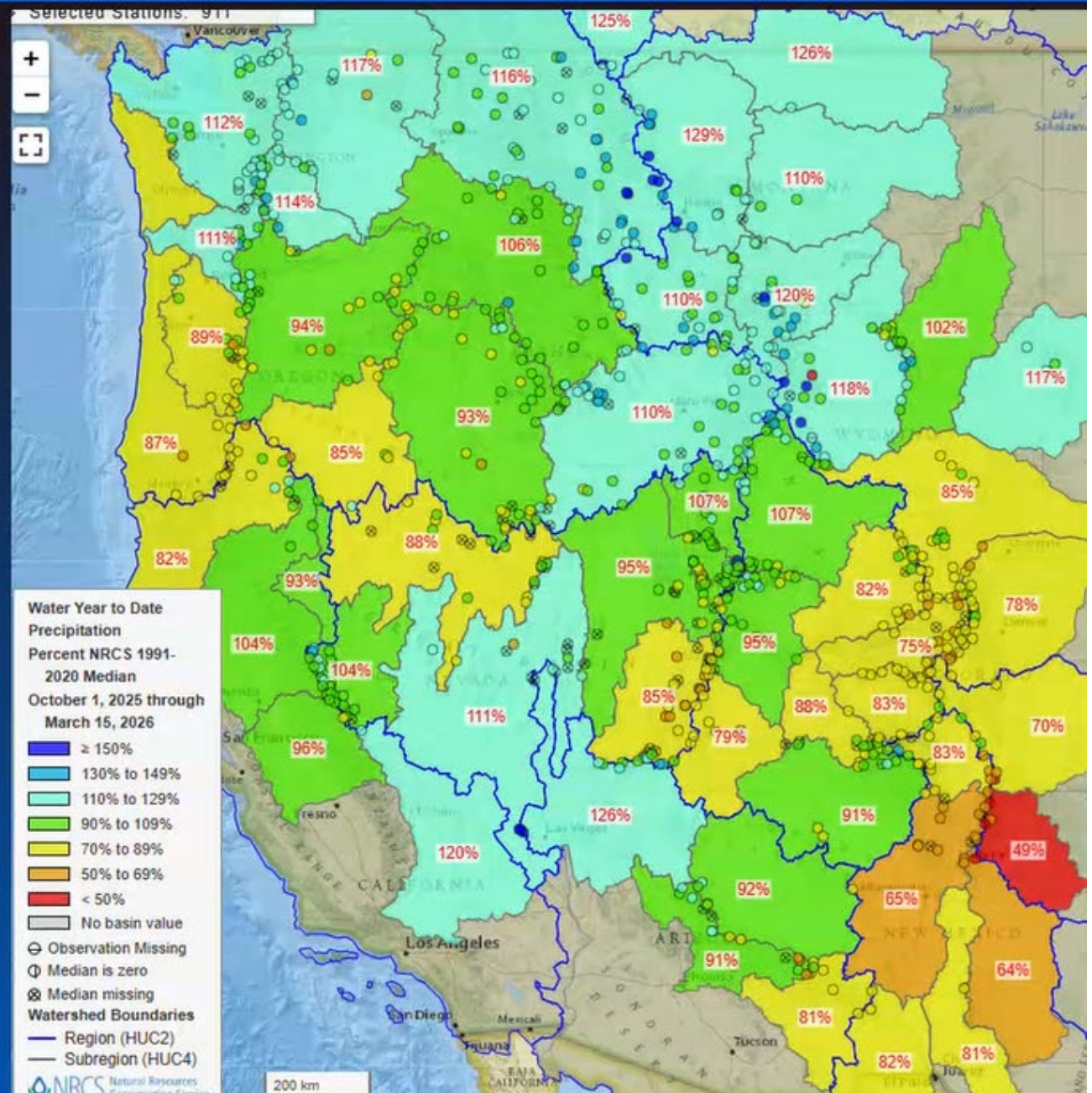
Liz With, NRCS

# Producer & Landowner Round Tables

# Colorado State of the Snow

Brian Domonkos

# Nationwide SNOTEL Precipitation

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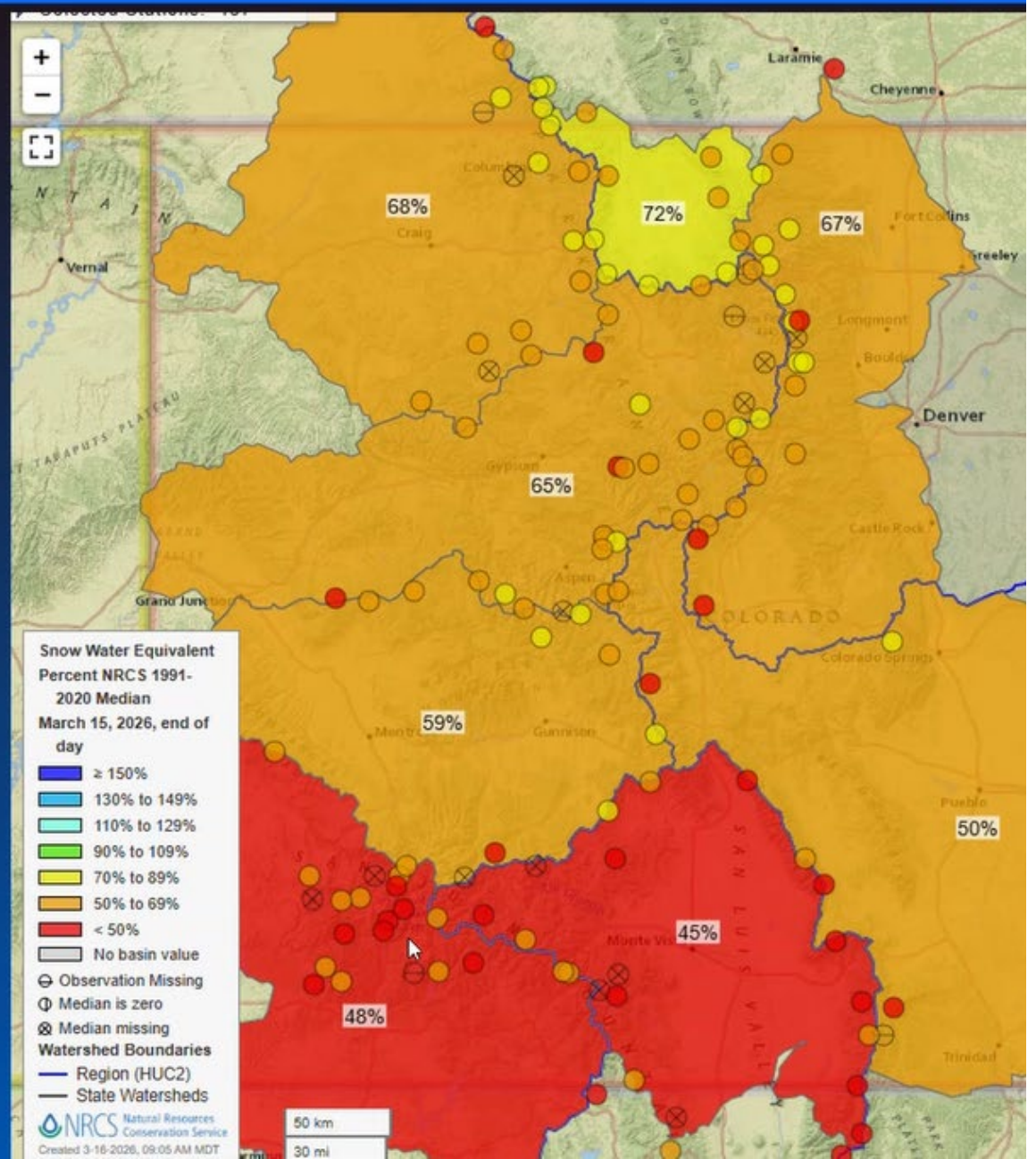
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## Colorado Major Basin Snowpack

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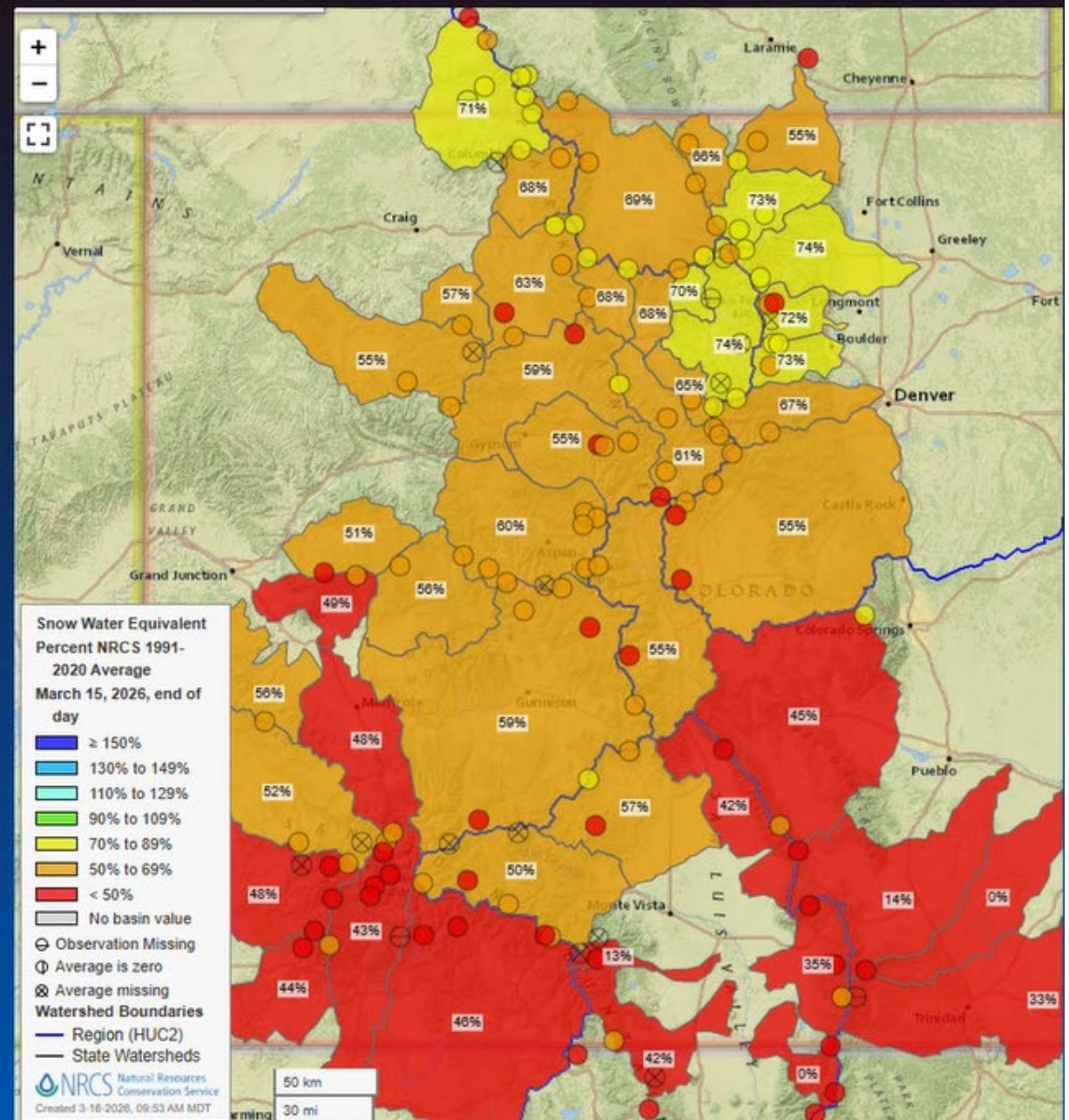
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## Colorado Sub-basin Snowpack




