

Iowa Financial Assistance Program Scenario Booklet

List of Eligible Practices, Limitations and Payment Scenario Guidance

FY2026

April 28, 2026

Scenario Booklet Glossary

Practice Code Table - The table of Practices are in alphabetical order. The practice code for each has a hot link to the individual Practice Code Scenario Descriptions.

Limitations - This area will list any limitations a conservation practice may have related to EQIP, CSP, and RCPP18, i.e., payment limitations, planning considerations, practice requirements, etc.

Maintenance - This is the Conservation Practice Lifespan.

Payment Schedule Headers:

ID - This is a numeric identifier for internal tracking purposes.

Scenario Name - Unique name for each scenario.

Scenario Description - For each Conservation Practice Scenario Name this column provides the **Scenario Description**.

Scenario Unit - Unit of measure for the scenario.

PAYMENT RATE – The payment rate is the amount of financial assistance (\$/unit) available through EQIP and RCPP18.

Regular Rate – Payment rate is based on 75% of the estimated incurred costs and foregone income (if applicable) associated with practice implementation.

HU, Wp, Pr Rate – Payment rate is based on 90% of the estimated incurred costs and foregone income (if applicable) associated with practice implementation.

HU = Historically Underserved: Includes, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers, Limited Resource Farmers/Ranchers, Socially Disadvantaged Farmers/Ranchers, Tribal Farmers/Ranchers and Veteran Farmers/Ranchers. The payment rate is higher for HU producers on most practices.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- Management practices (Practices with a 1-year Lifespan) allow up to 5 years of Financial Assistance. The up to 5 years of Practice implementation is tied to the land not to the participant.
- **Full Payment Scenario Descriptions** used to support the Payment Scenario are located on the [State Payment Schedules](#) website (nationally maintained). Some scenario descriptions are very lengthy and were abbreviated down in this document. If you see [Abbrev; Full Descriptions found online], use the link to review the full scenario descriptions and additional information.
- There are 10 high priority conservation practices where the EQIP Payment Rate is 90% for local sub accounts. These include: 314 Brush Management, 327 Conservation Cover, 656 Constructed Wetland, 605 Denitrifying Bioreactor, 604 Saturated Buffer, 381 Silvopasture, 612 Tree/Shrub Establishment, 658 Wetland Creation, 659 Wetland Enhancement, 657 Wetland Restoration. These payment rates are reflected in the FY2026 Cost List.
- Payment Rate Codes:
 - HU – Historically Underserved Practice Rate
 - Pr – High Priority Practice Rate*
 - Wp – Source Water Priority Practice Rate*
 - SU – CSP Supplemental Rate

* In Iowa, Pr and Wp rates will match HU rates at 90% financial assistance.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO FY2026 IOWA PAYMENT SCHEDULES

Practices and associated scenarios have undergone significant revisions. Make sure to carefully review all available scenarios to ensure you select the one that most accurately reflects the conditions of your project. In some cases, scenarios have been realigned or moved to different practices.

Table of Practices

Practice Code	Practice Name	Practice Code	Practice Name
472	Access Control	382	Fence
560	Access Road	386	Field Border
309	Agrichemical Handling Facility	376	Field Operations Emissions Reduction
311	Alley Cropping	393	Filter Strip
333	Amending Soil Properties with Gypsum Products	394	Firebreak
591	Amendments for Treatment of Agricultural Waste	399	Fishpond Management
366	Anaerobic Digester	511	Forage Harvest Management
316	Animal Mortality Facility	666	Forest Stand Improvement
810	Annual Forages for Grazing Systems	655	Forest Trails and Landings
396	Aquatic Organism Passage	410	Grade Stabilization Structure
314	Brush Management	412	Grassed Waterway
584	Channel Bed Stabilization	528	Grazing Management
326	Clearing and Snagging	355	Groundwater Testing
317	Composting Facility	561	Heavy Use Area Protection
327	Conservation Cover	422	Hedgerow Planting
328	Conservation Crop Rotation	315	Herbaceous Weed Treatment
656	Constructed Wetland	325	High Tunnel System
332	Contour Buffer Strips	428	Irrigation Ditch Lining
330	Contour Farming	464	Irrigation Land Leveling
331	Contour Orchard and other Perennial Crops	441	Irrigation System, Microirrigation
340	Cover Crop	430	Irrigation Pipeline
342	Critical Area Planting	436	Irrigation Reservoir
402	Dam	443	Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface
348	Dam Diversion	449	Irrigation Water Management
605	Denitrifying Bioreactor	460	Land Clearing
356	Dike and Levee	468	Lined Waterway or Outlet
362	Diversion	516	Livestock Pipeline
554	Drainage Water Management	576	Livestock Shelter Structure
647	Early Successional Habitat Development/Management	821	Low Tunnel Systems
368	Emergency Animal Mortality Management	484	Mulching
374	Energy Efficient Agricultural Operation	590	Nutrient Management
672	Energy Efficient Building Envelope	500	Obstruction Removal

670	Energy Efficient Lighting System	319	On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility
582	Open Channel	395	Stream Habitat Improvement and Management
823	Organic Management	585	Stripcropping
512	Pasture and Hay Planting	587	Structure for Water Control
595	Pest Management Conservation System	649	Structures for Wildlife
378	Pond	606	Subsurface Drain
521	Pond Sealing or Lining, Geomembrane or Geosynthetic Clay Liner	607	Subsurface Drain, Field Ditch
520	Pond Sealing or Lining, Compacted Soil Treatment	600	Terrace
522	Pond Sealing or Lining, Concrete Liner	575	Trails and Walkways
338	Prescribed Burning	612	Tree and Shrub Establishment
533	Pumping Plant	490	Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
812	Raised Beds	620	Underground Outlet
329	Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till	645	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
345	Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till	635	Vegetated Treatment Area
643	Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities	360	Waste Facility Closure
391	Riparian Forest Buffer	632	Waste Separation Facility
390	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	313	Waste Storage Facility
558	Roof Runoff Structure	634	Waste Transfer
367	Roofs and Covers	638	Water and Sediment Control Basin
604	Saturated Buffer	642	Water Well
646	Seasonal Water Management for Wildlife	614	Watering Facility
350	Sediment Basin	351	Well Decommissioning
381	Silvopasture	658	Wetland Creation
336	Soil Carbon Amendment	659	Wetland Enhancement
572	Spoil Disposal	657	Wetland Restoration
574	Spring Development	644	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management
442	Sprinkler System	420	Wildlife Habitat Planting
570	Stormwater Runoff Control	380	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation
578	Stream Crossing	384	Woody Residue Treatment
580	Streambank and Shoreline Protection		

Table of Conservation Planning Activities (CPAs), Design and Implementation Activities (DIAs) and Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activities (CEMAs)

Practice Code	Practice Name	Practice Code	Practice Name
<u>204</u>	CEMA - Adaptive Management for Soil Health	<u>110</u>	CPA - Grazing Management Plan
<u>228</u>	CEMA - Agricultural Energy Assessment	<u>164</u>	DIA – Improved Management of Drainage Water Design
<u>120</u>	DIA - Agricultural Energy Design	<u>222</u>	CEMA – Indigenous Stewardship Methods Evaluation
<u>224</u>	CEMA – Aquifer Flow Test	<u>163</u>	DIA - Irrigation Water Management Design
<u>218</u>	CEMA - Carbon Sequestration and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Assessment	<u>157</u>	DIA - Nutrient Management Design and Implementation Activity
<u>101</u>	DIA – CNMP Design and Implementation Activity	<u>161</u>	DIA - Pest Management Conservation System Design
<u>102</u>	CPA - Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan	<u>209</u>	CEMA – PFAS Testing in Water or Soil
<u>199</u>	CPA - Conservation Plan	<u>148</u>	DIA - Pollinator Habitat Design
<u>138</u>	CPA - Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition	<u>160</u>	DIA - Prescribed Burning
<u>201</u>	CEMA - Edge of Field Water Quality Monitoring – Data Collection and Evaluation	<u>219</u>	CEMA-Prescribed Grazing Conservation Evaluation & Monitoring Activity
<u>202</u>	CEMA - Edge of Field Water Quality Monitoring –System Installation	<u>207</u>	CEMA - Site Assessment and Soil Testing for Contaminants Activity
<u>227</u>	CEMA - Evaluation of Existing Waste Storage Facility Components	<u>217</u>	CEMA - Soil and Source Testing for Nutrient Management
<u>206</u>	CEMA – Feed and Forage Analysis	<u>162</u>	DIA - Soil Health Management System Design
<u>158</u>	DIA - Feed Management	<u>116</u>	CPA - Soil Health Management Plan
<u>297</u>	CEMA – Feral Swine Damage Assessment	<u>216</u>	CEMA - Soil Health Testing
<u>144</u>	DIA - Fish and Wildlife Habitat Design	<u>221</u>	CEMA – Soil Organic Carbon Stock Monitoring
<u>223</u>	CEMA – Forest Management Assessment	<u>140</u>	DIA - Transition to Organic Design
<u>165</u>	DIA - Forest Management Practice Design	<u>226</u>	CEMA - Waste Facility Site Suitability and Feasibility Assessment
<u>106</u>	CPA - Forest Management Plan		
<u>159</u>	DIA - Grazing Management Design		

ACCESS CONTROL**Practice Code 472****Limitations:**

- Scenario 472-2, Examples of sensitive areas (not-all-inclusive): riparian areas, prairie remnants, ponds, timber, tree plantings, grass seedings or plugs, areas where livestock or wildlife are causing erosion or water quality issues.
- Scenario 7472-50, This would be uncommon in IA.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
472-2	Animal Exclusion from Sensitive Areas	This scenario is used for excluding animals from an area to address identified resource concerns and protect or enhance natural resource values. Control will be done by temporary electric fencing. Any need for permanent fencing will be planned and installed using Fence (382).	Ac	102.74	112.17
472-49	Boundary Signage and Markings	Restricting human access to a field, farm, or property using signage and markers, such as tree blazes.	Ft	0.14	0.16
472-50	Light Gate	Installing a gate to limit access to forest and farm roads and trails.	Ea	634.99	761.99

ACCESS ROAD

Practice Code 560

Limitations:

- Access Road is only allowed for accessing Heavy Use Area Protection (561) on grazing operations with supplemental forage feeding and management of timber.
- Scenarios 560-50 Base and 560-51 Implementation must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 560-52 Base and 560-53 Implementation must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 560-54 Base and 560-55 Implementation must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 560-56 Base and 560-57 Implementation must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
560-50	Earthen Road, Level Terrain, Base Cost	Newly constructed compacted earth road in relatively level terrain and dry areas. Include excavation, shaping, grading, surface material, vegetation of disturbed areas and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,015.40	1,218.48
560-51	Earthen Road, Level Terrain, Implementation Cost	Newly constructed compacted earth road in relatively level terrain and dry areas. Include excavation, shaping, grading, surface material, vegetation of disturbed areas and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	5.67	6.80
560-52	Earthen Road, Sloped Terrain, Base Cost	Newly constructed compacted earth road in steep sloped but relatively dry areas. Include excavation, shaping, grading, surface material, vegetation of disturbed areas and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,234.25	1,481.10

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
560-53	Earthen Road, Sloped Terrain, Implementation Cost	Newly constructed compacted earth road in steep sloped but relatively dry areas. Include excavation, shaping, grading, surface material, vegetation of disturbed areas and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	9.73	11.67
560-54	Gravel Road, Level Terrain, Base Cost	Newly constructed gravel earth road in relatively level terrain and wet areas. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, surface material, vegetation of disturbed areas and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	4,289.22	5,147.06
560-55	Gravel Road, Level Terrain, Implementation Cost	Newly constructed gravel earth road in relatively level terrain and wet areas. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, surface material, vegetation of disturbed areas and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	26.65	31.98
560-56	Gravel Road, Sloped Terrain, Base Cost	Newly constructed gravel earth road on steep sloped ground in wet areas. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, surface material, vegetation of disturbed areas and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	3,230.84	3,877.00
560-57	Gravel Road, Sloped Terrain, Implementation Cost	Newly constructed gravel earth road on steep sloped ground in wet areas. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, surface material, vegetation of disturbed areas and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	38.87	46.65

AGRICHEMICAL HANDLING FACILITY

Practice Code 309

Limitations:

- Contact Area Engineer before planning, design, and implementation of 309 - Agrichemical Handling Facility. Design documentation may need to be sent to the IA Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship for approval.
- The practice is not allowed for commercial operations or for facilities that will be utilized by multiple farm operations.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
309-1	Agrichemical Handling Facility	An agrichemical handling facility is constructed for storage of agrichemicals along with a concrete handling pad for mixing and loading operations. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS. A roof is not included.	SqFt	17.91	21.49

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ALLEY CROPPING

Practice Code 311

Limitations:

- Refer to criteria in CPS Tree/Shrub Establishment (Code 612) for further guidance on planting trees and shrubs.
- Final row width and spacing of trees within the row is based on farm equipment size, growth form of trees, light needs of annual crop or grass, and the intent of the landowner.
- Site preparation must be implemented through Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (Code 490).

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
311-2	Alley Cropping	Cropland or grassland is planted with rows of trees and/ or shrubs where a crop is produced in between the rows of trees and/or shrubs, creating an alley cropping system.	Ea	13.94	16.36

AMENDING SOIL PROPERTIES WITH GYPSUM PRODUCTS

Practice Code 333

Limitations:

- The use of this practice is uncommon in Iowa. SRC will award JAA as needed.
- Gypsum, Greater Than One Ton - Soil test is required to justify gypsum application rate.
- Gypsum, Less Than or Equal to One Ton - Lower gypsum application rate still needs justified, Field suitability is required.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
333-1	Gypsum, Greater Than One Ton	Application of gypsum at a rate exceeding one ton per acre (averaging 1.5 tons per acre) to improve surface water quality due to phosphorus, pathogens, and soil health (Ca/Mg ratio).	Ac	141.08	169.30
333-2	Gypsum, Less Than or Equal to One Ton	Application of gypsum at a rate of one ton per acre or less (averaging one ton per acre) to improve surface water quality due to phosphorus, pathogens, and soil health (Ca/Mg ratio).	Ac	74.60	89.52

AMENDMENTS FOR TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE**Practice Code 591****Limitations:** N/A**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
591-2	Litter Amendments, Water Quality	This practice scenario includes the application of a litter treatment amendment that is approved by NRCS to the entire poultry house to reduce ammonia emissions and water-soluble phosphorous in the poultry litter. An entire poultry house is treated year-round for air and water quality impacts.	Ton	971.81	1166.18
591-10	Zeolite for Ammonia Reduction	Zeolite is not added to a beef or dairy open lot pen surface, resulting in loss of nitrogen via ammonia volatilization.	kSqFt	458.37	550.05
591-11	Litter Amendments, Air Quality	This practice scenario includes the application of a litter treatment amendment that is approved by NRCS to the entire poultry house to reduce ammonia emissions from the house and facilitate manure management. An entire poultry house is treated year-round for air quality impacts.	Ton	681.48	817.78

ANAEROBIC DIGESTER**Practice Code 366****Limitations:**

- Contact Iowa NRCS State Environmental Engineer before planning, designing, and implementing this practice. A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required prior to contracting. Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 25 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
366-1	Anaerobic Digester	This scenario is for a generic anaerobic digester that can be part of a waste management system and provide biological treatment of waste in the absence of oxygen. Energy generation is not included.	No	1,511,365.50	1,813,638.60
366-7	Covered Lagoon or Holding Pond	covered lagoon that can be part of a waste management system and provide biological treatment of waste in the absence of oxygen. This scenario is for all livestock operation sizes. The waste holding/treatment area is covered by Waste Treatment Lagoon (359) or Waste Storage Facility (313) and the cover is addressed under Roofs and Covers (367). Selection of the digester type will be based on effluent consistency. Costs include system controls, gas collection, and flaring system only. Energy generation is not included.	AU	372.55	447.06
366-8	Biodigester, Modular	A modular kit anaerobic digester that is part of a waste management system to provide the biological treatment of waste in the absence of oxygen and can be used for small to medium operations for a variety of animal manure and other organic materials. Each module can handle 350 lbs./day of manure (18 cows or 74 hogs fully confined). Energy generation is not included.	No	12,588.29	15,105.95

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
366-9	Gas and Flare System, Base Cost	A complex anaerobic digester that is part of a waste management system to provide the biological treatment of waste in the absence of oxygen. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Energy generation is not included. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,250,000.00	6,300,000.00
366-10	Gas and Flare System, Implementation Cost	A complex anaerobic digester that is part of a waste management system to provide the biological treatment of waste in the absence of oxygen. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Energy generation is not included. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	AU	1,657.58	1,989.09

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ANIMAL MORTALITY FACILITY

Practice Code 316

Limitations:

- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
 - Non-mortality composting will be done under Practice 317 – Composting Facility.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
316-1	Bin, Concrete Floor, Wood Walls, Base Cost	An animal mortality composting facility with a reinforced concrete floor and pressure treated wood walls. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	3,591.31	4,309.57
316-2	Bin, Concrete Floor, Wood Walls, Implementation Cost	An animal mortality composting facility with a reinforced concrete floor and pressure treated wood walls. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	15.83	19.00
316-3	Farm Bin, Concrete Floor, Concrete Walls, Base Cost	An animal mortality composting facility with a reinforced concrete floor and concrete walls. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	18,729.43	22,475.31
316-4	Farm Bin, Concrete Floor, Concrete Walls, Implementation Cost	An animal mortality composting facility with a reinforced concrete floor and concrete walls. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	11.14	13.37
316-5	In-Vessel or Rotary Drum, Base Cost	A horizontal rotary drum, or other in-vessel system, with a secondary composting storage area to compost poultry or swine mortality. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	35,655.21	42,786.25

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
316-6	In-Vessel or Rotary Drum, Implementation Cost	A horizontal rotary drum, or other in-vessel system, with a secondary composting storage area to compost poultry or swine mortality. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb/Day	32.51	39.02
316-7	Pile or Windrow, Concrete Pad, Base Cost	Installation of a concrete pad for pile or windrow composting of larger animal mortality. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,136.70	6,164.04
316-8	Pile or Windrow, Concrete Pad, Implementation Cost	Installation of a concrete pad for pile or windrow composting of larger animal mortality. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	6.57	7.88
316-121	Forced Air Composting with Preprocessing	This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Forced Air Composting with mortality preprocessing Unit.	SqFt	59.35	71.22
316-142	Thermal Dehydration	This scenario consists of installing a manufactured mortality thermal dehydration unit designed to handle 2,000 pounds of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation.	No	67,003.51	80,404.21
316-163	Incineration	This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle daily mortality for the species and size of the operation.	No	13,344.60	16,013.52

ANNUAL FORAGES FOR GRAZING SYSTEMS

Practice Code 810

Limitations:

- For Payment Scenario 810-34 – Annuals to Facilitate Renovation or Reestablishment: When applying before establishing or reestablishing perennial forages – Needs to be applied in consecutive years until the 512 seeding is established.
- For Payment Scenario 810-13 – Annual Forage Mix: When providing or increasing forage supply, it does not need to be consecutive on the same acres. It can be rotated back to a previous applied area without being consecutive years.
 - Cropland Example: In a Corn/Soybean/Winter Wheat rotation, 810 can be applied only in the year of rotation with winter wheat.
 - Pasture Example: 810 is applied on a previously used sacrifice paddock to supply additional forage during low production.
- When applying as a smother crop to reestablish perennial forages – Needs to be applied in consecutive years until the 512 seeding is established.
- The following practice purpose can be treated with either payment scenario:
 - When reducing excess nutrients from the soil – Needs to be applied in consecutive years. This purpose can only be hayed.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
810-13	Annual Forages Mix	Seeding crop, pasture or grazing land to multi-species mix of annual grasses, legumes, forbs or similar species. This mix will address all the planned purposes of the Annual Forages for Grazing Systems (810) standard. Plant forage immediately after harvest of a row crop, small grain, or other forage. Seeding equipment typically used is available on-site. When applicable, terminate the annual forage using an approved method prior to planting a subsequent crop per the NRCS Cover Crop Termination.	Ac	77.27	92.72
810-34	Annuals to Facilitate Renovation or Reestablishment	An existing stand of fescue or other perennial forage will be renovated or reestablished. Annual forages provide needed forage quantity to meet the livestock forage demand. Annual forages may be grazed and/or harvested. A combination of seedings of summer and winter annuals with tillage will suppress and smother the existing forage stand. This practice payment scenario covers the expected costs for the annual forages. Use with CPS Pasture and Hay Planting 512 to establish the next perennial forage stand. Typical scenario based on treating 10 acres at a time. Range of typical application is less than or equal to 40 acres.	Ac	195.66	234.79

AQUATIC ORGANISM PASSAGE**Practice Code 396****Limitations:**

- Bridge - New for Iowa. Good to have options but selection should be guided by input from experts from IDNR Fisheries or conservation partner such as Trout Unlimited. Important: CPS-578 has a similar FY26 scenario that pays \$66.92/sqft as opposed to 223.40/sqft.
- Crossing, Low Water - New for Iowa. Note similarity with CPS-578, FY26 scenario number 4, Low Water Crossing, which like Bridge are costed differently.
- Culvert, Bottomless - New for Iowa. This scenario may replace FY25 scenario number 2.
- Culvert, Concrete Box - New for Iowa. This scenario may replace FY25 scenario number 2 where concrete rather than corrugated pipe is a more desirable application.
- Culvert, Corrugated Metal Pipe - New for Iowa. This scenario may replace FY25 scenario number 2.
- Fishway, Nature-Like - New for Iowa. Selection should be guided by input from experts from IDNR Fisheries or conservation partner such as Trout Unlimited.
- Ladder, Concrete - New for Iowa. Selection should be guided by input from experts from IDNR Fisheries or conservation partner such as Trout Unlimited.
- Removal, Concrete Dam - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 1.
- Removal, Earthen Dam - New for Iowa. Selection should be guided by input from experts from IDNR Fisheries or conservation partner such as Trout Unlimited.
- Removal, Passage Barriers - New for Iowa. Selection should be guided by input from experts from IDNR Fisheries or conservation partner such as Trout Unlimited.
- Screen, Paddlewheel - New for Iowa. Selection should be guided by input from experts from IDNR Fisheries or conservation partner such as Trout Unlimited.
- Screen, Rotating Drum - New for Iowa. Selection should be guided by input from experts from IDNR Fisheries or conservation partner such as Trout Unlimited.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
396-1	Removal, Concrete Dam	The full or partial removal of a concrete or earthen dam which is restricting or impeding movement of aquatic organisms to restore aquatic organism passage, improve water quality, and promote functional river ecology and geomorphology. Removal is completed with an assortment of equipment, including tracked excavators outfitted with hydraulic chisels, hammers and/or buckets with "thumbs", bull dozers, skid steers, cranes, front-end loaders, and dump trucks. Alternative demolition techniques may include the use of high explosives, diamond-chain, or similar circular saws to remove the dam in a piecewise manner. Removed materials are trucked away and disposed or recycled off-site. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	Ft	439.62	527.54

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
396-75	Bridge	A channel-spanning structure that carries a road or trailway across a river or stream. Constructed of timber, i-beams, or concrete, bridges are attached at either end to prefabricated, reinforced and poured-in-place, or piling abutments capped/surrounded with concrete. Bridge decking can be timber, concrete, asphalt, or some combination thereof. Typical size 30 ft span bridge, with most single lane bridges being 16 ft width= 480 sq ft. Bridge components are delivered to the site and assembled by a combination of equipment and manual labor. They are installed with an assortment of equipment used for excavation, placing material, delivering and removing material, and lifting bridge components from delivery trucks onto the constructed bridge support elements. Other actions include construction staking and signage, soil erosion and pollution control, removal and disposal of the old culvert (if applicable), and topsoil conservation for site reclamation. Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, and other factors associated with the presence of the bridge crossing. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	SqFt	223.40	268.08
396-76	Crossing, Low Water	Structure installed on low volume or on unimproved roads at watercourse crossings. Primary use is to allow livestock and equipment access to other parcels of land or operational units. Low-water crossings provide safe and stable stream crossings that don't negatively impact water and ecological quality while remaining stable across a wide range of flows. Variations exist, but a common application consists of an improved or hardened ford located above a hydraulic control (e.g., bedrock outcropping, riffle, or step composed of coarse substrates). Properly designed and installed low water crossings provide aquatic organism passage (AOP), promote stream ecological and geomorphic function, remain stable over time, and can pass sediment and woody debris. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	CuYd	689.67	827.60