-NRCS, CO

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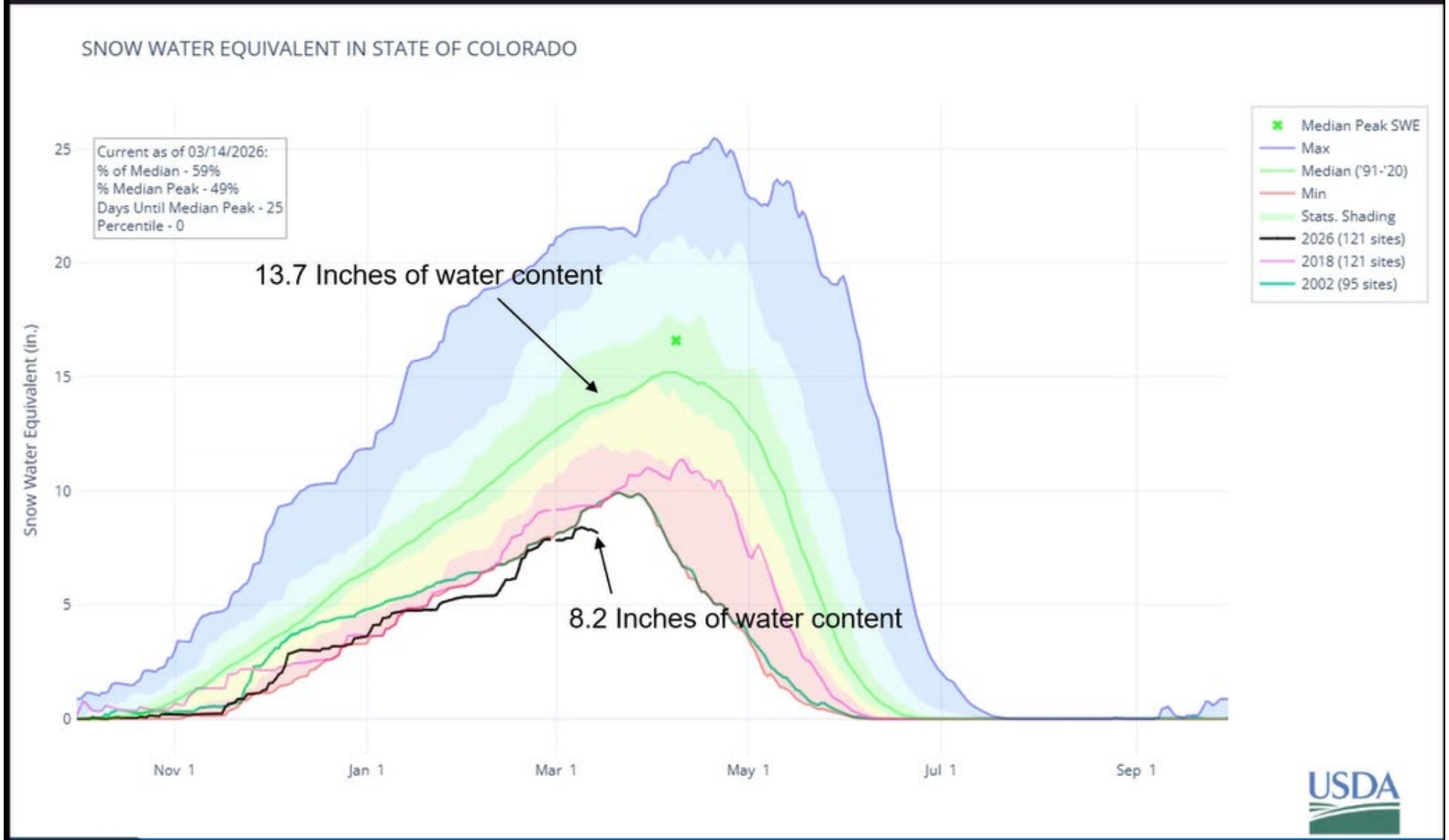
# Colorado Snow Surveys

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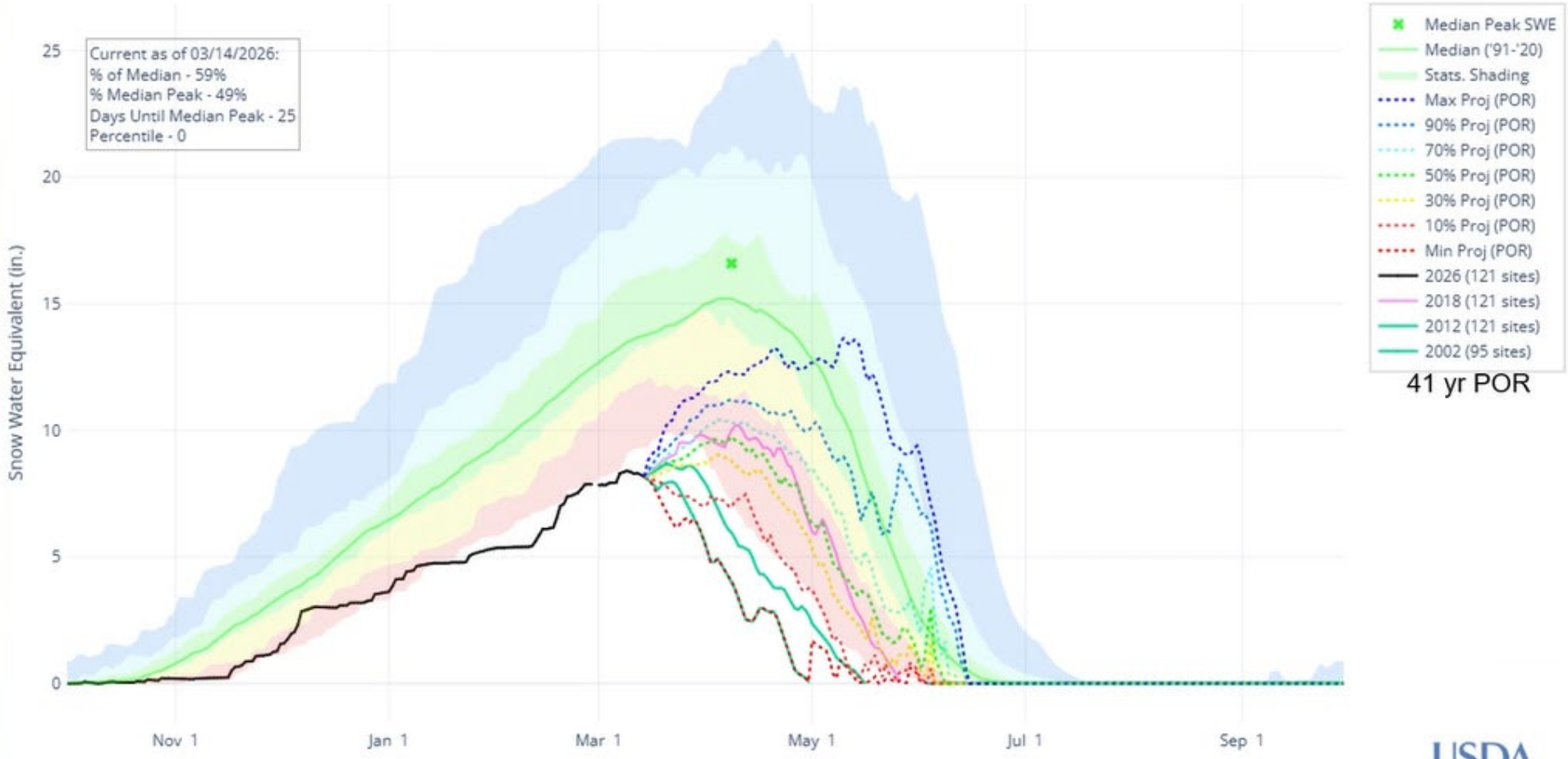
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT PROJECTION IN STATE OF COLORADO




USDA

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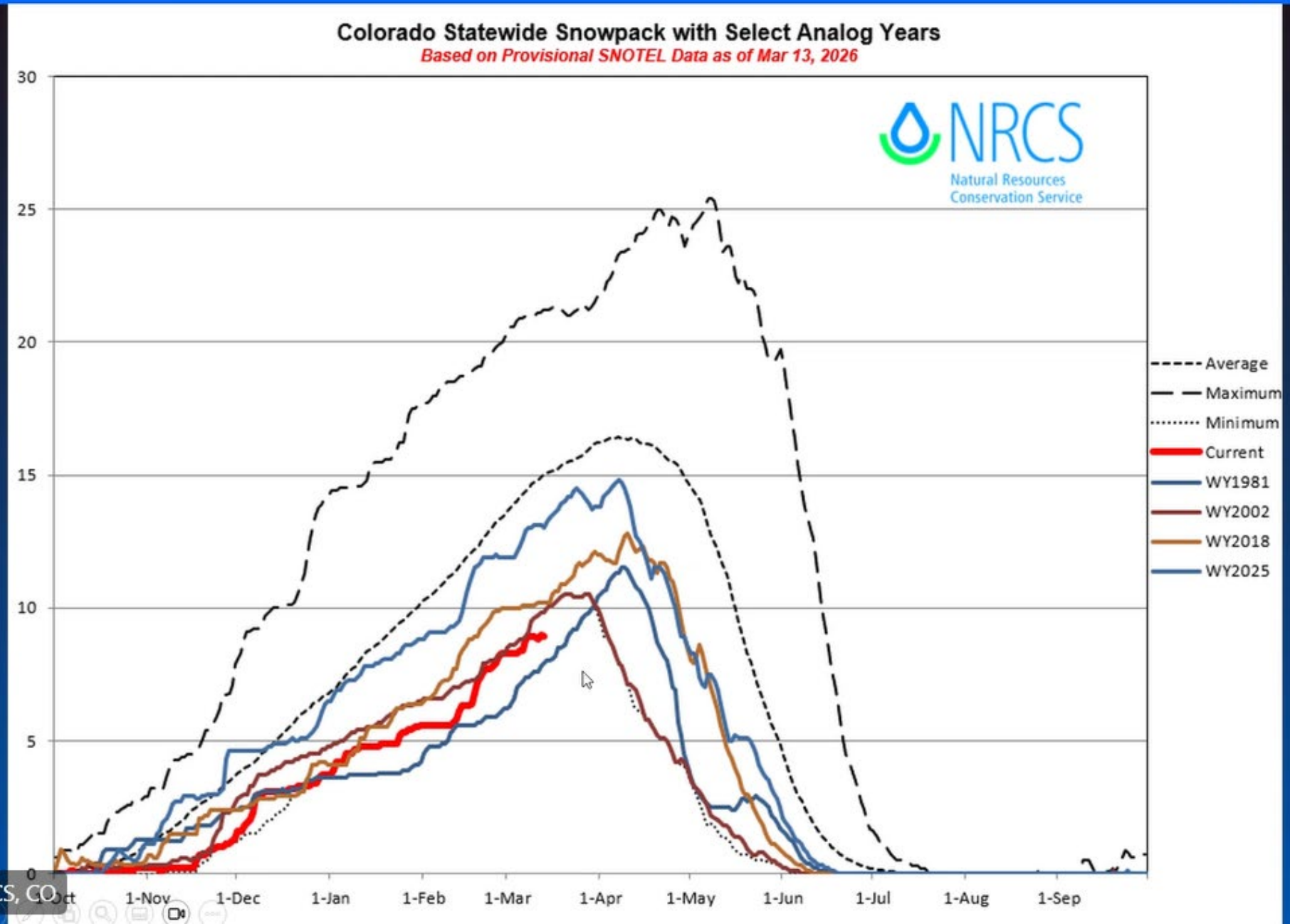
# Colorado Snow Surveys

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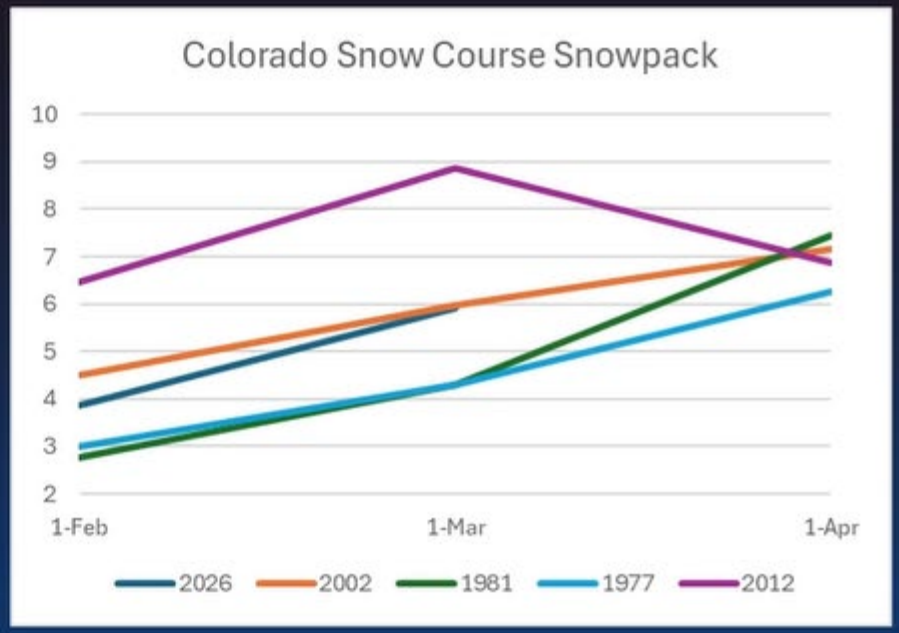
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## Colorado Snow Course March 1 Comparison




| | 2026 | 2002 | 1981 | 1977 | 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Feb | 3.88 | 4.51 | 2.76 | 3.01 | 6.46 |
| 1-Mar | 5.93 | 5.98 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 8.85 |
| 1-Apr | | 7.15 | 7.44 | 6.26 | 6.88 |