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
396-77	Culvert, Bottomless	A multi-plate galvanized steel or aluminum culvert (arch or box) used at a roadstream crossing to provide aquatic organism passage (AOP) and promote stream ecological and geomorphic function. They commonly attach to preformed reinforced or poured-in-place concrete footings. Bottomless culverts used for AOP are sized according to geomorphic analyses, not just an estimate of runoff and streamflow at the site from the contributing watershed. In addition, bottomless culverts used for AOP are filled with a mixture of rock and gravel sized to emulate site stream conditions and geomorphic units in the channel. Disturbed areas are revegetated with a mix of site-adapted species. Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, and other factors associated with the presence of the stream crossing. Scenario does not include concrete for head or wingwalls. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	Ea	42,972.65	51,567.18
396-78	Culvert, Concrete Box	A four-sided precast concrete box (square or rectangular) culvert used at a roadstream crossing to provide aquatic organism passage (AOP) and promote stream ecological and geomorphic function. Concrete box culverts are generally available in sections of 1-foot increments. Concrete box culverts used for AOP are sized according to geomorphic analyses, not just an estimate of runoff and streamflow at the site from the contributing watershed. In addition, concrete box culverts used for AOP are filled with a mixture of rock and gravel sized to emulate site stream conditions and geomorphic units in the channel. Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, and other factors associated with the presence of the stream crossing. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	Ea	53,409.54	64,091.45
396-79	Culvert, Corrugated Metal Pipe	A corrugated metal (galvanized steel or aluminum) pipe culvert (CMP) of any shape (round, elliptical, or squash) used at a road-stream crossing to provide aquatic organism passage (AOP) and promote stream ecological and geomorphic function. CMPs used for AOP are sized according to geomorphic analyses, not just an estimate of runoff and streamflow at the site from the contributing watershed. In addition, CMPs used for AOP are filled with a mixture of rock and gravel sized to emulate site stream conditions and geomorphic units in the channel. The simulated streambed material is continuous throughout the culvert barrel and blended with the intact streambed at the culvert inlet and outlet. Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, and other factors associated with the presence of the stream crossing. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	Ea	30,268.27	36,321.92

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
396-80	Fishway, Nature-Like	Nature-like fishways, also known as roughened channels, rock ramps, or bypass channels, are constructed features that provide passage around an instream barrier or in place of a removed barrier. Fishway design is based on simulating or mimicking adjacent stream characteristics, using natural materials, and providing suitable passage conditions over a range of flows for a wide variety of fish species and other aquatic organisms. Nature-like fishways provide enhanced passage conditions compared to concrete or aluminum (Alaskan Steeppass) ladders and are not as susceptible to debris-related operational issues. Large woody material is used to create channel structural elements in some settings, when available and where approved by oversight agencies. Removed materials are trucked away and disposed or recycled off-site, unless excavated native streambed material can be used in fishway construction. Large woody material or removed trees, if present, are used for fishway construction trucked offsite for disposal, or trucked offsite for stockpiling for future projects. Disturbed areas are revegetated with a mix of site-adapted species, and access control and signage are provided. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	Ac	86,526.53	10,3831.84
396-81	Ladder, Concrete	Formed, reinforced, poured-in-place concrete structures outfitted with baffles (Denil), vertical slots, pools and weirs, submerged orifices, chutes or some combination thereof to provide upstream passage for aquatic organisms over dams and other hydraulic structures. Although fish ladder designs vary according to target species and site conditions, they can generally be described as a three-sided concrete channel with integrated hydraulic features that provide a gradual elevation increase across some distance that allows aquatic organism to swim over a barrier--they convert the total barrier head elevation into passable increments. Concrete ladders are often constructed with resting pools and may have switchbacks. The primary water source for a concrete ladder comes from streamflow diverted into the ladder exit (upstream end) and since it is passed through the ladder to the river below, it is not a consumptive use. Concrete ladders are constructed with equipment for excavation, placing material, and delivering and removing material. Lifts or booms are required to place concrete into forms. Bed and bank excavation are necessary to create the location for concrete ladders, so site isolation and sediment and erosion control measures are used. Disturbed areas are revegetated with a mix of site-adapted species, and access control and signage are provided. Scenario does not include additional measures in the adjacent active channel necessary to control flow, address channel elevation or stability, or encourage fish guidance into the concrete ladder. Scenario does not include structures used as counting stations or to trap and sample upstream migrants. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	Ft	15,367.01	18,440.42

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
396-82	Removal, Earthen Dam	Full removal of an earthen dam to restore aquatic organism passage, improve water quality, and promote functional river ecology and geomorphology. The removal extent is determined through consultations with the dam owner in consideration of prevailing regulations and site historical status. Adjacent floodplain surfaces above and below the target dam are considered in the planning process to account for shifts in streamflow and geomorphic regime. Removal is done with an assortment of equipment, including tracked excavators outfitted with hydraulic chisels, hammers and/or buckets with "thumbs", bull dozers, skid steers, cranes, front-end loaders, and dump trucks. Removed materials are trucked away and disposed or recycled off-site, unless native streambed material found in the embankment can be used in site reclamation. Disturbed areas are revegetated with a mix of site-adapted species. Scenario does not include additional measures needed in the active channel and floodplain to account for post-removal changes to stream plan, pattern, or profile, or reclamation of any former impounded areas. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	CuYd	65.28	78.33
396-83	Removal, Passage Barriers	Removal of passage barriers, including small relict earthen diversions (e.g., splash dams), failing or undersized culverts, and sediment or large woody material (>10cm diameter and 2m length) from mass wasting or major flood events. Instream material associated with the previously mentioned circumstances or structures prevents aquatic organism passage by the creation of channelspanning blockages, or areas of shallow depth, high velocities, or extensive changes in water surface elevation. In addition, these features may encourage abrupt channel changes that endanger adjacent capital infrastructure or transportation corridors. Removal is done with an assortment of equipment, including tracked excavators outfitted with buckets with "thumbs", bull dozers, skid steers, front-end loaders, and dump trucks. The channel and adjacent floodplain are restored to preblockage conditions to the fullest extent practicable. Removed materials are trucked away and disposed or recycled off-site, unless native streambed material found in the blockage can be used in site reclamation. Large woody material, if present, is used for instream reclamation, replaced in the channel downstream of the blockage, or trucked offsite for disposal or stockpiling for future projects. Disturbed areas are revegetated with a mix of site-adapted species. Scenario does not include additional measures needed in the active channel and floodplain. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	CuYd	118.90	142.68

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
396-84	Screen, Paddlewheel	A fish screen used at surface (gravity) diversions intended to prevent juvenile or small-bodied adult fish from entering ditches, canals, laterals or other pathways that lead to migration deadends or sources of mortality. Paddlewheel screens are active by design, meaning that they are outfitted with mechanisms that automatically cycle to keep the screen free of debris that will restrict the screen area, impede flow through the screen, and may cause the screen to fail. These screens are powered by a paddlewheel driven by flowing water and are thus suitable for remote locations without electrical services. Paddlewheel screens are installed with an assortment of equipment used for excavation, placing material, and delivering and removing material. A crane or boom truck may be needed to place the screen assembly. Other actions include construction staking and signage, soil erosion and pollution control, access control and fencing, and topsoil conservation for site reclamation. Disturbed areas are revegetated with a mix of site-adapted species. Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, or factors associated with channel improvements at the bypass pipe outfall. Final contracts stipulate entities and schedules for operation and maintenance. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	CFS	9,049.96	10,859.96
396-85	Screen, Rotating Drum	A fish screen used at surface (gravity) diversions intended to prevent juvenile or small-bodied adult fish from entering ditches, canals, laterals or other pathways that lead to migration deadends or sources of mortality. Rotating drum screens are active by design, meaning that they are outfitted with mechanisms that automatically cycle to keep the screen free of debris that will restrict the screen area, impede flow through the screen, and may cause the screen to fail. These screens are powered electric motors that rotate a drum covered in fine stainless-steel mesh. Rotating drum screens are installed with an assortment of equipment used for excavation, placing material, and delivering and removing material. A crane or boom truck may be needed to place elements of larger screen installations, including gates, drums, and overhead metal framework. Other actions include construction staking and signage, soil erosion and pollution control, access control and fencing, and topsoil conservation for site reclamation. Disturbed areas are revegetated with a mix of site-adapted species. Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, or factors associated with channel improvements at the bypass pipe outfall. [Abbrev; Full Description found online]	CFS	1,143.40	1,372.08

BRUSH MANAGEMENT**Practice Code 314****Limitations:**

- Biological Control, High Density - Utilize High Density in the first year.
- Biological Control, Low Density - Utilize Low Density after the first year on subsequent treatments.
- Chemical Control, Aerial Application - Drone is aerial.
- Mechanical Control for Large Shrubs, Medium Infestation - Large shrubs are greater than 6 ft tall. May have additional treatments as part of this payment scenario such as a herbicide treatment during the same year as designed for implementation.
- Mechanical Control for Small Shrubs, Medium Infestation - Small shrubs are less than 6 ft tall. May have additional treatments as part of this payment scenario such as a herbicide treatment during the same year as designed for implementation.
- Mechanical Control, Hand Application - May have additional treatments as part of this payment scenario such as a herbicide treatment during the same year as designed for implementation.
- Mechanical and Chemical Control, Small Shrubs, Medium Infestation - Small shrubs are less than 6 ft tall. May have additional treatments as part of this payment scenario such as a herbicide treatment during the same year as designed for implementation.
- Split Method - For situations where multiple methods (mechanical, biological, chemical) are planned that do not fit in another scenario.
- Brush cutting without additional chemical or mechanical control is not allowed. Brush management can be planned for up to three consecutive years on the same land unit to treat at least one of the following woody species: amur corktree, amur maple, autumn olive, black locust, Callery pear, common buckthorn, exotic honeysuckles, exotic privets, goldenrain tree, Japanese barberry, Japanese dewberry (wine raspberry), jetbead shrub, kudzu, multiflora rose, Norway maple, oriental bittersweet, princess tree, Russian olive, Siberian crab apple, Siberian elm, Siberian peashrub, tree of heaven, winged burning bush, and white mulberry. The site-specific treatment methods will be clearly noted in the conservation practice implementation requirements outlining the use of mechanical, chemical, or biological control, or combination of treatment types to achieve effective control of the pervasive plant species listed.
- If species listed above are not in the treatment area, only one year of treatment is allowed.
- Review Scenario descriptions for applicability. Scenario names may not include all applicable land uses.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
314-347	Biological Control, High Density	Management of woody plant species using livestock that are closely herded to concentrate grazing on targeted shrubs. Typical areas have dense stands of woody non-herbaceous species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition. Undesirable non-herbaceous vegetation may be present and impairing the desired ecological site condition. Targeted grazing herd is mobilized to the site to maximize the defoliation of brush. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	11,85.03	1,422.03

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
314-348	Biological Control, Low Density	Management of woody plant species using livestock that are closely herded to concentrate grazing on targeted shrubs. Typical areas have dense stands of woody non-herbaceous species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition. Undesirable non-herbaceous vegetation may be present and impair the desired ecological site condition. Targeted grazing herd is mobilized to the site to maximize the defoliation of brush. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	592.51	711.02
314-367	Mechanical Control, Less Than or Equal to One Acre	The use of hand and small power tools to remove, or cut off, invasive woody plants at, or below, the root collar. For woody and non-herbaceous species in the early phases of invasion and are degrading herbaceous plant health and vigor for a 1 acre small farm. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	405.21	486.26
314-411	Mechanical Control, Hand Application	The use of hand tools (e.g. axes, shovels, hoes, nippers, brush pullers, as well as chainsaws) to remove, or cut off, woody plants at, or below, the root collar. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping with moderately deep to deep soils that have stands of woody and non-herbaceous species in the early phases of invasions. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	59.95	71.93
314-412	Mechanical Control for Small Shrubs, Medium Infestation	Removal of small woody vegetation with medium infestation on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. Brush is at medium infestation and density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. Removal of brush by using a mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	79.06	94.87
314-413	Mechanical Control for Large Shrubs, Medium Infestation	Removal of large woody vegetation with medium infestation on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. Brush is at medium infestation and density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. Removal of brush by pushing, grubbing, masticating, and chaining, followed by raking or piling to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	306.93	368.32