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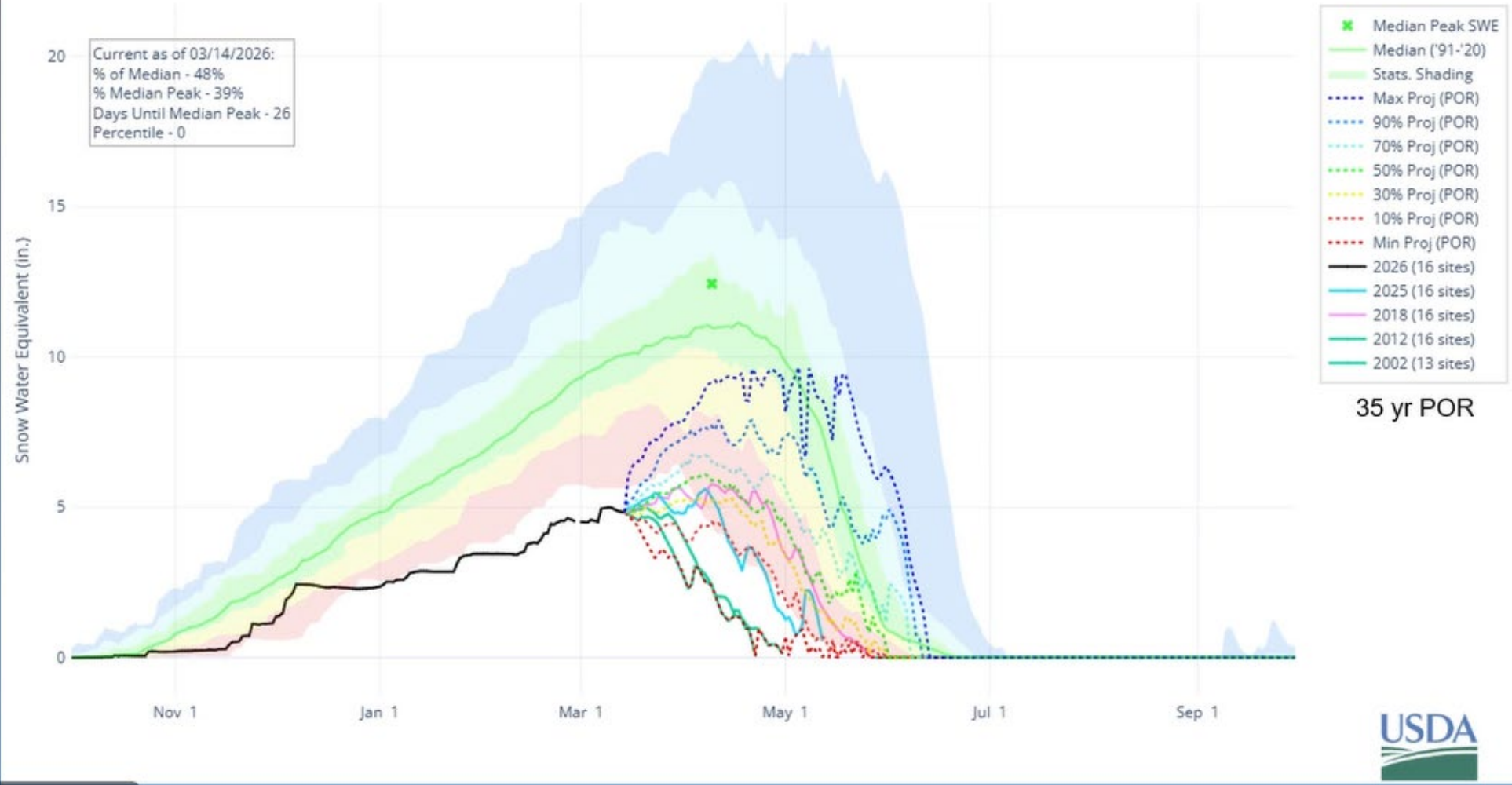
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT PROJECTION IN ARKANSAS

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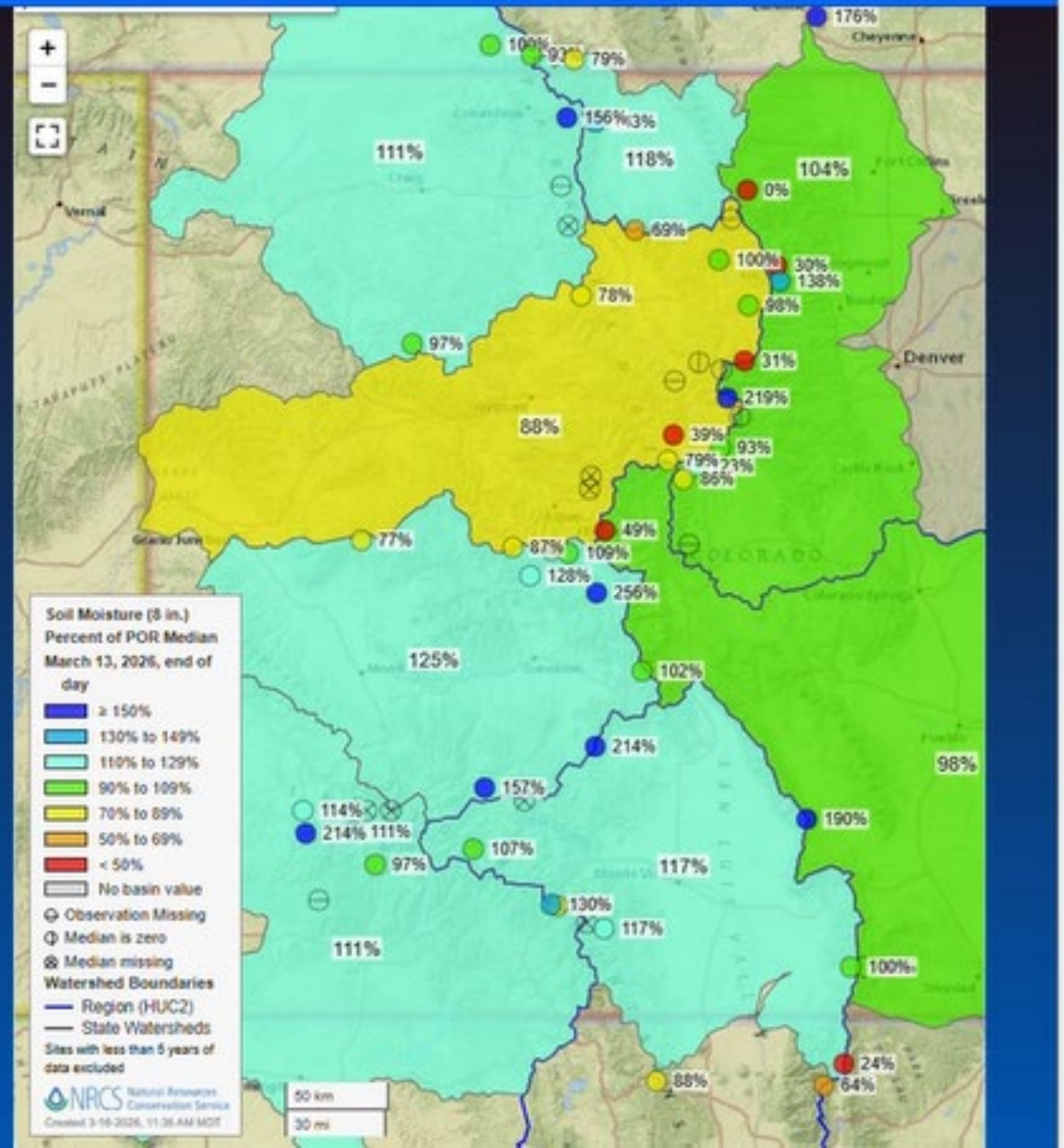
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## Soil Moisture – 8” Sensors



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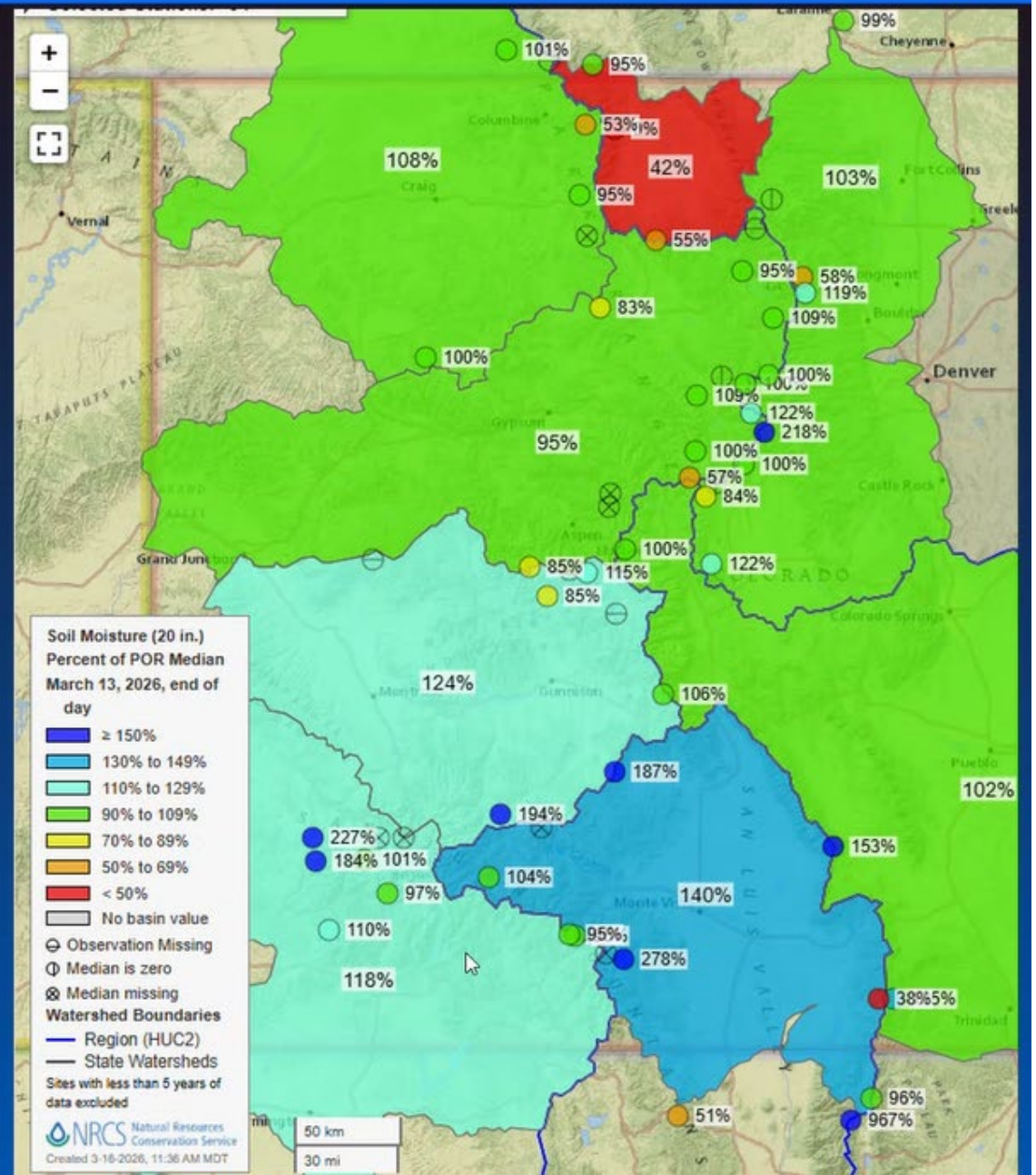
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## Soil Moisture – 20” Sensors

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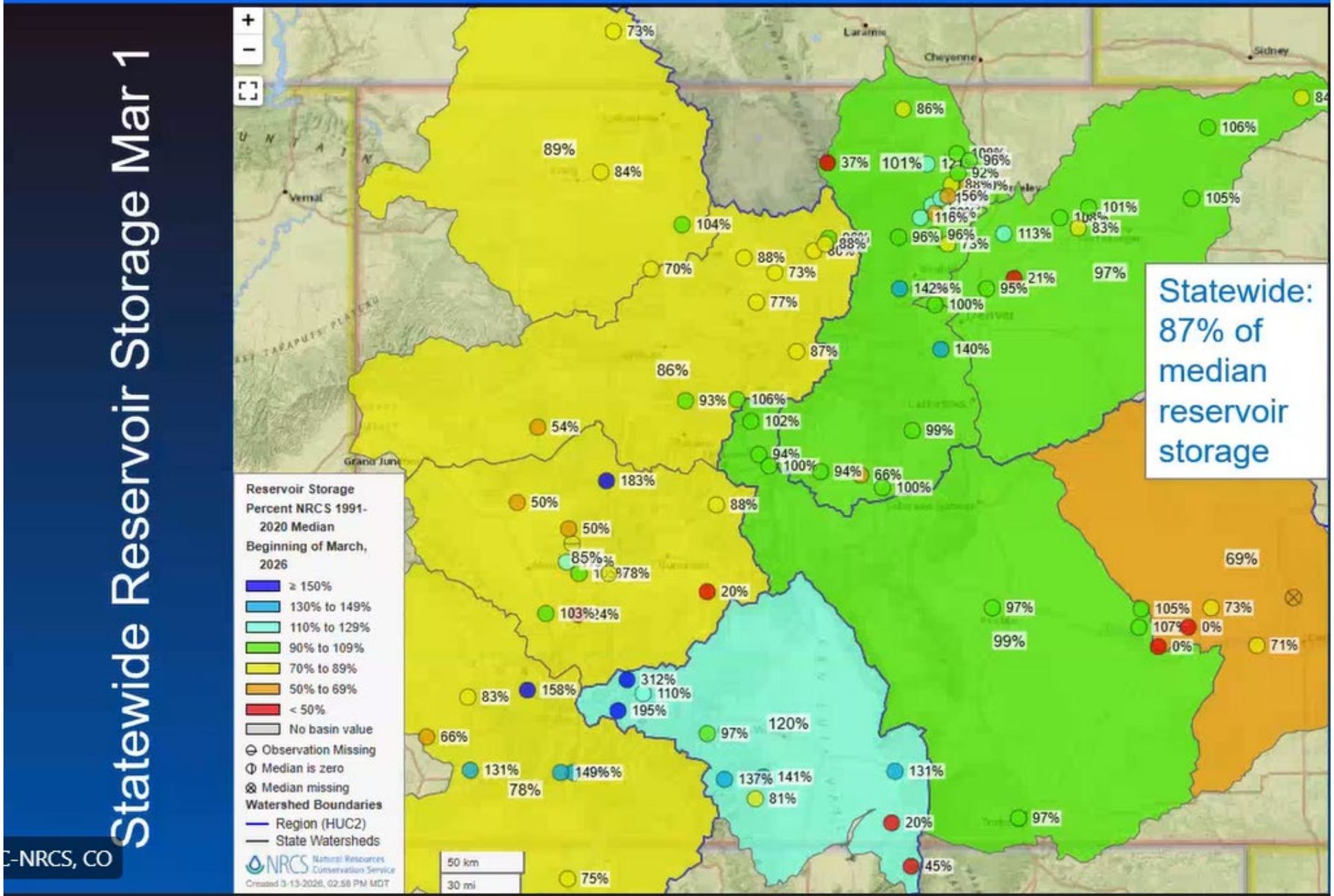
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## Statewide Reservoir Storage Mar 1