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
314-414	Mechanical and Chemical Control, Small Shrubs, Medium Infestation	Removal of small woody vegetation with medium infestation on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. Brush is at medium infestation and density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. Removal of brush by using a mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment followed by an application of low cost chemicals in low volumes of material to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	100.16	120.19
314-415	Chemical Control, Individual Plant Treatment	Implementation of brush management on range, pasture, or native pasture using Individual Plant Treatment (IPT). The typical method of control is an application of herbicides (basal or foliar location) on selected individual plants. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	36.03	43.24
314-416	Chemical Control, Ground Application	Implementation of brush management on rangeland, grazed forest, or pasture through a broadcast application of material using low cost chemicals to reduce or remove undesirable deciduous species (brush). Locations include uplands and other areas not in, or directly adjacent to, streams, ponds, or wetlands. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	25.78	30.94
314-417	Chemical Control, Aerial Application	Implementation of brush management on rangeland, grazed forest, or pasture through a broadcast aerial application of material using low cost chemicals to reduce or remove undesirable deciduous species (brush). Locations include uplands and other areas not in, or directly adjacent to, streams, ponds, or wetlands. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	25.37	30.45
314-418	Split Method	Management of woody vegetation by treating it, up to three times, during the multi-year treatment period to improve ecological site conditions. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential and can be treated with the same method or by a combination of methods. Woody vegetation needs to be treated at least twice to fully control it. Generally, herbicide volumes are reduced because the last treatment will kill resprouting stems, those which survived the first treatment, or newly sprouted seedlings. Design and implementation instructions meeting the practice standard criteria will be provided by NRCS.	Ac	131.35	157.61

CHANNEL BED STABILIZATION

Practice Code 584

Limitations:

- Use this practice for in-channel stabilization work, such as rock riffles, rock or log vanes, or w-weirs. Choose the appropriate scenario for the proposed material. Use CPS 580 for stabilizing the streambank (including j-hooks, longitudinal stone toe protection (LSTP), bendway weirs, stream barbs, etc).

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
584-56	Bioengineering	Stabilization of the bottom and slope of a stream channel using bioengineering methods. Bioengineering methods include live stakes, fascines, plantings, bare root stock, willow waddles, and live stakes.	SqFt	4.58	5.50
584-57	Rock Structures	Stabilization of the bottom and slope of a stream channel using rock riprap or engineered products that consist primarily of rock or concrete. Includes, but is not limited to, gabions, rock veins, rock weirs, concrete blocks, etc. Based on a degrading channel that needs to be riprapped its entire wetted perimeter.	CuYd	121.87	146.24
584-58	Wood Structures	Stabilization of the bottom and slope of a stream channel using engineered structures consisting primarily of wood. Includes, but is not limited to, toe wood, log weirs, log vanes, root wads, log step pools, etc. Structures are spaced at 50 ft intervals.	Ea	3,680.08	4,416.10

CLEARING AND SNAGGING**Practice Code 326****Limitations:**

- 326-2 Base and 326-3 Implementation must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
326-2	Debris Removal, Base Cost	Removal of vegetation, logs, or other material that impedes the proper functioning of a stream channel or water course to restore flow capacity; prevent bank erosion by eddies; reduce the formation of sediment bars; and/or minimize blockages by debris. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size and must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	554.42	665.30
326-3	Debris Removal, Implementation Cost	Removal of vegetation, logs, or other material that impedes the proper functioning of a stream channel or water course to restore flow capacity; prevent bank erosion by eddies; reduce the formation of sediment bars; and/or minimize blockages by debris. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	LnFt	19.88	23.85

COMPOSTING FACILITY**Practice Code 317****Limitations:**

- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
 - Dead animal composting will be done under Practice 316 – Animal Mortality Facility.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
317-1	Farm Bin, Concrete Floor, Wood or Concrete Walls, Base Cost	A composting facility with a concrete floor and wood or concrete walls. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	4,893.31	5,871.97
317-2	Farm Bin, Concrete Floor, Wood or Concrete Walls, Implementation Cost	A composting facility with a concrete floor and wood or concrete walls. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	10.26	12.31

CONSERVATION COVER**Practice Code 327****Limitations:**

- Seedbed preparation and weed control costs (mechanical, biological, or chemical) during the establishment period are included in the 327 scenario payment rates. Other practice scenarios for these activities (seedbed preparation and weed control) are not to be contracted with the 327 scenarios.
- For small-scale scenarios, explore (420) Wildlife Habitat Planting or (342) Critical Area Planting.
- Scenarios 72, 73, and 74--When wildlife habitat is the only resource concern, use CPS 420 Wildlife Habitat Planting.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
327-3	Alleyways, Orchard, or Vineyard	Establishment of permanent introduced grass/grass mix vegetation on orchards and vineyards that need a permanent protective cover in the alleyways between tree and vine rows. Involves the conversion of a clean-tilled (conventional tilled) intensive cropping system to permanent vegetation. Typically, 60% of the surface area is conservation cover per acre.	Ac	123.12	147.74
327-72	Introduced Species, Foregone Income	Establishment of permanent non-native grass/grass mix vegetation on all, or a portion of, land in crop production. Plants cultivated for conservation cover may provide protection for beneficial insects and wildlife. Excludes plantings for forage production or critical areas. Applicable to both conventional and organic systems. When wildlife habitat is the only resource concern, use CPS 420 Wildlife Habitat Planting.	Ac	630.17	657.52
327-73	Native Species, Foregone Income	Establishment of permanent native grass/grass mix vegetation on all, or a portion of, land in crop production. Plants cultivated for conservation cover may provide protection for beneficial insects and wildlife. Excludes plantings for forage production or critical areas. Applicable to both conventional and organic systems. When wildlife habitat is the only resource concern, use CPS 420 Wildlife Habitat Planting.	Ac	714.51	758.74
327-74	Native Mix Plus Pollinator Species, Foregone Income	Establishment of permanent native grass/grass mix vegetation on all, or a portion of, land in crop production to provide continuous plant cover. Forbs and legumes provide nectar sources during the growing season. Plants cultivated for conservation cover may provide protection for beneficial insects and wildlife. Excludes plantings for forage production or critical areas. Applicable to both conventional and organic systems. When wildlife habitat is the only resource concern, use CPS 420 Wildlife Habitat Planting.	Ac	1,042.78	1,152.66

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
327-83	Pothole Wetland, Foregone Income	Establishment of permanent vegetation, including a mix of introduced cool season grasses and legumes, established on cropped wetland area needing permanent vegetative cover to improve water quality and provide wetland wildlife habitat. The typical practice size is two acres. Applicable on cropland that has been removed from production. Includes seedbed prep, planting, and mechanical weed control with foregone income.	Ac	364.36	385.16

CONSERVATION CROP ROTATION**Practice Code 328****Limitations:**

- Scenario 328-104 Add Crop Organic System - Crop Type Examples: CSG (wheat, oats); CSB (camelina, radish); CSB Legumes (peas, lentils, clover); WSG (corn, sorghum, millet); WSB (sunflowers, buckwheat); WSB Legumes (soybeans, sunnhemp)
- Scenario 328-1 Basic, Two Crop Types - Minimum two different crop types are required, No foregone income is included.
- Scenario 328-138 Perennial, Short-Term - Short-term perennial must be grown for minimum 2 years.
- Scenario 328-5 & Scenario 328-84 Specialty Crops - Specialty crops are typically rotated by plant family. Specialty crops include: vegetables, including sweet corn and popcorn; fruit; tree fruit/nuts; herbs; other horticulture and nursery crops, including cut flowers. (i.e. crops other than grain corn, soybeans, hay/alfalfa, oilseeds, cereal/small grains, dry beans, sugarbeets). The planned sequence may or may not allow for successional plantings. Applicable to organic and non-organic production.
 - Scenario 328-5 Specialty crops with a minimum of two different crops on the same ground over time. Typically multiple acres of mechanized, commercial production.
 - Scenario 328-84 Small scale or diversified small farm, growing specialty crops, with a minimum of two different specialty crop types.
- Scenario 328-139 Winter or Spring Annual - Must Add Winter or Spring Annuals or small grain to a crop rotation, minimum two crop types are required.
- The Conservation Crop Rotation practice may be paid annually for up to 5 consecutive years. The new crop rotation must be applied during the contract period.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
328-1	Basic, Two Crop Types	Planning of an annual crop rotation with a minimum of two different crop types. Payment is provided to the producer and includes the time needed to plan and implement the logistics of changing the rotation to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation.	Ac	11.53	13.84
328-5	Specialty Crops	Development of an annual crop rotation of specialty crops (herbaceous fruits and vegetables), with a minimum of two different crops on the same ground over time. Typical crop rotation includes multiple plantings of annual crops during the growing season and within the current crop year.	Ac	30.76	36.91
328-84	Specialty Crop, Small	Development of a crop rotation for a small scale or diversified small farm growing specialty crops, with a minimum of two different specialty crop types. The planned sequence allows for multiple plantings of specialty crops on the same ground in one crop year. Payment includes the costs associated with acquiring the technical knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation on a typical specialty crop farm. The cost represents typical situations for organic and non-organic producers.	kSqFt	29.45	35.34

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
328-104	Add Crop Organic System	Addition of new crop types to the conservation crop rotation to facilitate building soil organic matter, capturing nitrogen, breaking pest cycles, or other purposes that maintain or enhance natural resources. The producer is changing to organic production, with the existing crop rotation being conventional, non-organic, and has at least two different crop types. Payment includes the labor of the supervisor/decision maker and costs associated with acquiring knowledge about new crop types.	Ac	81.33	97.59
392-106 CSP	SU-Improved Resource Conserving Crop Rotation	Improve crop rotation that already includes at least one resource conserving crop by adding a perennial.	Ac	125.49	-
382-107 CSP	SU-Resource Conserving Crop Rotation	Establish a crop rotation with at least one State designated resource conserving crop.	Ac	154.22	-
328-137	Irrigated to Dryland	Conversion of an irrigated cropping system to a dryland cropping system to improve water use efficiency. The cost represents typical situations for conventional (non-organic) producers converting from irrigated cropping to dryland farming. Foregone income is included and based on standard crop rotation of corn and soybean.	Ac	178.27	179.42
328-138	Perennial, Short-Term	Addition of a short-term perennial (e.g. alfalfa or intermediate wheatgrass) into a crop rotation that currently includes a minimum of two different crops to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation. The short-term perennial can be for forage, grain, or dual-purpose use in the cropping system while the crop is intended to be harvested and must be grown for a minimum of two years after planting. Payment includes the time needed to plan and implement the logistics of adding a short-term perennial. The cost represents typical situations for conventional and organic producers.	Ac	51.40	61.68
328-139	Winter or Spring Annual	Addition of a winter annual or small grain to a crop rotation that includes at least two different crop types. Payment includes the time needed to plan and implement the logistics of adding a winter annual or spring-planted small grain into the crop rotation to effectively implement a conservation crop rotation. The cost represents typical situations for conventional and organic producers.	Ac	45.34	54.41

CONSTRUCTED WETLAND**Practice Code 656****Limitations:**

- 656-13 Base and 656-14 Implementation must be scheduled together.
- These scenarios only cover the excavation/submerged berms in the pool area and wetland vegetation. Use other standards as applicable for other components such as embankments, water control structures, or upstream sediment basins. Embankments may use standards such as CPS 356, Dike and Levee, CPS 410, Grade Stabilization Structure, or CPS 378, Pond.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
656-13	Constructed Wetland, Base Cost	Basic earthwork and native and/or organic wetland vegetation to create a constructed wetland to treat contaminated agricultural runoff, effluent from a drainage system high in nutrients, or contaminated water from a confined animal facility. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,352.08	1,622.49
656-14	Constructed Wetland, Implementation Cost	Basic earthwork and native and/or organic wetland vegetation to create a constructed wetland to treat contaminated agricultural runoff, effluent from a drainage system high in nutrients, or contaminated water from a confined animal facility. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	8,467.09	10,160.51

CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS**Practice Code 332****Limitations:** N/A**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
332-74	Native Species, Foregone Income	Establishment of narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative native grasses, legumes, and forbs around the hill slope and alternate down the slope with wider cropped strips in between. Minimum widths are based on NRCS local design criteria specific to installing the practice. Native species should be chosen that do not function as hosts for field crop diseases and possess the physical traits needed to control water erosion to tolerable levels within the cropped area of the field. Applies to all cropland and includes seedbed preparation and planting. The contour grass strip area is removed from production.	Ac	675.33	706.24
332-75	Introduced Species, Foregone Income	Establishment of narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative introduced grasses, legumes, and forbs around the hill slope and alternate down the slope with wider cropped strips in between. Minimum widths are based on NRCS local design criteria specific to installing the practice. Native species should be chosen that do not function as hosts for field crop diseases and possess the physical traits needed to control water erosion to tolerable levels within the cropped area of the field. Applies to all cropland and includes seedbed preparation and planting of introduced species. The contour grass strip area is removed from production.	Ac	634.52	657.26
332-87	Specialty Crops, Foregone Income	Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover of grasses, legumes and forbs are established around the hill slope and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips in between that are farmed on the contour. Minimum widths shall be based on NRCS local design criteria specific to the purpose for installing the practice. Species shall be selected that do not function as a host for diseases of a field crop and have physical characteristics necessary to control water erosion to tolerable levels in the cropped area of the field. This practice applies to all cropland. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of native species. The area of the contour buffer strips is taken out of production.	Ac	2,169.37	2,200.27

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CONTOUR FARMING

Practice Code 330

Limitations: N/A

Maintenance: Contour Farming will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
330-3	Contour Farming	Installation of formed ridged tillage, furrows or roughness, and planting operations, on fields greater than five acres, at a grade near the contour. Payment includes the extra labor and initial supervision costs to plan and implement contour farming.	Ac	8.84	10.60

CONTOUR ORCHARD AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROPS**Practice Code 331****Limitations:**

- If a producer is interested in this practice, route through AO to seek planning assistance and approval from the SRC.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
331-1	Contour, Orchards and Vineyards	Establishment of orchard, vineyard or other perennial crops to allow all cultural operations, on the entire field, to be implemented on the contour. All field operations (e.g. harvesting, disking, bedding, and planting) are performed on the contour which is near perpendicular to the field slope. Payment includes the installation of contour markers and contouring during operations.	Ac	26.51	31.81

COVER CROP

Practice 340

Limitations:

- Conservation Practice 340 Cover Crops is a management practice (One-year lifespan) and may be scheduled for up to 5 years on the same land unit.
- After cover crops are implemented, full-width tillage is not allowed until before planting of the next cash crop.
- For Scenario 6 - Adaptive Management, refer to Agronomy Technical Note No. 10: Adaptive Management for Conservation Practices and Adaptive Mgt 340 Guide Sheet 2014. All Adaptive Management proposals must be approved by Iowa NRCS State Soil Health Specialist prior to obligation.
- Scenario 340-74 Mechanical Termination - This scenario is most applicable to small-scale production. Termination methods may vary, but are labor intensive, done at a human-scale (using hands, hand tools, garden implements). This scenario could apply to chemical termination when the spraying is done by hand/backpack and when subsequent residue management is being done by hand, hand tools, or garden implements. This is typically not appropriate for large fields >2 acres or where machinery will be used.
- Multi-Species - Must contain ≥2 Species,
- Single Species, Organic - May be used for organic or transitioning acres.

Maintenance: Cover Crop will be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule: **CSP rates are italicized.**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
340-1	Single Species	Typically a small grain or legume (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 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 prior to planting the subsequent crop.	Ac	74.34 <i>123.89</i>	89.20
340-6	Adaptive Management	The practice scenario is for the implementation of cover crops in small, replicated plots to allow the producer to learn how to manage cover crops on their operation. Scenario includes implementing replicated strip trials on a field plot to evaluate, identify and implement a particular cover crop management strategy. Follow the guidance in the NRCS Technical Note 10 - Adaptive Management.	Ea	4,801.86 <i>8,003.10</i>	5,762.23

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
340-11	Multi-Species	Typically, the multi-species cover crop (two or more species) mix includes a small grain, a legume, and may include other species such as forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc. Typically, the cover crop is seeded immediately after harvest of a row crop but may be inter-seeded into a row crop using a broadcast seeder, drill, or similar device. The cover crop will be followed by another row crop and will utilize the residue as a mulch. 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 prior to planting the subsequent crop.	Ac	77.54 129.24	93.05
340-29	Single Species, Organic	Typically, a small grain or legume (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 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 prior to planting the subsequent crop. 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.), within weeks prior to planting the subsequent crop. This scenario requires use of Certified Organic Seed.	Ac	99.45 165.75	119.34
340-74	Mechanical Termination	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, provide erosion reduction, improve water quality, and soil health. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a 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 herbicide, in order to maximize nitrogen fixation.	kSqFt	22.88 38.10	27.45

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING

Practice Code 342

Limitations:

- Establish Native Species, Non-Mechanized - Hand seeding, natives only
- Establishment, Heavy Grading - Use this scenario when shaping a non-cropland area with heavy equipment before seeding. Do not use when being applied on a structural practice that needs seeded (i.e. pond dam).
- Moderate Grading, Native or Introduced - Use this scenario when shaping a cropland area with heavy equipment before seeding. Do not use when being applied on a structural practice that needs seeded (i.e. terrace).
- Normal Tillage, Native or Introduced - Use this scenario for terraces, basins, and dams.
- Normal Tillage, Shrubs - Iowa IR does not allow shrubs. Explore 612 Tree/Shrub establishment as an alternative.
- Scenario 342-66 Permanent Cover - Applicable to small areas on urban sites or on small-scale operations. Examples: establishing cover for erosion control around high tunnels, establishing cover over contaminated soils around raised beds, etc.
- Critical Area Planting is not to be scheduled with Grassed Waterways as seeding is accounted for in Grassed Waterway Scenario Payment Rates. Scenario 342-66 Permanent Cover is applicable up to a maximum size of 43 (1,000 square feet).

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
342-1	Normal Tillage, Native or Introduced	Establishment of permanent vegetation (Native and Introduced) on a site (both organic and non-organic) 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.	Ac	244.78	293.74
342-4	Moderate Grading, Native or Introduced	Application of soil surface disturbance by tillage operations over the entire field. Crop residue is distributed over the entire field after harvest. Full width tillage is used to move crop residue prior to planting. Planting and harvest operations limit soil-disturbing activities.	Ac	646.01	775.21
342-6	Establishment, Heavy Grading	Establishment of permanent vegetation (native or introduced) on a site that is void, or nearly void, of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Species selected will reach adequate density and vigor to stabilize the site. Costs include seedbed preparation with typical tillage implements, grading, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application.	Ac	979.90	1,175.88

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
342-66	Permanent Cover	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void of vegetation or needs to improve the vegetation to adequately cover the existing site soil to reduce particulate matter dust emissions. Costs include seedbed prep with light tillage, seed, fertilizer and lime. Small Scale fields and urban sites have soil conditions limiting vegetation growth or sensitive areas that need protection.	kSqFt	17.57	21.09
342-85	Normal Tillage, Shrubs	Establishment of permanent vegetation (Native and Introduced) 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 planting of shrubs.	Ac	1,096.97	1,316.37
342-87	Establish Native Species, Non-Mechanized	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. Species selected will reach adequate density and vigor to stabilize the site. Costs include organic amendment and application, seedbed preparation, grass/legume seed, and labor to seed by hand.	Ac	810.45	972.54
342-90	Hydroseed	Establishment of permanent vegetation (native and introduced) on a site (both organic and non-organic) that is void or nearly void of vegetation due to a natural occurrence or a newly constructed conservation practice. Costs include a specialized hydroseed truck, grass/legume seed, companion crop, and fertilizer and lime with application. A hydroseeder is required due to the inaccessibility of other typical planting equipment or the need to have moisture immediately present at seeding.	Ac	1,497.95	1,797.55
342-93	Native Species, Minimal	Establishment of permanent vegetation on a site that is void, or nearly void, of vegetation due to a natural disaster such as a wildfire or flood. Costs include native grass seed, seeded by broadcast and drill or aerial application with no, or minimal, site preparation.	Ac	189.57	227.49

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DAM

Practice Code 402

Limitations:

- This practice is only used for dams that are larger than meet the criteria in CPS 378. DO NOT USE for Farm Bill projects.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 50 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
402-14	Pipe, Spillway	Construction of an earthen embankment to impound water. A corrugated metal pipe (CMP) principal spillway will be constructed with a metal trash guard protecting the spillway inlet. A circular CMP riser will connect to a CMP barrel that runs through the dam to an outlet safely downstream, and a sand diaphragm will be installed in the embankment.	CuYd	5.49	6.58

DAM, DIVERSION**Practice Code 348****Limitations:** N/A**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
348-20	Fill, Rock and Gravel	Construction of a rock structure with gravel bedding on geotextile to divert water, entirely or partially, away from a waterway or stream. The structure is used to benefit irrigation, livestock water, fire control, municipal or industrial use, or recreational activities, develop renewable energy systems, and divert periodic destructive flows from one watercourse to another reducing potential damage.	CuYd	89.34	107.21
348-21	Earthfill	Construction of an earthfill to divert water, entirely or partially, away from a waterway or stream. The structure is used to benefit irrigation, livestock water, fire control, municipal or industrial use, or recreational activities, develop renewable energy systems, and divert periodic destructive flows from one watercourse to another reducing potential damage.	CuYd	8.53	10.24
348-22	Earthfill, Grouted Rock	Construction of an earthfill and grouted rock structure to divert water, entirely or partially, away from a waterway or stream. The structure is used to benefit irrigation, livestock water, fire control, municipal or industrial use, or recreational activities, develop renewable energy systems, and divert periodic destructive flows from one watercourse to another reducing potential damage.	CuYd	77.77	93.33
348-23	Structure, Sheet Pile	Construction of a sheet pile structure with rock to divert water, entirely or partially, away from a waterway or stream. The structure is used to benefit irrigation, livestock water, fire control, municipal or industrial use, or recreational activities, develop renewable energy systems, and divert periodic destructive flows from one watercourse to another reducing potential damage.	SqFt	54.50	65.40

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
348-24	Concrete, Reinforced	Construction of a reinforced concrete dam diversion structure to divert water, entirely or partially, away from a waterway or stream. The structure is used to benefit irrigation, livestock water, fire control, municipal or industrial use, or recreational activities, develop renewable energy systems, and divert periodic destructive flows from one watercourse to another reducing potential damage.	CuYd	467.25	560.71

DENITRIFYING BIOREACTOR**Practice Code 605****Limitations:**

- Water Control Structure (Code 587), Subsurface Drain (Code 606), and Underground Outlet (Code 620) will not be included as associated practices. These practices are included in the component costs for the Denitrifying Bioreactor scenarios. Scenario unit is volume of woodchips in cubic yards, NOT volume of excavated chamber.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan 10 years.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
605-5	Denitrifying Bioreactor	Scenario describes a structure containing a carbon source installed to intercept subsurface drain (tile) flow or ground water and reduce the concentration of nitrate-nitrogen. Woodchips serve as the carbon source necessary to the denitrification process. This bioreactor has geotextile fabric (or polyethylene - PE) between the wood chips and the surrounding soil plus the following components: woodchip filled pit, two water control structures (to allow management of the flow rate and free water elevation within the bioreactor), and piping to convey water to and from the bioreactor. Woodchips serve as the carbon source necessary to the denitrification process.	CuYd	69.82	83.79
605-25	Denitrifying Bioreactor, No Liner	Installation of a structure containing a carbon source to intercept subsurface drain (tile) flow or ground water and reduce the concentration of nitrate-nitrogen. The bioreactor includes a woodchip filled pit, soil cover, two water control structures (to allow management of the flow rate and free water elevation within the bioreactor), and piping to convey water to and from the bioreactor. Woodchips serve as the carbon source necessary to the denitrification process.	CuYd	77.30	92.76