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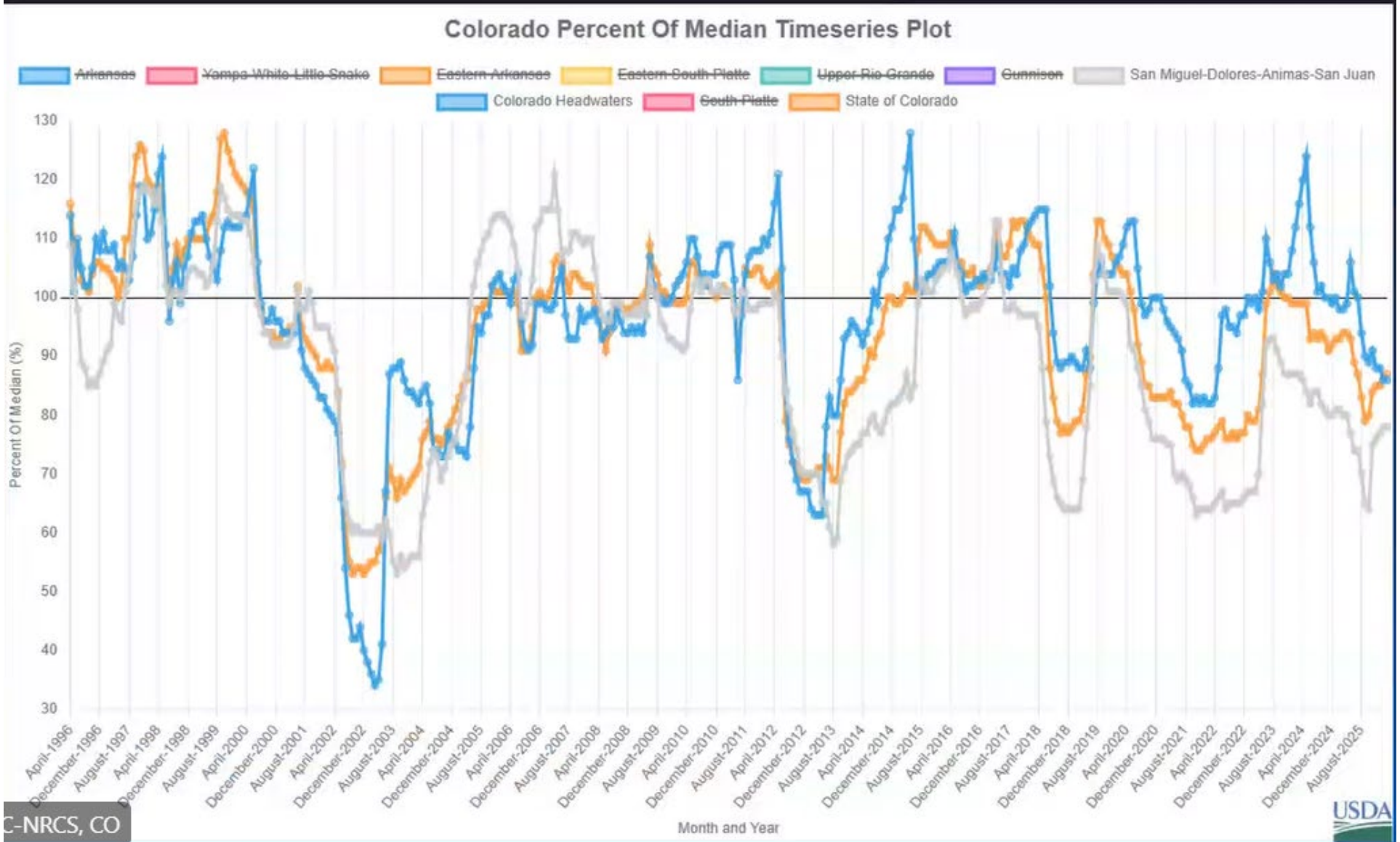
# Colorado Snow Surveys

## Statewide Reservoir Storage Mar 1




C-NRCS, CO

USDA
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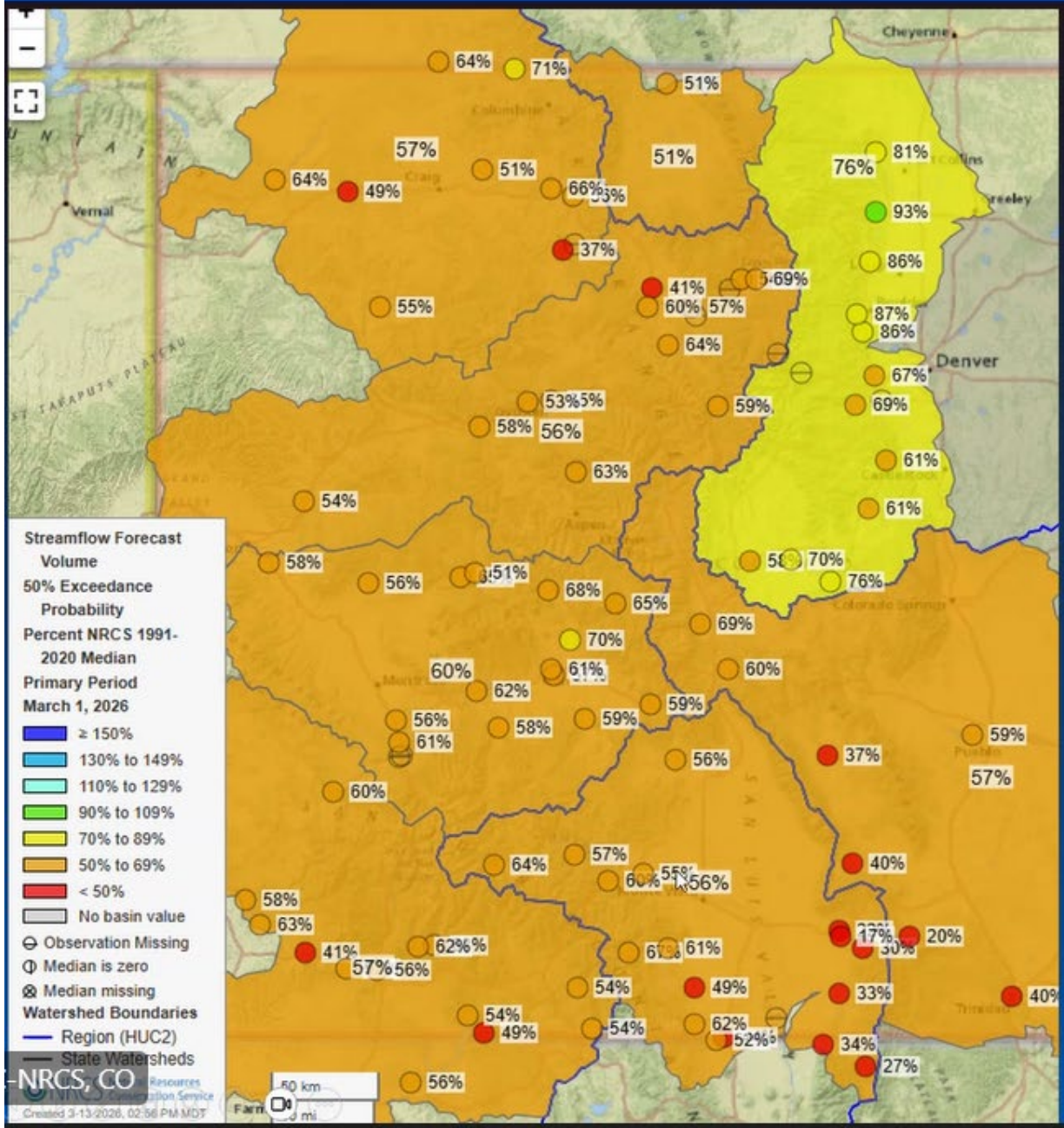
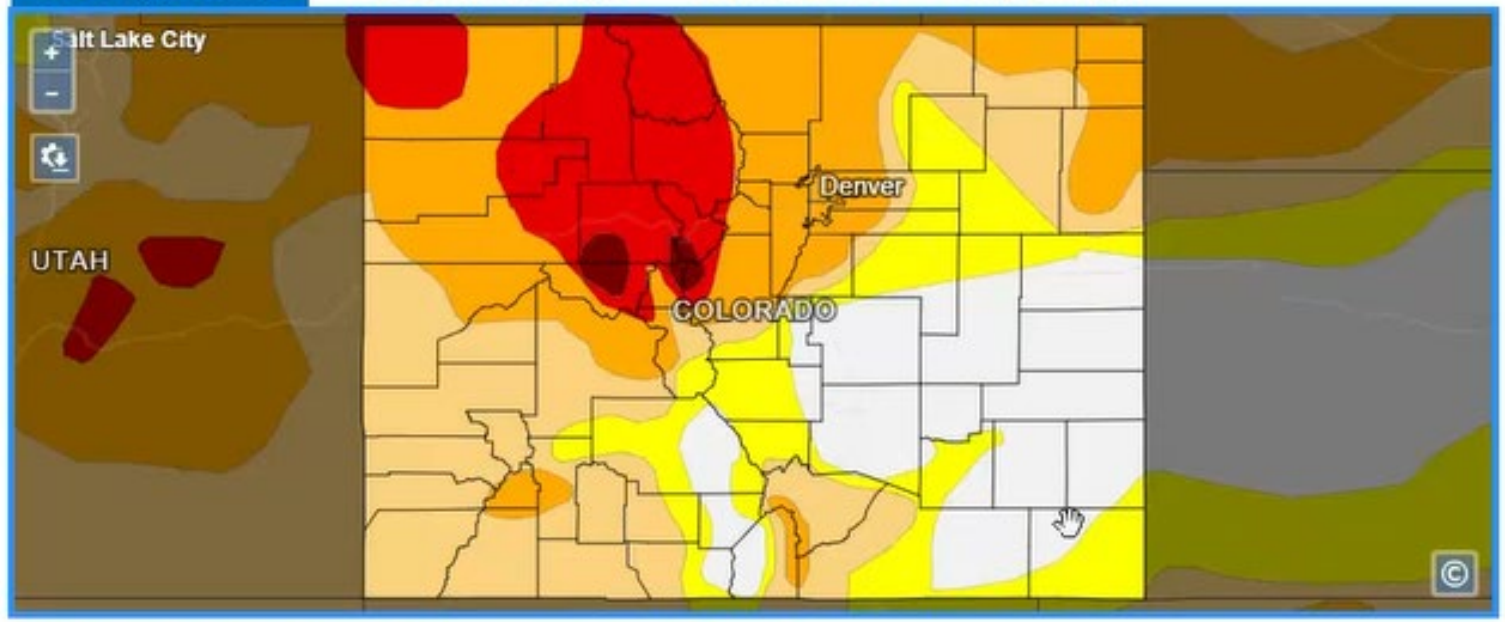
# Colorado Snow Surveys




## Streamflow Forecasts

U.S. Drought Monitor | USDM 1-Week Change | Short-Term MIDI | Long-Term MIDI




The U.S. Drought Monitor depicts the location and intensity of drought across the country. The map uses 5 classifications: Abnormally Dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought (D1–D4). The map is jointly produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and National Drought Mitigation Center. Authors from these agencies rotate creating the map each week, using both physical indicators and input from local observers.

This map is used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to trigger some disaster declarations and loan eligibility. Individual states and water supply planning may use additional information to inform their declarations and actions. Learn more.