DIKE AND LEVEE**Practice Code 356****Limitations:**

- Use Scenario 50 – Shallow Embankment for dikes classified as Class III per the standard (NOT job approval authority class). These would include dikes with design heights between 6 and 8 feet, which are uncommon in Iowa. This scenario also only applies when the borrow material is close enough it does not need to be hauled (i.e. picked up and put in a dump truck).
- Use Scenario 51 – Dike for class IV dikes (classified per the standard, NOT EJAA) where the borrow material is close enough it does not need to be hauled (i.e. picked up and put in a dump truck).
- Use Scenario 57 – Material Haul, Less Than or Equal to One Mile for any dike where the borrow material needs to be hauled for a distance one mile or less.
- Use Scenario 58 – Material Haul, Greater Than One Mile for any dike where the borrow material needs to be hauled for a distance greater than one mile.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
356-50	Shallow Embankment	A barrier constructed of an earthen embankment, to control water level. Embankment structure to provide adequate freeboard, allowance for settlement, and foundation and embankment stability.	CuYd	3.66	4.39
356-51	Dike	Construction of a barrier of either earth or manufactured materials for the purpose of the protection of people or property from floods or to control water levels in connection with crop production. Embankment structure to provide adequate freeboard, allowance for settlement, and foundation and embankment stability.	CuYd	3.79	4.55
356-57	Material Haul, Less Than or Equal to One Mile	A barrier constructed of an earthen embankment, to control water level. Embankment structure to provide adequate freeboard, allowance for settlement, and foundation and embankment stability. The material haul is less than one mile.	CuYd	5.88	7.06
356-58	Material Haul, Greater Than One Mile	A barrier constructed of an earthen embankment, to control water level. Embankment structure to provide adequate freeboard, allowance for settlement, and foundation and embankment stability. The material haul is greater than or equal to one mile.	CuYd	6.50	7.80

DIVERSION**Practice Code 362****Limitations:**

- 362-10 Base and 362-11 Implementation must be contracted together.
-

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
362-10	Earthen Channel, Base Cost	An earthen channel constructed across long slopes with supporting ridge on lower side, to divert runoff away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas or other sensitive areas. Outlet may be waterway, underground outlet, or another suitable outlet. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	942.17	1,130.61
362-11	Earthen Channel, Implementation Cost	An earthen channel constructed across long slopes with supporting ridge on lower side, to divert runoff away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas or other sensitive areas. Outlet may be waterway, underground outlet, or another suitable outlet. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	1.71	2.05
362-12	Reinforced Concrete, Base Cost	A reinforced concrete curb constructed across the slope to divert runoff away from farmsteads, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas, agricultural waste system, other sensitive areas, or to a waste storage facility. Outlet may be a waterway, underground outlet, or another suitable outlet. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	501.75	602.10
362-13	Reinforced Concrete, Implementation Cost	A reinforced concrete curb constructed across the slope to divert runoff away from farmsteads, gullies, critical erosion areas, construction areas, agricultural waste system, other sensitive areas, or to a waste storage facility. Outlet may be a waterway, underground outlet, or another suitable outlet. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	417.14	500.56

DRAINAGE WATER MANAGEMENT**Practice Code 554****Limitations:**

- The Drainage Water Management practice may be paid annually for up to 5 consecutive years. If additional tile mains are needed to facilitate DWM, use Subsurface Drain (606), Secondary Main Retrofit.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
554-16	Drainage Water Management	This scenario is the process of managing the drainage water discharge volume and water table elevation by regulating the flow from surface and/or subsurface agricultural drainage systems utilizing automation. Typical systems consist of a field with a fairly flat slope (less than 2% and preferably less than 1%) with existing drainage tile lines and installed water control structures.	Ac	6.86	8.23

EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT / MANAGEMENT**Practice Code 647****Limitations:**

- Iowa 647 GD and IR do not allow mowing as a standalone activity; it must be done in conjunction with another disturbance activity.
- When mowing followed by disking use Scenario 1-Mowing.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
647-1	Disking	This practice addresses inadequate wildlife habitat for species requiring early successional habitat. This scenario provides early successional habitat by setting back succession and manipulating species composition by disking vegetation and exposing bare ground. The typical setting for this scenario is at the edge of crop fields, in pastures, and in odd areas such as pivot corners. This scenario is applicable nationwide. Where the management of woody plants is required to create or maintain early successional habitat conservation practice 314 brush management should be used. Where chemical control of weeds, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community conservation practice 315 herbaceous weed control should be used. Where the seedbank is inadequate for natural regeneration and seeding is required, use conservation practice 327 Conservation Cover. Where the need is to create early successional habitat within or at the edge of woodland or forest use conservation practice 645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (edge feathering).	Ac	142.06	170.48

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
647-2	Mowing	This scenario addresses inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife where setting back succession by mowing incoming woody species will improve habitat for the target species. Mowing can be used to increase structural diversity by creating areas of shorter vegetation preferred by some species or certain life stages of species. This scenario can be used nationwide. The typical setting for this scenario is at the edge of crop fields, in pastures, at the edge of woodlands or brushy areas, and in odd areas such as pivot corners. Where the management of woody plants is required to create or maintain early successional habitat conservation practice 314 brush management should be used. Where chemical control of weeds, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community conservation practice 315 herbaceous weed control should be used. Where the seedbank is inadequate for natural regeneration and seeding is required, use conservation practice 327 Conservation Cover. Where the need is to create early successional habitat within or at the edge of woodland or forest use conservation practice 645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (edge feathering).	Ac	206.76	248.11

EMERGENCY ANIMAL MORTALITY MANAGEMENT**Practice Code 368****Limitations:**

- State Office Programs and Engineering staff will be notified before planning, design, and implementation of the 368 - Emergency Animal Mortality Management Practice.
- Comply with IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
368-5	Composting, In-House	This scenario consists of the emergency disposal of poultry mortality by composting in a static windrow.	AU	120.65	144.78
368-6	Burial	This scenario consists of the onsite burial of animal mortalities resulting from catastrophic events not related to disease. An earthen pit is excavated to contain the mortalities and earth cover is placed over the mortalities to provide protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading.	AU	98.11	117.73
368-123	Landfill or Render	This scenario consists of the disposal of animal mortality carcasses by landfilling or rendering resulting from catastrophic events not related to disease.	Lb	0.06	0.07
368-179	Shallow Burial, Swine or Cattle	This scenario consists of the disposal of animal carcasses by burial in a shallow trench resulting from impacts related to a national emergency. This excludes feathered animals since early research has indicated that feathered animals do not break down quickly using this method.	AU	180.72	216.87
368-195	Composting, Carbon Material and Mobilization	This scenario consists of the disposal of animal carcasses by composting in a static windrow resulting from impacts related to a national emergency.	AU	486.34	583.61
368-295	Disposal, Cattle or Horse	This scenario consists of the disposal, by methods other than burial, of cattle, horse or other similar sized animal carcasses resulting from catastrophic events not related to disease.	Ea	522.05	626.46
368-296	Disposal, Swine	This scenario consists of the disposal, by methods other than burial, of swine or other similar sized animal carcasses on a small size operation resulting from catastrophic events not related to disease.	Ea	219.18	263.02
368-297	Disposal, Goat or Sheep	This scenario consists of the disposal, by methods other than burial, of goat, sheep or other similar sized animal carcasses on a small size operation resulting from catastrophic events not related to disease.	Ea	192.58	231.10

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ENERGY EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL OPERATION

Practice Code 374

Limitations:

- Comply with the limitations noted for CEMA 228 – Agricultural Energy Assessment. The Farm Energy Improvement Practices Implementation and Certification Record worksheet will be completed and signed by the participant prior to practice certification for payment.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
374-1	Automatic Controller, Multiple Function	The application of this scenario consists of installing an automatic control system on a functioning, manually controlled agricultural system. The new automatic control system will be used to monitor more than one environmental condition such as temperature, humidity, air quality, water, occupancy, etc., and automatically control more than one device, such as a fan, heater, or sprinkler, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	2,145.77	2,574.92
374-2	Controller, Variable Speed Drive, for motor 1 to 10 horsepower	The application of this scenario consists of adding a variable speed drive on an existing electric motor used in an agricultural operation such as a vacuum pump in a dairy. The new variable speed drive will control the existing motor such that the speed can be adjusted to match the varied flow or pressure required to perform the same task as the existing motor, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	1,165.92	1,399.10
374-3	Controller, Variable Speed Drive, for motor greater than 10 horsepower	The application of this scenario consists of adding a variable speed drive on an existing electric motor used in an agricultural operation such as a ventilation fan in a poultry barn. The new variable speed drive will control the existing motor such that the speed can be adjusted to match the varied flow or pressure required to perform the same task as the existing motor, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	1,969.84	2,363.80
374-4	Controller, Variable Speed Drive, for motor less than or equal to 1 horsepower	The application of this scenario consists of adding a variable speed drive on an existing electric motor used in an agricultural operation such as a vacuum pump in a small dairy. The new variable speed drive will control the existing motor such that the speed can be adjusted to match the varied flow or pressure required to perform the same task as the existing motor, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	801.33	961.60

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
374-5	Evaporative Cooling System	The application of this scenario consists of replacing, adding to, or installing a cool cell or evaporative cooling system in an agricultural operation such as a greenhouse, poultry house or other livestock facility to reduce total ventilation requirements in hot weather, or on a specialty crop farm with an inefficient refrigeration system that is used to quick-cool harvested products. The system will distribute and recycle the water, reducing the total amount of water used. The evaporative cooling system will reduce the load on the existing ventilation or cooling system resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	15.28	18.34
374-6	Heat Recovery, Water, High Efficiency	The application of this scenario consists of adding a compressor heat recovery system on an existing refrigeration system in an agricultural operation such as a dairy or nursery that also utilizes an existing hot water heater. The heat recovery system utilizes the heat extracted from the refrigerated fluid to pre-heat water before it enters the existing conventional water heater. Exhaust heat from the liquid cooling system is recovered and used to reduce the heating capacity requirement to heat water, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	4,890.78	5,868.93
374-10	Heating, Air, Radiant, Brooder	The application of this scenario consists of replacing pancake brood heaters in a poultry barn, or low efficiency heaters in an agricultural operation, with energy efficient radiant brood heaters. The new, high efficiency heating system will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing heating system, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	513.81	616.58
374-11	Heating, Air, Radiant, Poultry House	The application of this scenario consists of replacing pancake brood heaters in a poultry barn, or low efficiency heaters in an agricultural operation, with energy efficient tube, quad, or brooder radiant heaters. The new, high efficiency heating system will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing heating system, resulting in the reduction of energy use. The feature measure is the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the existing heated area.	SqFt	0.66	0.79
374-12	Heating, Air, Radiant, Tube or Quad	The application of this scenario consists of replacing pancake brood heaters in a poultry barn, or low efficiency heaters in an agricultural operation, with energy efficient tube or quad radiant heaters. The new, high efficiency heating system will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing heating system, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	1,820.29	2,184.35
374-13	Heating, Greenhouse Root Zone	The application of this scenario consists of adding an in-soil, root zone heating system in an existing greenhouse that utilizes supplemental air heating. The root zone heating system provides heat directly to the growing media, using radiant tubes, bench heating, or hot water piping. The root zone heating system replaces the use of inefficient air heating devices, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	LnFt	2.49	2.99

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
374-14	Heating, Water, High Efficiency	The application of this scenario consists of replacing a low efficiency water heating system in an agricultural operation with a high efficiency water heater or a tankless, direct vented and high temperature spin down, water heater. The new, high efficiency water heating system will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing water heating system, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	2,856.49	3,427.79
374-15	Livestock Waterer, High Efficiency	The application of this scenario consists of replacing existing livestock waterers in a grazing or barnyard operation with low energy livestock waterers on a one-to-one basis. The new, high efficiency water heating system will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing water heating system, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	969.79	1,163.75
374-16	Motor, NEMA Premium, greater than 2 horsepower	The application of this scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive an agricultural system such as a ventilation fan in a poultry barn. The new, high efficiency motor will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing motor, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	1,291.28	1,549.53
374-17	Motor, NEMA Premium, less than or equal to 2 horsepower	The application of this scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive an agricultural system such as a vacuum pump in a small dairy. The new, high efficiency motor will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing motor, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	749.84	899.81
374-18	Plate Cooler	The application of this scenario consists of adding a dual pass plate cooler in an agricultural operation such as a dairy or nursery. The plate cooler will be stainless steel, type 316, and the cooling water will be recycled, reducing the total amount of water used. The new system will pre-cool water, milk, or other liquids, prior to use or processing, reducing the existing compressor usage for cooling, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	4,431.31	5,317.57
374-19	Scroll Compressor	The application of this scenario consists of replacing an existing reciprocating compressor with a scroll compressor in an agricultural operation such as a dairy or nursery. The scroll compressor provides equivalent refrigeration capacity at a higher efficiency than the existing reciprocating compressor, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	3,223.48	3,868.18
374-20	Ventilation, Greater Than or Equal to 1/2 Horsepower	The application of this scenario consists of replacing conventional circulation fans or installing new high efficiency, circulation, horizontal air flow (HAF), or high-volume low speed (HVLS) fans in an agricultural operation. The new, high efficiency air circulation system will reduce load on the existing ventilation system, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	473.37	568.04