How has drought impacted this state in the past? Explore **historical Drought Monitor maps.**

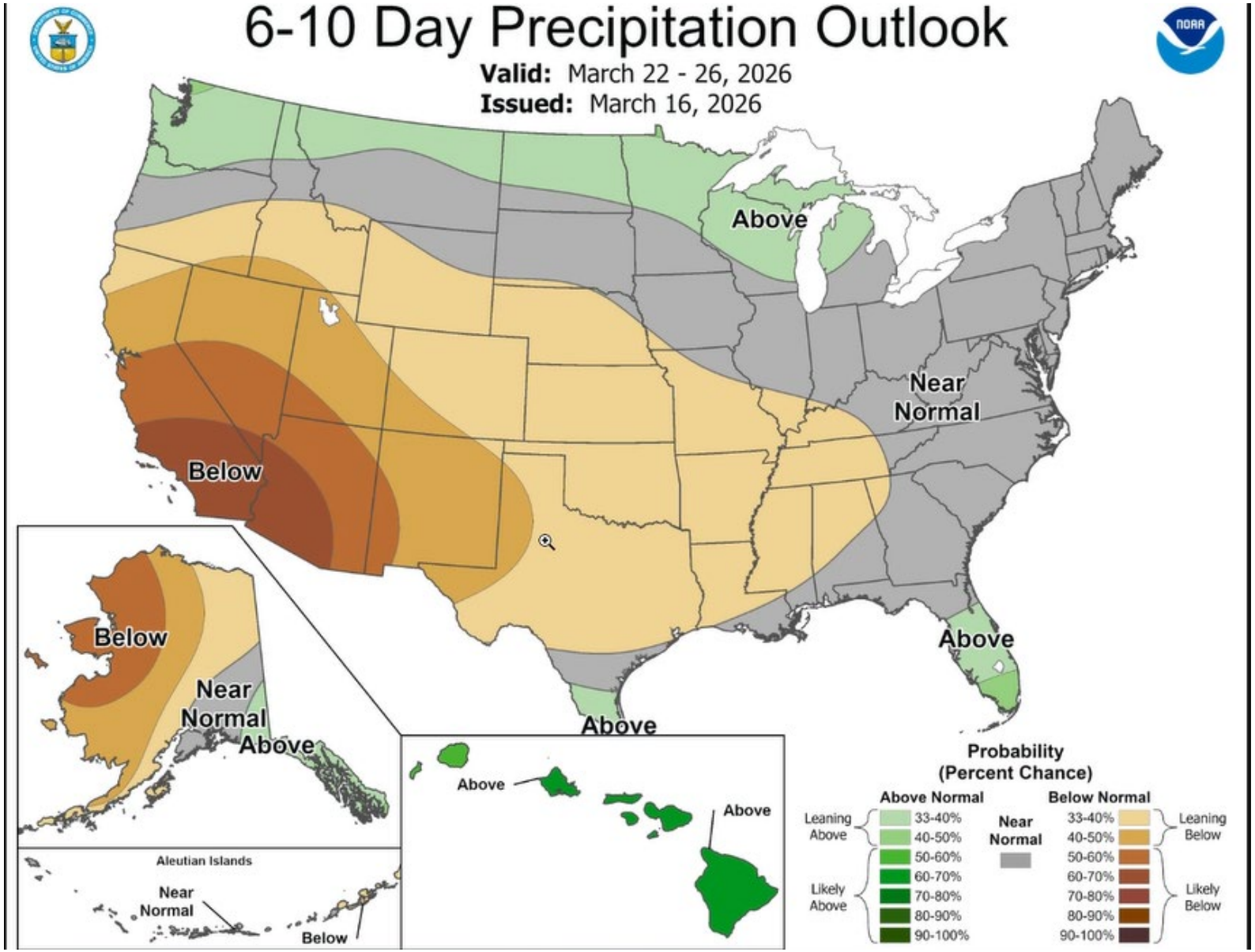
Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA, NASA

Drought Index | Water Supply | Agriculture

**Legend** —

| Drought & Dryness Categories | % of CO |
|---|---|
| D0 – Abnormally Dry | 15.3% |
| D1 – Moderate Drought | 27.3% |
| D2 – Severe Drought | 24.2% |
| D3 – Extreme Drought | 11.7% |
| D4 – Exceptional Drought | 0.8% |
| Total Area in Drought (D1–D4) | 64.0% |

**Updates** +


6-10 Day Precipitation Outlook
Valid: March 22 - 26, 2026
Issued: March 16, 2026
Above
Near Normal
Below
Above
Above
Below
Near Normal
Above
Above
Above
Aleutian Islands
Near Normal
Below
Probability (Percent Chance)
Above Normal
Below Normal
Leaning Above
Likely Above
Near Normal
Leaning Below
Likely Below
33-40%
40-50%
50-60%
60-70%
70-80%
80-90%
90-100%




# Closing Thoughts…

**Handbook 2-CRP(Rev.6) Paragraph 428:**

All CRP participants with CRP-1's effective beginning June 3, 2019, are required to perform at least 1 required management activity, if determined necessary in the approved conservation plan. This management activity must be designed to ensure plant diversity and wildlife benefits while ensuring protection of the soil and water resources. Management activities are site specific and are used to enhance the wildlife benefits for the site.

**Purpose:**

To improve plant composition by implementing haying to help stimulate early successional plant growth, manage plant diversity, and improve plant vigor and remove excess biomass, which may be a limiting wildlife habitat component while maintaining adequate vegetative cover to minimize soil erosion and water protection.

**Activity Description:**

- Haying must only occur on 50% of the contracted acres in a single fiscal year and must be planned during the allowable haying period of July 16th through September 30th. The remaining 50% of the contracted acres shall be hayed in the following year.
    - Must be planned under NRCS CO 647 "Early Successional Habitat." *
    - Must refer to 2-CRP (Rev. 6) Part 19 and 2-CRP Paragraph 428 A for requirements and restrictions when developing Conservation plan. *
- Prior to haying, existing vegetation height must be a minimum of 8 inches.
- Existing vegetation height must be no less than the most restrictive species height in the stand, not to surpass less than 6 inches after completion of haying as a management activity.
- NRCS must determine that the conservation practice is fully established prior to any management occurring. *
- Cut forage must be immediately removed from the CRP acreage to ensure no longer-term damage to the CRP cover occurs. *
- No haying will be performed within 120 feet of a seasonal/intermittent stream or permanent water body. *

- May not hay the same acreage that:
    - Was authorized for emergency haying or emergency grazing the previous year
    - Is authorized for emergency haying or emergency grazing in the current year
- Haying must not be permitted if such activity would cause long-term damage to the vegetative cover on the land. *
- Must require that the vegetative cover is maintained, soil erosion is minimized, and water quality and wildlife habitat are protected *

**Frequency:**

- Can only be used once during a 10-year contract period and twice during a 15-year contract period and must be completed before the end of year 6 for CRP-1's with a10-year CRP-1 period, or before the end of year 9 for CRP-1's with a 15-year CRP-1 period. *
- Haying as a management activity will restart the clock for non-emergency haying provisions. *

**Time Period:**

- Haying must only occur on 50% of the contracted acres in a single fiscal year and must be planned during the allowable haying period of July 16th through September 30th.
- Management activities cannot occur during the Colorado established Primary Nesting Season (March 15th- July 15th). *

**Available Practices:**

- TBD

  2-CRP (Rev. 6) policy states that the following CRP practices are eligible for non-emergency/emergency haying. I believe we should keep haying as a management limited to these practices:

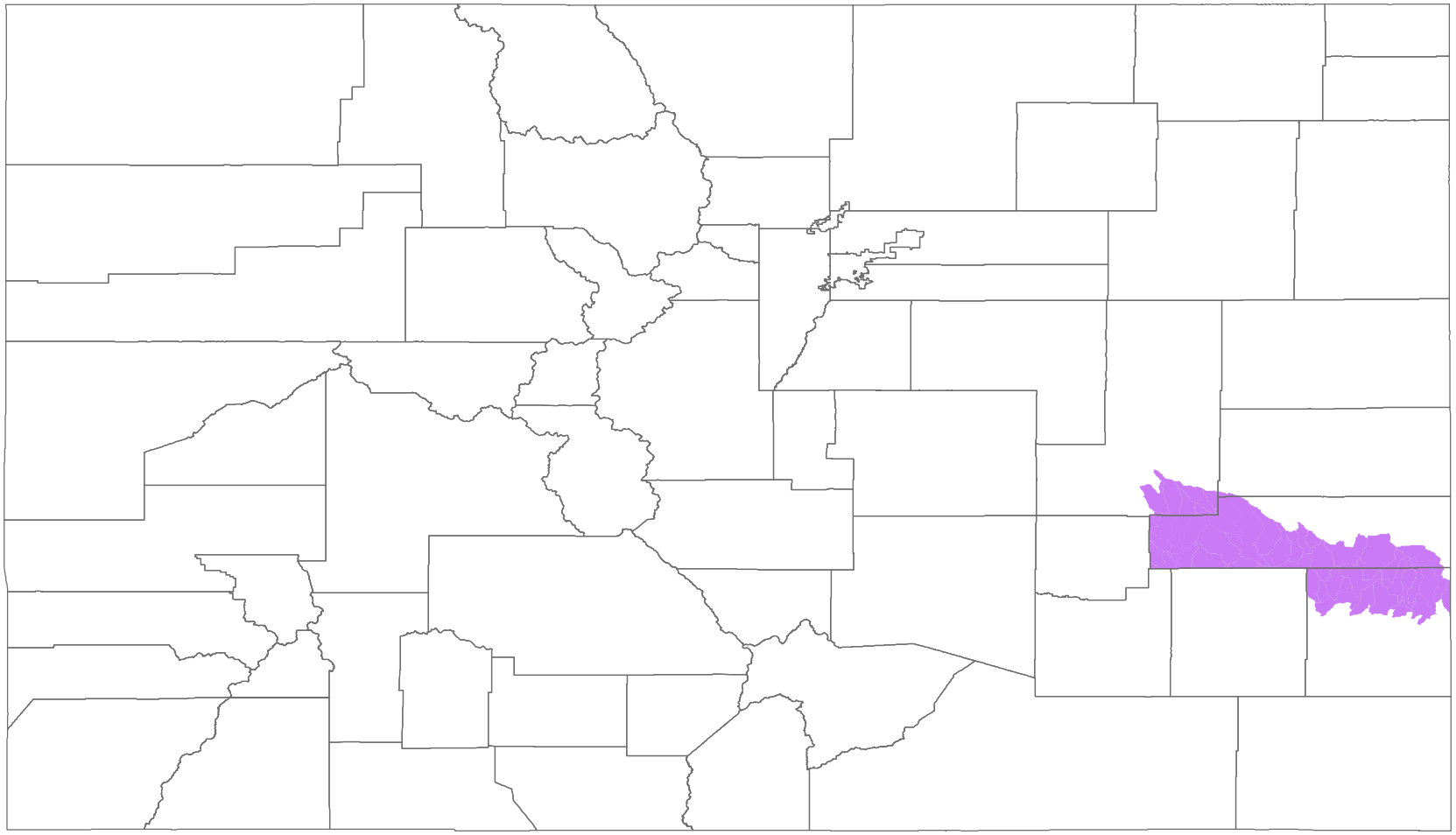
    - CP1—Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes
    - CP2—Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses and Legumes
    - CP4B—Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Corridors)

- CP4D—Permanent Wildlife Habitat
- CP8A—Grass Waterways
- CP18B—Establishment of Permanent Vegetation to Reduce Salinity
- CP18C—Establishment of Permanent Salt Tolerant Vegetative Cover
- CP21—Filter Strips
- CP23—Wetland Restoration
- CP23A—Wetland Restoration, Non-Floodplain
- CP28—Farmable Wetlands**Buffer
- CP37—Duck Nesting Habitat
- CP38E—SAFE Practices
- CP39—FWP Constructed Wetland

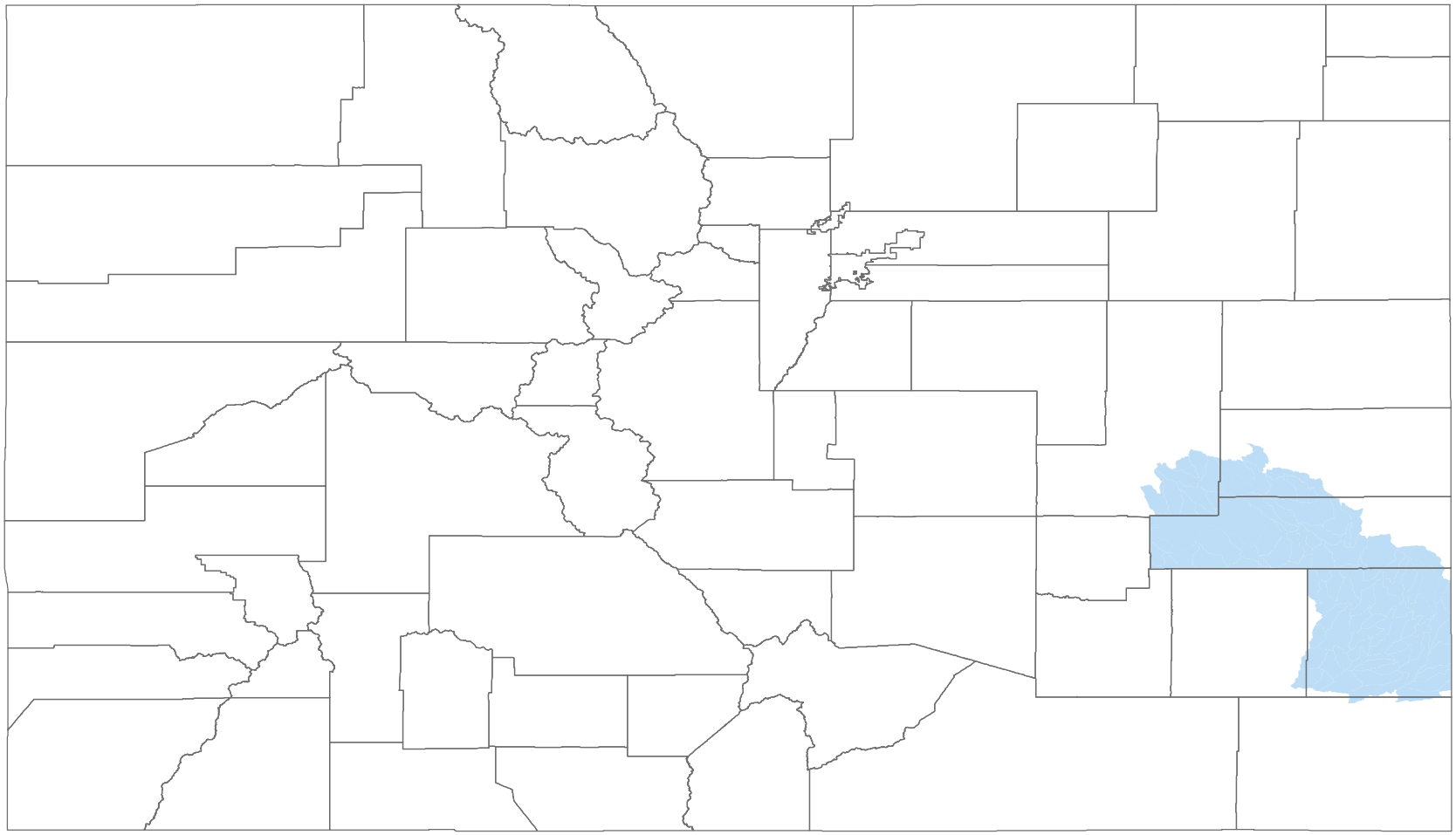
Haying as a management activity can be approved for specific practices and disapproved for other practices. There was conversation in the subcommittee regarding which practices to approve. I would like to know what practices we would like to include as approved practices for haying as a management. I believe this is something that can be discussed at the full STAC as well.

- Use of this activity is dependent on the applicable SAFE Agreement and policy for all CP38E practices. *
- Haying as a management activity will be permitted as outlined in each CREP Agreement and policy. *

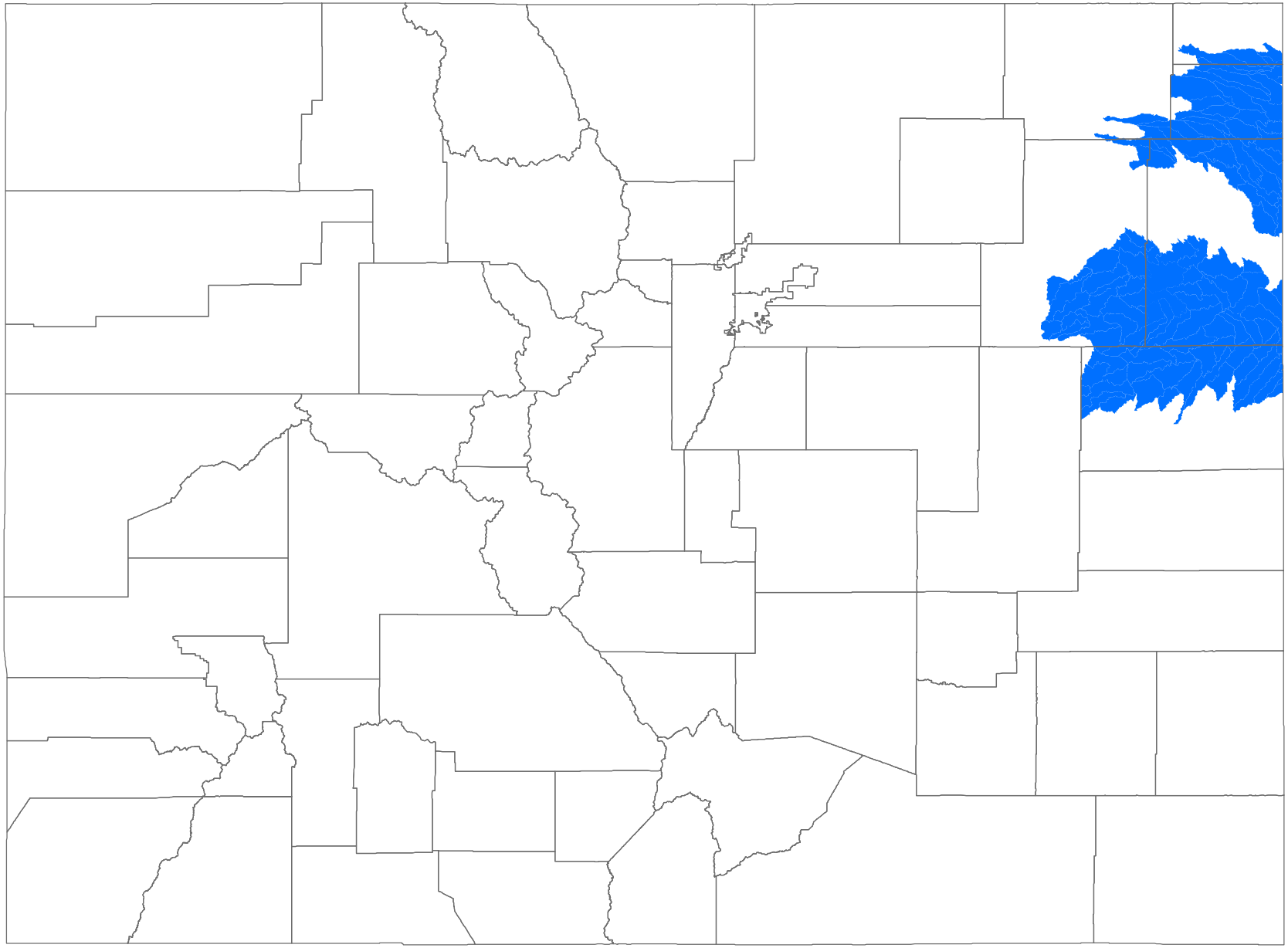
# Air Quality Zone



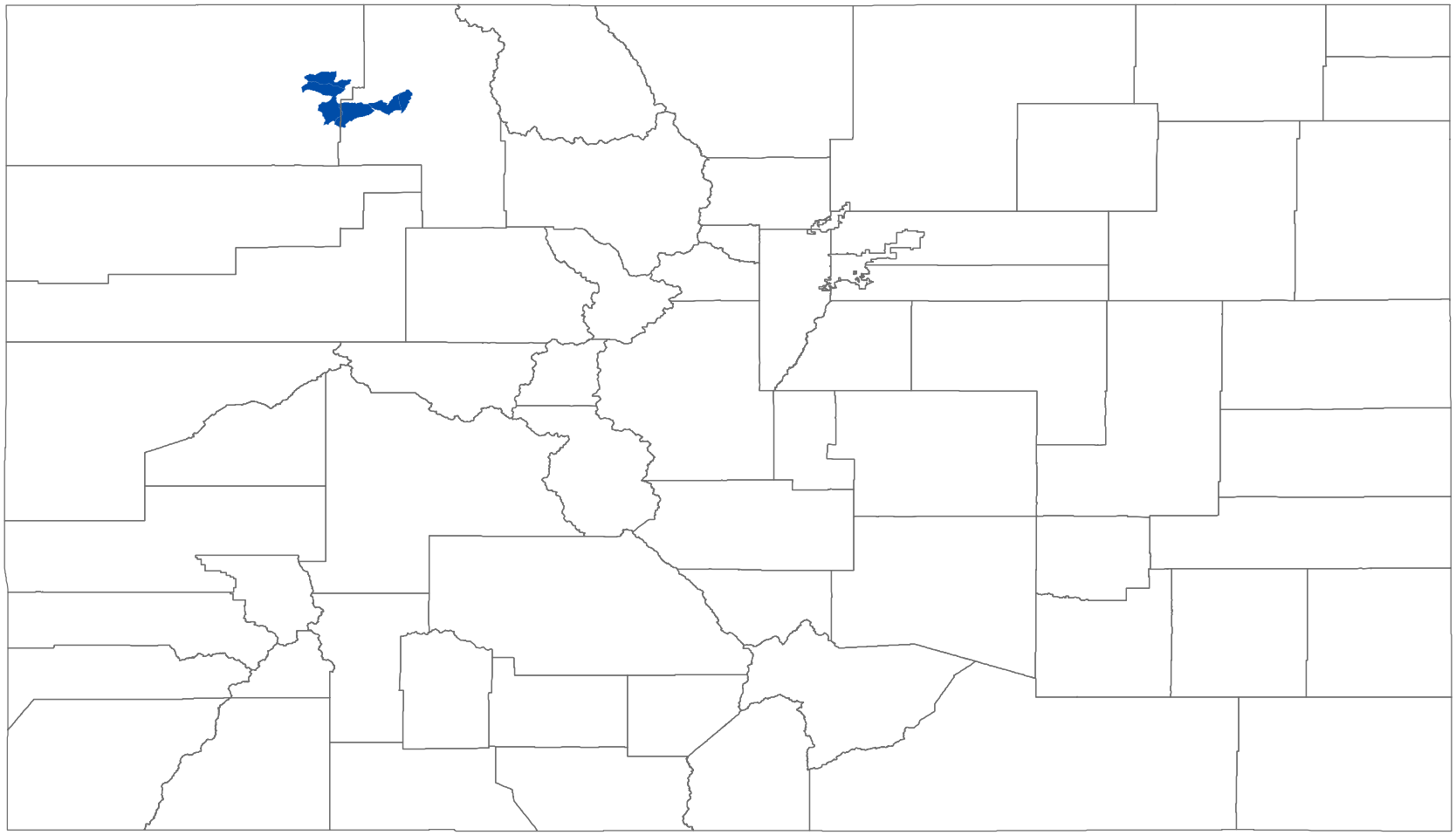
# Arkansas River Watershed Water Quality Zone



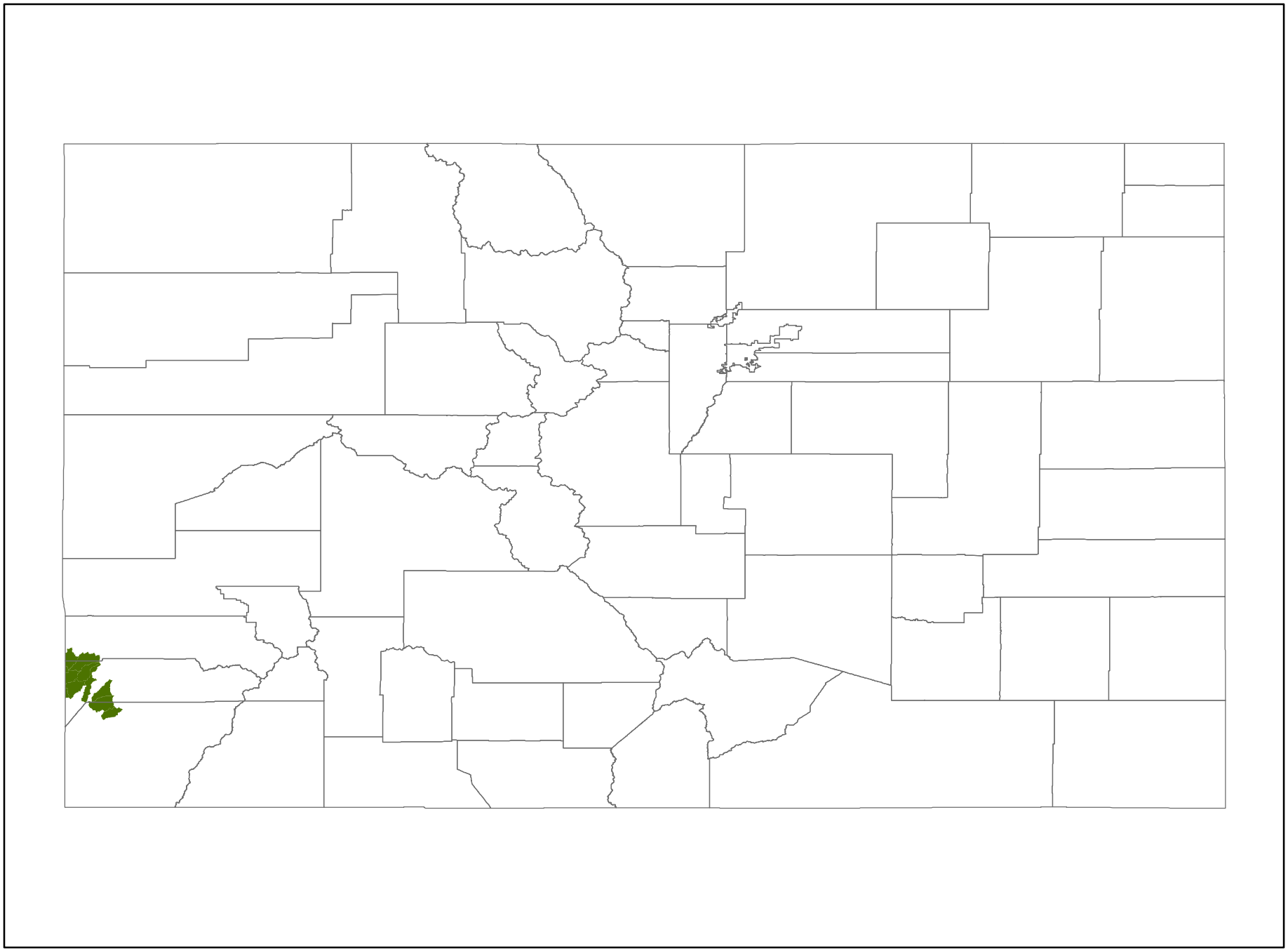
# Republican River Watershed Water Quality Zone