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
374-21	Ventilation, Less Than 1/2 Horsepower	The application of this scenario consists of replacing conventional circulation fans or adding new high efficiency, circulation, horizontal air flow (HAF), or high-volume low speed (HVLS) fans in an agricultural operation. The new, high efficiency air circulation system will reduce load on the existing ventilation system resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	266.40	319.68
374-22	Ventilation, Fan, Exhaust, high efficiency, 36 to 47-inch diameter	The application of this scenario consists of replacing a conventional exhaust fan in an agricultural operation with a high efficiency exhaust fan. The new, high efficiency ventilation system will perform the same task as the existing ventilation system, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	1,415.25	1,698.29
374-23	Ventilation, Fan, Exhaust, high efficiency, greater than or equal to 48-inch diameter	The application of this scenario consists of replacing a conventional exhaust fan in an agricultural operation with a high efficiency exhaust fan. The new, high efficiency ventilation system will perform the same task as the existing ventilation system, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	2,018.31	2,421.98
374-24	Ventilation, Fan, Exhaust, high efficiency, less than 36-inch diameter	The application of this scenario consists of replacing a conventional exhaust fan in an agricultural operation with a high efficiency exhaust fan. The new, high efficiency ventilation system will perform the same task as the existing ventilation system, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	868.25	1,041.90
374-25	Alley Scraper System	The application of this scenario consists of the installation of an electric powered alley scraper system in an existing animal operation that uses dedicated mobile equipment to transfer manure or other agricultural products. The alley scraper system will replace the use of tractors or skid steers for scraping and transferring manure in barn or feedlot alleyways, resulting in the reduction of energy use. Approximately 1 scraper is needed per 60 head of cows.	Ea	26,501.60	31,801.91
374-27	Automatic Controller, Single Function	The application of this scenario consists of installing an automatic control system on a functioning, manually controlled agricultural system. The new automatic control system will be used to monitor at least one environmental condition such as temperature, humidity, air quality, water, occupancy, etc. and automatically control at least one device, such as a fan, heater, or sprinkler, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	1,462.82	1,755.38
374-28	Automatic Controller, Telemetry	The application of this scenario consists of installing an automatic control system with wireless communications on a functioning, manually controlled agricultural system. The new automatic control system will be used to monitor at least one environmental condition such as temperature, humidity, air quality, water, occupancy, etc. and automatically control at least one device such as a fan, heater, sprinkler, or decrease the use of mobile equipment to travel to manually verify or adjust systems, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	1,989.50	2,387.40

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
374-38	Heating, Air, High Efficiency, Base Cost	Consists of replacing a low efficiency combustion heating system in an agricultural operation with a high efficiency heating system. The new, high efficiency heating system will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing heating system, resulting in the reduction of energy use. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	73.53	88.24
374-39	Heating, Air, High Efficiency, Implementation Cost	Consists of replacing a low efficiency combustion heating system in an agricultural operation with a high efficiency heating system. The new, high efficiency heating system will have the same output and perform the same task as the existing heating system, resulting in the reduction of energy use. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	kBTU/Hr	19.67	23.61

ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDING ENVELOPE

Practice Code 672

Limitations:

- Comply with the limitations noted for CEMA 228 – Agricultural Energy Assessment. The Farm Energy Improvement Practices Implementation and Certification Record worksheet will be completed and signed by the participant prior to practice certification for payment.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
672-1	Door, Roll-up, Insulated	The application of this scenario consists of replacing an existing door with an insulated roll-up or swinging door in a heated, cooled, or ventilated agricultural structure. The insulated door will reduce heat loss and heat gain, which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	1,981.23	2,377.47
672-2	Door, Tunnel	The application of this scenario consists of replacing existing tunnel curtain openings or cool pads or adding a new insulated tunnel door in a heated and ventilated poultry building. The insulated tunnel door will reduce heat loss and aids in air mixing, which reduces the respective need for heating and ventilation equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	13.20	15.84
672-3	Energy Efficient Glazing	The application of this practice consists of replacing existing greenhouse glazing with new, energy efficient, glazing. Energy efficient glazing will reduce heat loss and provide better heat transfer during cold weather conditions, which reduces the need for heating equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	0.14	0.17
672-4	Heat Recovery, Attic Vent	The application of this scenario consists of installing actuated inlets or automatic latching gravity inlets in a heated and ventilated poultry or livestock building. The vents better control moisture and heat by drawing in warmer, drier air from the attic, which reduces the need for heating and ventilating equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ea	242.82	291.38

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
672-5	Insulation, Attic, Zones 1 - 4	The application of this scenario consists of installing appropriate insulation in an existing attic or ceiling of a conditioned agricultural building. The insulation will reduce heat loss or heat gain, which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use. The agricultural building is in climate zones 1 – 4 of ASHRAE 90.1-2016 Annex 1.	SqFt	0.05	0.06
672-6	Insulation, Attic, Zones 5 - 6	The application of this scenario consists of installing appropriate insulation in an existing attic or ceiling of a conditioned agricultural building. The insulation will reduce heat loss or heat gain, which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use. The agricultural building is in climate zones 5 – 6 of ASHRAE 90.1-2016 Annex 1.	SqFt	0.08	0.10
672-7	Insulation, Attic, Zones 7 - 8	The application of this scenario consists of installing appropriate insulation in an existing attic or ceiling of a conditioned agricultural building. The insulation will reduce heat loss or heat gain, which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use. The agricultural building is in climate zones 7 – 8 of ASHRAE 90.1-2016 Annex 1.	SqFt	0.07	0.08
672-8	Insulation, Bubble	The application of this scenario consists of installing aluminum foil faced, double bubble insulation in greenhouse sidewalls from floor to bench height (3 feet) or in greenhouse end walls from floor to ceiling height. The insulation will reduce heat loss or heat gain, which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	0.51	0.62
672-9	Insulation, Curtain, Livestock or Poultry Housing	The application of this scenario consists of replacing existing non-insulated curtains with insulated curtains, seven-layer minimum, on the sidewalls of a conditioned livestock structure or in the mid-house brooding area of a poultry building. The system will better control heat transfer, which reduces the need for heating, cooling, and ventilating equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	2.54	3.05
672-10	Insulation, Solid, Bench Height or Below Grade	The application of this scenario consists of installing one inch thick (minimum) polystyrene or polyurethane solid insulation in greenhouse sidewalls from floor to bench height (3 feet) or on the foundation (24 inches below ground) of a conditioned space such as animal housing. The insulation will reduce heat loss, which reduces the need for heating equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	1.03	1.24
672-11	Insulation, Structure, Cooling, Drying, Processing	The application of this scenario consists of installing appropriate insulation on the walls and ceilings of an agricultural structure used for cooling, drying, or processing such as a walk-in refrigeration unit or a tobacco drying barn. The system will better control heat transfer, which reduces the need for cooling or drying (heating) equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	2.30	2.76

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
672-12	Insulation, Walls	The application of this scenario consists of installing non-flammable insulation, vapor barrier, and appropriate covering on the interior walls of a conditioned agricultural structure. The insulation will reduce heat loss, which reduces the need for heating equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	1.76	2.12
672-13	Insulation, Walls, Spray Foam with Thermal Barrier	The application of this scenario consists of installing flammable insulation, vapor barrier, and thermal barrier covering on the interior walls of a conditioned agricultural structure. The insulation will reduce heat loss, which reduces the need for heating equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	4.10	4.92
672-14	Mechanical Screens, Greater Than 10,000 Square Feet	The application of this scenario consists of installing a mechanical energy screen system consisting of a drive motor, support cables, controls, and shade material, which may be woven, knitted, or non-woven strips of aluminum fiber, polyethylene, nylon, or other synthetic material in a greenhouse. The system will better control heat loss and heat transfer, which reduces the need for heating and cooling equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use. The total area of installed screens is greater than 10,000 and less than 50,000 square feet.	SqFt	2.47	2.96
672-15	Mechanical Screens, Less Than or Equal to 10,000 Square Feet	The application of this scenario consists of installing a mechanical energy screen system consisting of a drive motor, support cables, controls, and shade material, which may be woven, knitted, or non-woven strips of aluminum fiber, polyethylene, nylon, or other synthetic material in a greenhouse. The system will better control heat loss and heat transfer, which reduces the need for heating and cooling equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use. The total area of installed screens is less than or equal to 10,000 square feet.	SqFt	3.74	4.48
672-16	Roof Vent	The application of this scenario consists of installing a motorized roof vent system consisting of a motor, mount, controller, and roof vent, along the peak of an existing greenhouse that is ventilated primarily with a fan installed in the end wall. The greenhouse roof vent allows natural ventilation, which reduces the need for ventilation fans to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	Ft	65.88	79.05
672-17	Sealant, Gap, Whole Building	The application of this scenario consists of professional sealing of all air leakage gaps in a heated, cooled, or ventilated agricultural structure. The sealant will reduce heat loss and heat gain due to infiltration, which reduces the respective need for heating, cooling, and ventilating equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use. The measurement is based upon the nominal perimeter of the building where all gaps are sealed, including, but not limited to, between the floor and walls, along all eaves, gable ends, and ridge cap and around windows, doors, and other penetrations.	Ft	3.69	4.42

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
672-18	Wall Conversion	The application of this scenario consists of replacing curtain walls, evaporative cool pads, or other openings in external walls with a new insulated wall assembly in a conditioned agricultural structure. The insulated wall will reduce heat loss, which reduces the need for heating equipment to operate, resulting in the reduction of energy use.	SqFt	5.48	6.57

ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING SYSTEM**Practice Code 670****Limitations:**

- Comply with the limitations noted for CEMA 228 – Agricultural Energy Assessment. The Farm Energy Improvement Practices Implementation and Certification Record worksheet will be completed and signed by the participant prior to practice certification for payment.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
670-41	LED (using existing fixture), Less Than 20 Watts	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of an incandescent or compact fluorescent light or tube with a new light emitting diode (LED) lamp or tube on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixture and wiring is functioning. The retrofitted lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamp is properly disposed according to its contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The typical bulb installed is a 9-watt LED.	Ea	9.22	11.06
670-57	LED (using existing fixture), Greater Than or Equal to 20 Watts and Less Than 100 Watts	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of an incandescent, compact fluorescent, high-pressure sodium (HPS), or similar lamp or tube with new light emitting diode (LED) flood lamp on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixture and wiring is functioning. The retrofitted lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamp is properly disposed according to its contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The typical flood lamp installed is a 50-watt LED.	Ea	34.04	40.85
670-73	LED (using existing fixture), Greater Than or Equal to 100 Watts	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of an incandescent, compact fluorescent, mercury vapor, or similar lamp or tube with new light emitting diode (LED) flood lamp or tube on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixture and wiring is functioning. The retrofitted lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamp is properly disposed according to its contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The typical flood lamp installed is a 150-watt high bay.	Ea	80.23	96.27