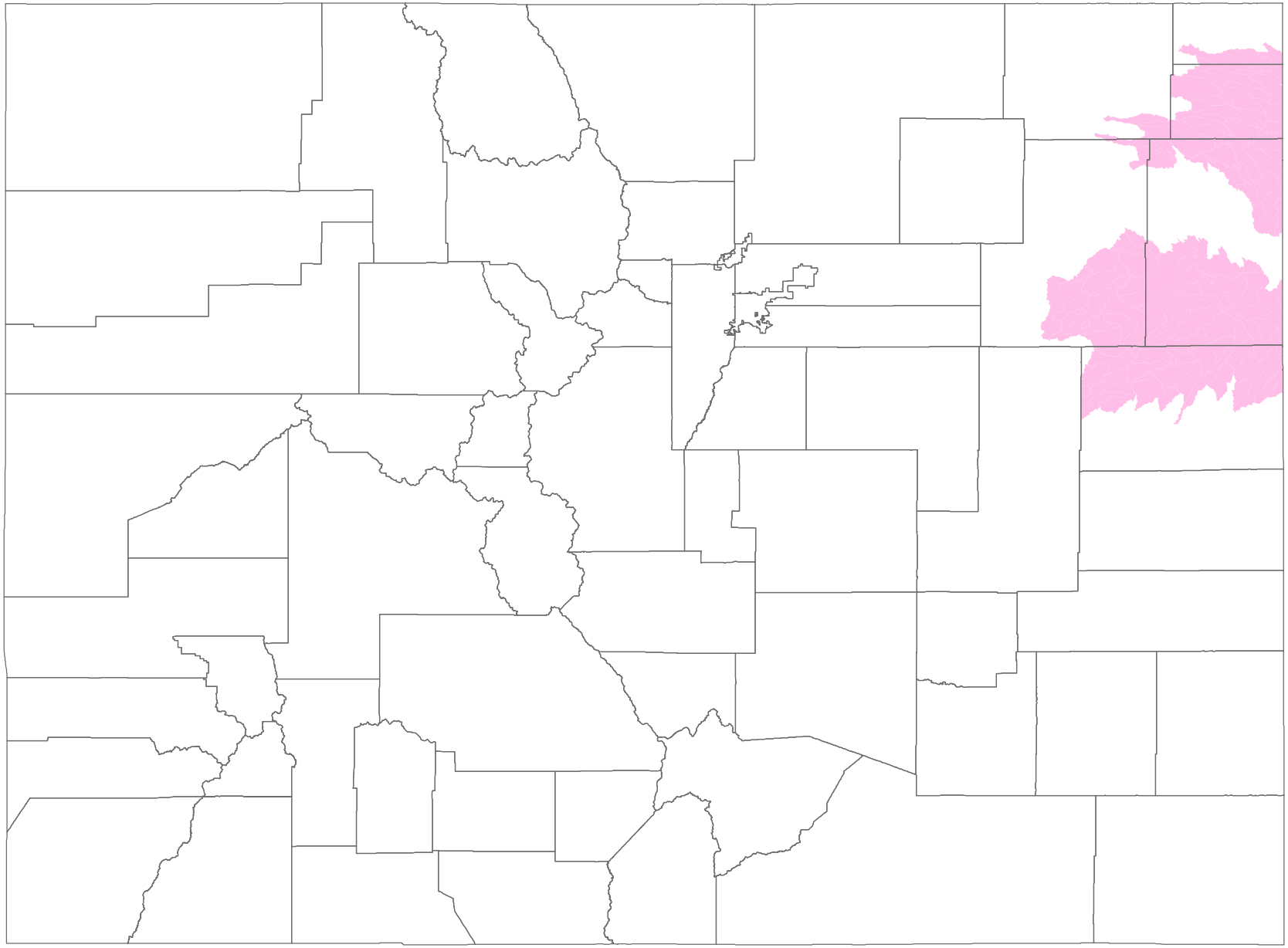
# Columbian Sharpe Tailed Grouse Wildlife Zone



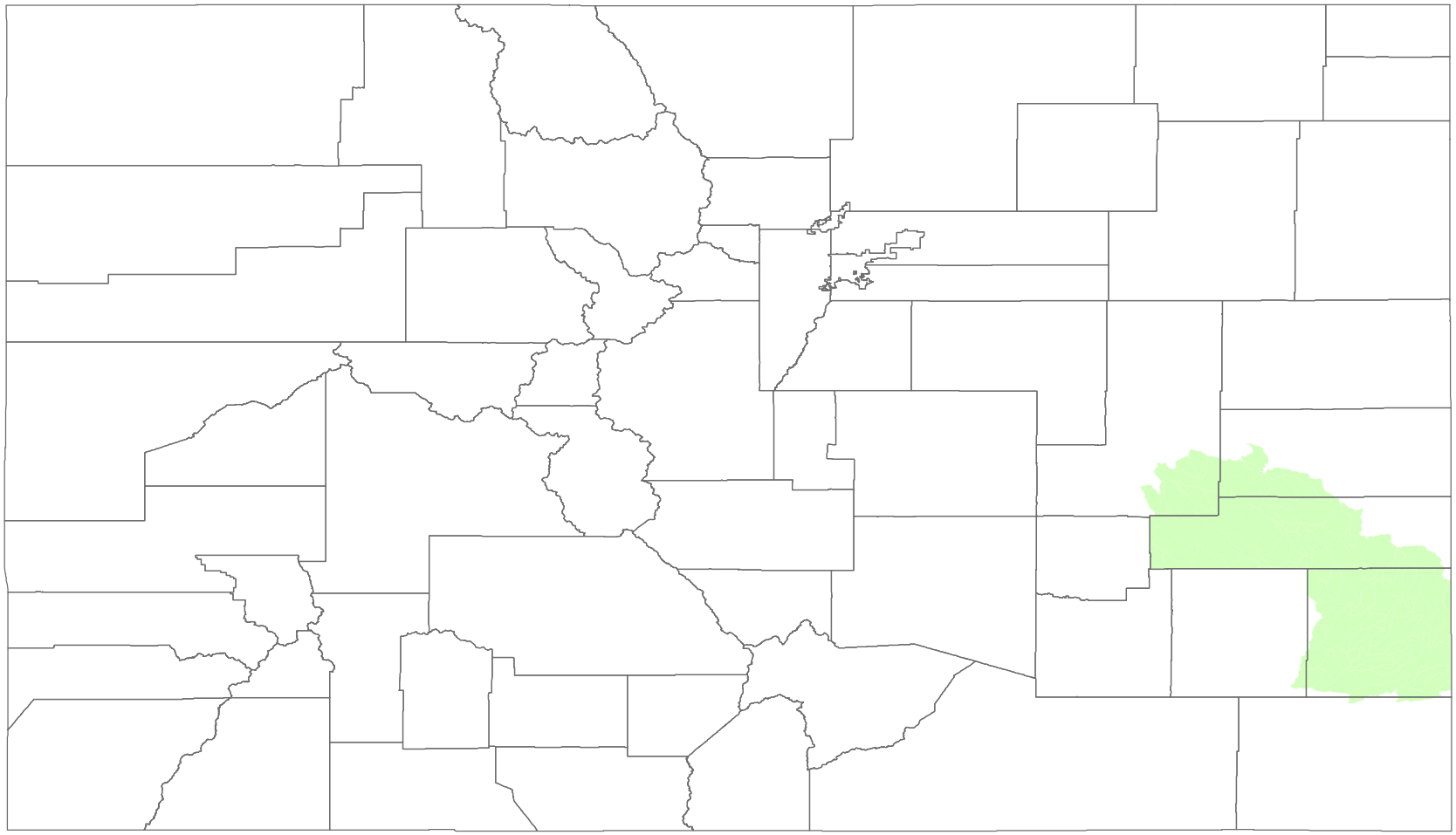
# Gunnison Sage Grouse Wildlife Zone



# Upland Bird Wildlife Zone



# Lesser Prairie Chicken Wildlife Zone



# NEW FARMERS

From farm loans to crop insurance, and conservation programs to disaster assistance, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is here to support you and your operation.

## GET STARTED

### Contact Your Beginning Farmer and Rancher Coordinator

Each State has a coordinator that can help you with questions on working with USDA.

Find yours at **farmers.gov/manage/newfarmers/coordinators**.

### Contact Your Local USDA Service Center

Service Centers are USDA offices where Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) staff can meet with you one-on-one to discuss your vision, goals, and ways USDA can help. Steps to the process are on the next page.

## USDA SERVICE CENTER AGENCIES

### Farm Service Agency (FSA)

FSA provides disaster assistance, safety net, farm loan, and conservation programs and is the go-to agency for many USDA records. If you're new to working with USDA, your FSA team member will help you register your farm with a farm number. Depending on what you raise or grow, filing an acreage report each season can ensure you're eligible for many programs and allows you to vote in county FSA elections.

### Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

NRCS provides financial and technical assistance and easement programs for conservation on working lands. Your NRCS team member will ask about your goals for your land and can help you develop a conservation plan and file an application for the wide range of NRCS programs.

## ADDITIONAL USDA RESOURCES

### Risk Management Agency (RMA)

RMA administers federal crop insurance through Approved Insurance Providers to help farmers prepare for the future. Special provisions are available to beginning farmers.

### Rural Development (RD)

RD provides loans, grants, loan guarantees, and technical assistance, along with support for affordable housing, infrastructure modernization, businesses, cooperatives, and other essential community services.

### Cooperative Extension

USDA and agricultural colleges around the country work together to support an extensive network of State, regional, and county Cooperative Extension offices, which can help answer questions you may have about your operation and address common issues faced by agricultural producers.

Guidance documents lack the force and effect of law, unless expressly authorized by statute or incorporated into a contract. USDA may not cite, use, or rely on any guidance that is not available through their guidance portal, except to establish historical facts.

# GET STARTED WITH YOUR LOCAL USDA SERVICE CENTER

Find your local USDA Service Center at **farmers.gov/service-locator**, which has staff who can meet with you one-on-one to discuss your vision for your land and how we can help. Free, real-time translation service is also available at the Service Center for non-English speakers. Learn more at **farmers.gov/interpret**.

## BEFORE YOUR MEETING

1. **Make an appointment**. This will ensure quick service. Our offices can get busy, especially at times around program sign-up and reporting deadlines. Ask what documents you should bring to help to make the most of your appointment.

2. **Gather your documents**. Examples could include lease agreements, bank account information, inventory or production records, legal paperwork, or personal identification numbers.

3. **Think about your vision**. What is your vision for your land and farm? What are your challenges?


## MORE INFORMATION

Learn more at **farmers.gov/newfarmers**.

## DURING YOUR MEETING

1. **Register for a farm number**. This is required to participate in USDA programs. Have available an official tax identification (Social Security number or employer ID) and a property deed. If you do not own the land, be sure to have your lease agreement. If your operation is incorporated or an entity, we may need proof of your signature authority and legal ability to sign contracts with USDA.

2. **Discuss your business and conservation goals**. Your local FSA or NRCS team members need to understand your vision to recommend programs for your operation. For example, are you looking for access to capital, to rebuild after a natural disaster, or to improve your farm's soil health, improve irrigation, or attract more wildlife?

3. **Make a plan to meet conservation compliance provisions**. You'll need to file form AD-1026 to ensure wetland areas and highly erodible lands are not farmed, unless following an NRCS conservation plan. This is required for all USDA program eligibility, including disaster assistance.

4. **Verify eligibility**. For most USDA programs, producers must file a CCC-941 to verify they do not exceed an adjusted gross income of $900,000.

5. **File your program application**. We can help you complete the forms.

6. **Sign up for email or text updates.** This will help you stay informed about program signups or deadlines.

## AFTER YOUR MEETING

1. **File your acreage reports throughout the year**.

2. **Keep in touch with your local office**. Let us know if your business changes or you experience a disaster or hardship.

3. **Learn about self-service options**. Create a farmers.gov account to manage some of your USDA business online.



AUGUST 2025

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# Regenerative Pilot Program

Regenerative Agriculture is a conservation management approach that emphasizes natural resources through improved soil health, water management, and natural vitality for the productivity and prosperity of American agriculture and communities.

This pilot program addresses whole-farm resource concerns through support for voluntary regenerative agriculture conservation plans. It puts American farmers first as a part of the solution to Make American Healthy Again (MAHA) by supporting access to American-grown whole foods, critical to addressing the chronic disease crisis nationwide.

## For Producers, this Means:

- Bundled practices will be integrated into a single application, making programs easier to access and more impactful;
- Whole-farm holistic conservation planning is the centerpiece of the program, ensuring that all resource concerns (soil, water, and natural vitality) are addressed together, not piecemeal;
- Conservation planning and producer objectives drive the process, ensuring site-specific solutions that work for the producer;
- Outcomes are tracked, measured, and credited back to the farmer; and
- Producers at every stage, from beginners just starting out with cover crops to advanced operations with years of conservation experience, will find a pathway through this pilot program.

## For Consumers, this Means:

- The NRCS Regenerative Pilot Program puts American farmers first as a part of the solution to Make America Healthy Again;
- Access to American-grown whole foods is critical to addressing the chronic disease crisis nationwide; and
- Engaging the supply chain to give farmers assistance and credit for taking care of the soil, water, and land while productively bringing food to our tables, gives American consumers more access to healthy choices.

## Primary Practices

- Conservation Crop Rotation
- Contour Farming
- Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crop
- Cover Crop
- Drainage Water Management
- Forage Harvest Management
- Forest Stand Improvement
- Irrigation Water Management
- Mulching
- Nutrient Management
- Pest Management Conservation System
- Grazing Management
- Residue and Tillage Management, No Till
- Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced
- Stripcropping



REGENERATIVE PILOT PROGRAM

## Producer Requirements

As part of participating in Regenerative Pilot Program, producers must:

- Work with NRCS staff, partners, or technical service providers to conduct a whole-farm assessment;
- Use at least one primary regenerative management practice; and
- Agree to perform soil health testing in the first and last year of the contract (at a minimum) to establish a starting baseline and to record the resulting changes.

The whole-farm assessment includes all resource concerns, and it must meet NRCS planning criteria in the soil and water resource categories.

## MORE INFORMATION

Farmers and ranchers interested in regenerative agriculture are encouraged to apply through their local NRCS Service Center by their state's ranking dates for consideration in FY2026 funding.

Applications for both EQIP and CSP can now be submitted under the new single regenerative application process.

**SCAN THE QR CODE FOR MORE INFO.**

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# Soil Health Testing

## Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA 216)

Soil health monitoring is a valuable tool that empowers producers, managers, and planners with essential information to refine their management practices and improve their economic, social, and environmental outcomes across all land uses.

By routinely assessing soil conditions and linking those observations to key performance indicators such as ease of management, yield and quality, or input costs; soil health becomes an integrated part of the overall management system. With well-designed sampling strategies, proper sampling and testing procedures, producers, ranchers, and foresters can tailor their decisions to support a regenerative operation on any land use.

## What is CEMA 216 Soil Health Testing?

CEMA 216 Soil Health Testing is a financial assistance opportunity for participants to hire Qualified Individuals (QI) or Technical Service Providers (TSP) to provide quantitative testing for biological, chemical, and physical characteristics of soil using approved laboratory methods. This is a powerful tool for optimizing management for all land uses to implement successful regenerative conservation practices.

## Why Test Soil Health?

Soil health testing helps producers understand what their land needs to function well. It improves water infiltration, nutrient cycling, and biological activity while reducing erosion and input costs. Healthy soil supports productive, resilient, and sustainable farms, ranches, and forests. Investing in soil health is essential for regenerative agriculture and for protecting one of our nation's most valuable resources. To make good management decisions, producers must monitor soil conditions along with environmental and production outcomes such as yield and quality and to continually improve their systems. Soil health testing works best when combined with an In-field soil health assessment. More frequent (yearly) soil health testing improves the ability to track soil health trends over time, leading to better management decisions.

## Qualified Individual (QI)

A QI is a trained reputable, competent professional who helps farmers and ranchers carry out soil health testing. They ensure proper soil sampling, packaging, timely submission to the labs, and provide data interpretation for NRCS programs like CEMA 216. QIs may be certified professionals, degree holders, or experienced technicians. Others may help with CEMA 216 implementation under QI's supervision.

## More Information

Farmers and ranchers interested in regenerative agriculture are encouraged to apply through their local NRCS Service Center by their state's ranking dates for consideration in FY2026 funding.

Applications for both EQIP and CSP can now be submitted under the new single regenerative application process.

**Scan the QR Code for more info.**

REGENERATIVE PILOT PROGRAM

## Technical Requirements

CEMA 216 requires the assessment of five soil indicators for a basic package: Soil Aggregation, Soil Carbon Cycling, Microbial Activity, Carbon Food Source, and Nitrogen Food Source; as well as Soil pH and texture. Participants who want more advanced soil health testing can also measure phospholipid fatty acid (PLFA) or soil enzymes.

| INDICATORS | WHY IS THAT IMPORTANT TO YOU? |
|---|---|
| Wet Aggregate Stability | Shows how well soil holds together, which affects water infiltration, carbon storage, nutrient retention, and biological activity. |
| Soil Organic Carbon | Supports nutrient cycling, aggregate stability, infiltration, water availability, and provides food for soil organisms |
| Soil Respiration | Indicates how active and abundant the microbes are in the soil |
| Labile Carbon | Measures easily available soil carbon that is readily consumed by soil organisms |
| Bioavailable Nitrogen | Asses the amount of protein-based (organic) nitrogen available to soil organisms |

## Sampling Strategy

Producer will submit three distinct composite samples.

Implement effective sample strategies to ensure the best quality results:

1. **Random sampling**: ideal for uniform fields,
2. **Stratified sampling**: for different soil types or landscapes,
3. **Problem sampling**: compare poor-performing areas with an undisturbed area. Collect three composite samples per management unit, each made from five subsamples. Take sample within a depth of 6 to 8 inches with a spade (detail available in CEMA 216).

The timing of soil sampling plays a critical role in understanding the dynamics of all land type soils. Successive sampling should be done at the same time of year and locations as the initial sampling.

## Laboratory and Handling

Use certified labs (NAPT, ANSI, ISO). Ensure that samples are stored at cool temperatures and shipped immediately. For biological tests (e.g. PLFA or Soil enzymes) ship overnight on ice to maintain integrity. This approach improves results and upholds the highest standards of quality.

Refer to CEMA 216 Soil Health Testing for exact requirements or scan the QR code.

1. Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| Meeting title | USDA State Technical Committee |
| Attended participants | 81 |
| Start time | 3/17/26, 8:40:23 AM |
| End time | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM |
| Meeting duration | 2h 50m 16s |
| Average attendance time | 1h 48m 11s |

2. Participants

| Name | First Join | Last Leave | In-Meeting Duration |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ron Richards (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 8:44:32 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 46m 7s |
| Troy Schneider  Farmer (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 8:54:38 AM | 3/17/26, 10:52:37 AM | 1h 57m 59s |
| Sonya Shaw (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 8:56:44 AM | 3/17/26, 10:51:07 AM | 1h 54m 23s |
| Nick Charchalis  (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 8:57:08 AM | 3/17/26, 10:47:20 AM | 1h 50m 11s |
| Barrett, Dominic (External) | 3/17/26, 8:57:22 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:38 AM | 2h 33m 15s |
| Susan Lohr (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 8:57:26 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:37 AM | 2h 33m 10s |
| Perrin, Rebecca (External) | 3/17/26, 8:57:46 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 1h 31m 33s |
| Nikki Brinson (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 8:58:00 AM | 3/17/26, 11:29:22 AM | 2h 31m 21s |
| Ahmed Hashem | 3/17/26, 8:58:25 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:38 AM | 2h 32m 13s |
| Miller, Justin | 3/17/26, 8:58:30 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 32m 9s |
| Peyton Burt - CPW (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 8:59:25 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:30 AM | 2h 31m 4s |
| Ian O'Banion | 3/17/26, 8:59:52 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 30m 47s |
| Fountain, Sherry - FS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:59:54 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 1h 30m 26s |
| Jonathan Reitz (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:00:08 AM | 3/17/26, 11:27:37 AM | 2h 27m 28s |
| Lorna McCallister | 3/17/26, 9:00:11 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:38 AM | 2h 30m 26s |
| Trent Verquer - CPW (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:00:20 AM | 3/17/26, 9:01:09 AM | 49s |
| Adrian L Carper | 3/17/26, 9:00:28 AM | 3/17/26, 10:47:52 AM | 1h 47m 24s |
| Emily Chavez - Bird Conservancy of the Rockies (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:00:42 AM | 3/17/26, 11:02:24 AM | 2h 1m 41s |
| Casey Cooley - CPW (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:00:44 AM | 3/17/26, 11:08:43 AM | 2h 7m 58s |
| Burlington Conservation District (Casey Shaw) (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:00:48 AM | 3/17/26, 11:00:46 AM | 1h 59m 58s |
| Anna Greenberg (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:01:11 AM | 3/17/26, 11:29:10 AM | 2h 27m 58s |
| David Primozich | 3/17/26, 9:01:14 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 29m 25s |
| Cindy (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:01:37 AM | 3/17/26, 10:47:52 AM | 1h 46m 14s |
| Matt Smith PLJV (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:02:03 AM | 3/17/26, 11:27:43 AM | 2h 25m 40s |
| Jim Cecil (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:02:42 AM | 3/17/26, 9:19:40 AM | 16m 58s |
| Brendan Boepple | 3/17/26, 9:03:39 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:36 AM | 2h 26m 57s |
| Nils Saha (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:03:49 AM | 3/17/26, 11:01:23 AM | 1h 57m 33s |
| Robert Murphy WQCD (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:04:23 AM | 3/17/26, 9:41:13 AM | 36m 50s |
| Emma Wigger | 3/17/26, 9:04:37 AM | 3/17/26, 11:28:06 AM | 2h 23m 29s |
| John Deering (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:04:47 AM | 3/17/26, 10:47:45 AM | 1h 42m 58s |
| Trent Verquer - CPW (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:06:37 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:34 AM | 2h 23m 56s |
| Ray Aberle CPW (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:06:54 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:29 AM | 2h 23m 35s |
| Christine Quinlan | 3/17/26, 9:09:12 AM | 3/17/26, 10:18:12 AM | 1h 9m |
| Adels, Russell | 3/17/26, 9:10:55 AM | 3/17/26, 11:06:58 AM | 1h 56m 2s |
| Casey Davenhill (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:11:05 AM | 3/17/26, 11:02:40 AM | 1h 51m 34s |
| Jim Cecil (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:20:23 AM | 3/17/26, 9:28:40 AM | 8m 16s |
| Jim Cecil (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:29:37 AM | 3/17/26, 9:38:40 AM | 9m 2s |
| Deb Daniel | 3/17/26, 9:30:02 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 1h 58m 53s |
| Harold Unwin (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:33:52 AM | 3/17/26, 10:55:34 AM | 1h 21m 42s |
| Jim Cecil (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:39:49 AM | 3/17/26, 10:52:40 AM | 1h 12m 51s |
| Robert Murphy, WQCD (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:42:16 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 1h 48m 23s |
| Erin Spaur, CCA (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 9:44:02 AM | 3/17/26, 10:32:13 AM | 48m 11s |
| 17196883114 (Unverified)- Steve Shelton | 3/17/26, 10:01:01 AM | 3/17/26, 10:48:34 AM | 47m 33s |
| Bill Ketterhagen | 3/17/26, 10:02:26 AM | 3/17/26, 11:29:28 AM | 1h 27m 1s |
| Sarah Parmar | 3/17/26, 10:17:14 AM | 3/17/26, 11:08:47 AM | 51m 33s |
| 17208359303 (Unverified)- Hans Manley | 3/17/26, 10:43:56 AM | 3/17/26, 10:47:11 AM | 3m 15s |
| Burri,Christina | 3/17/26, 10:51:02 AM | 3/17/26, 11:04:41 AM | 13m 38s |
| Jim Cecil (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 10:56:21 AM | 3/17/26, 11:01:40 AM | 5m 18s |
| Jim Cecil (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 11:02:07 AM | 3/17/26, 11:07:40 AM | 5m 32s |
| Burlington Conservation District (Casey Shaw) (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 11:07:09 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 23m 30s |
| Jim Cecil (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 11:08:47 AM | 3/17/26, 11:24:10 AM | 15m 23s |
| 19704854145 (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 11:10:17 AM | 3/17/26, 11:28:54 AM | 18m 37s |
| Jim Cecil (Unverified) | 3/17/26, 11:24:41 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 5m 57s |

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|---|---|---|---|
| With, Elizabeth - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:44:31 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 46m 8s |
| Brandner, Kindra - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:48:33 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 42m 6s |
| Pelton, Corey - FPAC-FSA, CO | 3/17/26, 8:51:27 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 35m 26s |
| Hickenlooper, Sylvia - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:51:35 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:35 AM | 2h 39m |
| Cleveland, Hunter - FPAC-FSA, CO | 3/17/26, 8:52:14 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 38m 25s |
| Tashiro, Joshua - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:52:35 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 38m 4s |
| Whitehead, Kirk - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:54:03 AM | 3/17/26, 9:51:13 AM | 57m 9s |
| Knupp, Patty - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:54:43 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:38 AM | 2h 35m 54s |
| Hunt, Lisa - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:55:55 AM | 3/17/26, 10:54:35 AM | 1h 58m 39s |
| Keaton, Alyson - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:56:23 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 34m 16s |
| Freouf, Amber - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:56:46 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 33m 53s |
| Weishaar, Jonathan - FPAC-FSA, CO | 3/17/26, 8:56:47 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 33m 52s |
| Clemons, Deric - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:56:55 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:38 AM | 2h 33m 43s |
| Rapp, Bailey - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:57:20 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 33m 18s |
| Sonnenberg, Jerry - FPAC-FSA, CO | 3/17/26, 8:57:36 AM | 3/17/26, 9:18:46 AM | 21m 10s |
| Evans, Clint - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:57:38 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 33m 1s |
| Koch, Renee - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:58:08 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:36 AM | 2h 32m 28s |
| Troyer, Michael - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:58:10 AM | 3/17/26, 10:47:27 AM | 1h 49m 16s |
| Boudreau, Nicholas - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:58:39 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 32m |
| Naranjo, Patrick - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:58:48 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:38 AM | 2h 31m 50s |
| Eskew, Stacey - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:59:45 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:38 AM | 2h 30m 52s |
| Newton, Christine - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 8:59:47 AM | 3/17/26, 11:27:38 AM | 2h 27m 50s |
| Simmons, Clifton - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 9:00:00 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 30m 39s |
| Cherefko, Chad - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 9:00:21 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 30m 18s |
| Rivera-SanAntonio, Jennifer - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 9:01:01 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 2h 29m 38s |
| Utecht, Cathy - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 9:02:54 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:36 AM | 2h 27m 42s |
| Robbins, Kirsten - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 9:02:59 AM | 3/17/26, 10:26:13 AM | 1h 23m 14s |
| Domonkos, Brian - FPAC-NRCS, CO | 3/17/26, 11:00:56 AM | 3/17/26, 11:30:39 AM | 29m 43s |