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
670-89	Fixture (including LED), Less Than 20 Watts	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of an existing lamp and fixture with a new light emitting diode (LED) fixture on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixture and wiring is functioning. The retrofitted lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamp, fixture, and ballast are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The fixture is for indoor or exterior locations and generally known as general, flood, linear, canopy, pendant, wall pack, low intensity flood, ceiling mounted, or low bay. Low bay lighting is used when ceilings are 20 feet or less in height. Low bay fixtures usually have a diffuser mounted to the bottom of the fixture that serves to spread light over a large area. The typical fixture installed is a 9- watt fixture with diodes or lamp.	Ea	19.72	23.67
670-105	Fixture (including LED), Greater Than or Equal to 20 Watts and Less Than 40 Watts	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of an existing lamp and fixture with a new light emitting diode (LED) fixture on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixture and wiring is functioning. The retrofitted lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamp, fixture, and ballast are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The fixture is for indoor or exterior locations and generally known as general, flood, linear, canopy, pendant, wall pack, low intensity flood, ceiling mounted, or low bay. Low bay lighting is used when ceilings are 20 feet or less in height. Low bay fixtures usually have a diffuser mounted to the bottom of the fixture that serves to spread light over a large area. The typical fixture installed is a 25- watt fixture with diodes or lamp.	Ea	55.58	66.70
670-121	Fixture (including LED), Greater Than or Equal to 40 Watts and Less Than 80 Watts	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of an existing lamp and fixture with a new light emitting diode (LED) fixture on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixture and wiring is functioning. The retrofitted lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamp, fixture, and ballast are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The fixture is for indoor or exterior locations and generally known as general, flood, linear, canopy, pendant, wall pack, low intensity flood, ceiling mounted, or low bay. Low bay lighting is used when ceilings are 20 feet or less in height. Low bay fixtures usually have a diffuser mounted to the bottom of the fixture that serves to spread light over a large area. The typical fixture installed is a 50- watt fixture with diodes or lamp.	Ea	111.17	133.40

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
670-137	Fixture (including LED), Greater Than or Equal to 80 Watts	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of existing lamps and fixture with a new light emitting diode (LED) fixture on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixture and wiring is functioning. The retrofitted lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamp, fixture, and ballast is properly disposed according to its contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The fixture is for indoor or exterior locations and generally known as high bay or high intensity flood light or linear. High bay lighting is used when ceilings are 20 - 45 feet in height and where fixtures are mounted at the ceiling height instead of being suspended down to a lower level. High bay fixtures usually have an aluminum or mirror-like reflector which directs light downwards to the floor area or a prismatic reflector to spread light over larger areas. The typical fixture installed is a 200- watt round high bay or 160-watt linear fixture.	Ea	181.52	217.83
670-153	Poultry House, Lamp Replacement	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of incandescent or compact fluorescent lights with new light emitting diode (LED) lamps on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixtures and wiring are functioning. The retrofitted lighting system with a new dimmer will provide similar light level as the existing system. Existing lamps are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The quantity for the scenario is based upon the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the poultry house. The typical system installed is in a 40x500-foot poultry house with 99 existing incandescent light bulbs that are removed and replaced with 99 9-watt LED grow out bulbs, and the typical size is 20,000 square feet.	SqFt	0.06	0.07
670-169	Poultry House, Fixture (including LED) Replacement	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of existing lamps and fixtures with new light emitting diode (LED) fixtures on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixtures and wiring are functioning. The retrofitted lighting system with a new dimmer will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamps, fixtures, and ballasts are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The quantity for the scenario is based upon the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the poultry house. The typical system installed is in a 40x500 foot poultry house with 99 existing incandescent light fixture and bulbs that are removed and replaced with 99 9-watt LED fixtures with diodes or new fixtures with LED grow out bulbs, and the typical size is 20,000 square feet.	SqFt	0.12	0.14

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
670-185	Poultry House, Fixture (including LED) Replacement with New Layout	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of existing lamps and fixtures with new light emitting diode (LED) fixtures and wiring in a new layout. The replacement lighting system with a new dimmer will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamps, fixtures, and ballasts are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The quantity for the scenario is based upon the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the poultry house. The typical system installed is in a 40x500 ft. poultry house with 21 150W sodium or halide fixtures and bulbs that are removed and replaced with 100 9-watt LED fixtures with diodes or new fixtures with LED grow out bulbs in a new layout, and the typical size is 20,000 square feet.	SqFt	0.16	0.19
670-201	Swine Facility, Fixture (including LED) Replacement	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of existing lamps and fixtures with new light emitting diode (LED) fixtures on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixtures and wiring are functioning. The areas of installation may include any combination of gestation, nursery, farrowing and finishing facilities. The retrofitted lighting system with a new dimmer will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamps, fixtures, and ballasts are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The quantity for the scenario is based upon the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the lighted area. The typical system installed is in a 60x500 ft. swine facility with 115 existing incandescent light fixture and bulbs that are removed and replaced with 115 25-watt LED fixtures with diodes and the typical size is 30,000 square feet.	SqFt	0.20	0.24
670-217	Dairy Housing, Fixture (including LED) Replacement	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of existing lamps and fixtures with new light emitting diode (LED) fixtures on a one-for-one basis where the existing fixtures and wiring are functioning. The areas of installation may include any combination of free stalls and dairy housing, and other areas where high bay fixtures are appropriate such as milking parlors, washrooms, and other interior spaces. The retrofitted lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamps, fixtures, and ballasts are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The quantity for the scenario is based upon the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the lighted area. The typical system installed is in a 105x230 ft. free stall barn with 30 existing mercury vapor lights that are removed and replaced with 30 180-watt high bay fixtures with diodes and the typical size is 24,150 square feet.	SqFt	0.27	0.32

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
670-233	General Agricultural Area, Fixture (including LED) Replacement	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of existing lamps and fixtures with multiple, new light emitting diode (LED) fixtures and wiring in a new layout. The replacement lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamps, fixtures, and ballasts are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The quantity for the scenario is based upon the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the lighted area. The typical system installed is in a 25x65 ft. agricultural building with 20 high pressure sodium light fixtures that are removed and replaced with 25 12-watt LED fixtures with diodes, and the typical size of 1,625 square feet.	SqFt	0.55	0.66
670-249	Specialty Agricultural Area, Waterproof, Fixture (including LED) Replacement	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of existing lamps and fixtures with new vapor-tight and waterproof light emitting diode (LED) fixtures where the existing fixtures and wiring are functioning. The replaced lighting system will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamps, fixtures, and ballasts are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The quantity for the scenario is based upon the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the lighted area. The typical system installed is in a 43x43 ft. dairy parlor where existing fixtures are removed and replaced with 4 linear, waterproof, LED T8 fixtures with four tubes and the typical size of 1,849 square feet.	SqFt	0.70	0.84
670-265	LED Dimmer or Controller	The typical application of this practice consists of the replacement of an existing dimmer or controller where the existing or retrofitted lighting system and wiring is functioning. The dimmer or controller shall be rated to operate with the retrofitted lighting system and include all wiring, switches and controls. The existing dimmers and controls are properly disposed according to its contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations.	Ea	396.19	475.43
670-281	Poultry Breeding, Fixture (including LED) Replacement with New Layout	The application of this practice consists of the replacement of existing lamps and fixtures with new light emitting diode (LED) fixtures and wiring in a new layout. The replacement lighting system with a new dimmer will provide similar light levels as the existing system. Existing lamps, fixtures, and ballasts are properly disposed according to their contents and applicable environmental laws and regulations. The quantity for the scenario is based upon the nominal floor area, in square feet, of the poultry house. The typical system installed is in a 40' x 500' poultry breeder house with 21 150W sodium or halide fixtures and bulbs that are removed and replaced with 135 10-watt LED fixtures with diodes or new fixtures with LED grow out bulbs in a new layout, and the contract item number quantity is 20,000.	SqFt	0.23	0.28

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FENCE

Practice Code 382

Limitations:

- Barbed or Smooth Wire, Multi-Strand - Includes woven wire, continuous fence, and panel fence
- Virtual Fence, Transmitter Station - First two base stations are included in Base Cost.
- Woven Wire, 96 Inches - Contact state grassland specialist before selecting this payment scenario.
- Fence is only supporting to the following practices:
 - Grazing Management (Code 528) - Fence can be installed within the area or along the edge of where Prescribed Grazing is contracted.
 - Access Control (Code 472) - Fence can be installed along the edge of the area where Access Control is contracted.
 - Waste Storage Facility (Code 313) - Fence can be installed when used for safety when Waste Storage Facility is contracted.
 - Any other practice that mentions fence in criteria or considerations. Examples: Pond (Code 378) mentions fencing in considerations and Grade Stabilization Structure (Code 410) mentions fence in criteria and considerations.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
382-97	Barbed or Smooth Wire, Multi-Strand	Multi-strand, Barbed, Smooth or Woven Wire - Installation of fence will allow for implementation of grazing management that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive area, improved water quality, reduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Constructed using fencing materials rather than a pre-manufactured gate.	Ft	2.51	3.02
382-153	Woven Wire, 96 Inches	Woven Wire fencing installed for large livestock such as Bison, large ungulate herbivores, captive Cervidae that are not domesticated. Because of the size and behavior differences relative to domesticated livestock, fences, handling facilities and loading facilities must be more robust to accommodate bison. Fence allows for the implementation of a grazing management under a CPS 528 Prescribed Grazing plan. Fence facilitates the movement of livestock for forage management and protection of sensitive areas. All fence components are included. Fence encloses <= 20 acres or 2640-foot linear run connection with 5-8 wire fencing. Install fence with considerations for wildlife corridors.	Ft	6.33	7.60
382-254	Virtual Fence, Startup Year 1, Base Cost	Utilization of a virtual fence to manage cattle distribution, frequency, and duration in accordance with the Grazing Management Plan (CPS 528). The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	8,335.99	10,003.19

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
382-255	Virtual Fence, Startup Year 1, Implementation Cost	This scenario will involve utilizing virtual fence to manage cattle distribution, frequency, duration according to objectives in the Grazing Management Plan (CPS 528). Design and implementation of a virtual fence with multiple subunits that will enhance grazing land health and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	No	40.47	48.56
382-257	High Tensile, Electric, Five or More Wires	Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive area, improved water quality, and reduction of noxious and invasive weeds.	Ft	2.68	3.22
382-258	High Tensile, Electric, Four Wires or Less	Installation of fence will allow for implementation of a grazing management that allows for an adequate rest and recovery period, protection of sensitive area, improved water quality, reduction of noxious and invasive weeds	Ft	2.01	2.42
382-259	Temporary/ Portable Fence	Establishment of temporary or portable fence for livestock to facilitate a more intensive grazing system such as stockpiling or strip grazing.	Ft	0.62	0.75
382-296	Virtual Fence, Transmitter Station	Installation of transmitter stations as part of a virtual fence livestock grazing system. Includes systems with more than two stations; the first two systems are excluded.	No	5,815.91	6,979.09

FIELD BORDER**Practice Code 386****Limitations:**

- Scenario 386-76 Extend or Diversify This is for small operations, typically gardens or smaller commercial vegetable/fruit growers. Also applicable to extend an existing or establish a new field border, where areas are taken out of production. The "43,560 square feet" (1 acre) value listed in the description refers to the size of the entire operation.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
386-14	Native Species, Foregone Income	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of an agricultural field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of native species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.	Ac	670.53	705.96
386-16	Pollinator, Foregone Income	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of an agricultural field. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of pollinator friendly herbaceous species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.	Ac	998.80	1,099.88
386-76	Extend or Diversify, Foregone Income	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a small agricultural field or diversified farm less than 43,560 square feet. Species have physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area. Practice includes seedbed prep and planting of introduced plant species. Treated area is taken out of production.	kSqFt	110.39	122.39
386-85	Introduced Species, Foregone Income	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of an agricultural field. Introduced species of grasses, legumes, forbs or shrubs will be selected that are adapted to site, will not function as a host for diseases of a field crop, and have the physical characteristics necessary to control wind and water erosion to tolerable levels on the field border area. Includes seedbed preparation and planting of introduced species. The area of the field border is taken out of production.	Ac	591.84	611.53
386-86	Renovate Degraded Field Border	Improve stand density of a degraded field border by sowing into the existing stand.	Ac	123.25	147.90

FIELD OPERATIONS EMISSIONS REDUCTION

Practice Code 376

Limitations: N/A

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
376-1	Crops per Year	Utilization of equipment that reduces tillage passes through the field and/or utilizing precision GPS guidance to avoid an overlap of tillage passes across the field per crop rotation. Use this practice only when residue and Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) values cannot be achieved when utilizing the associated residue and tillage management practices.	Ac	17.25	20.70
376-83	Technology, Clean Harvest	Utilization of harvest equipment that is documented to reduce PM10 by 30% or greater. Technology may also have beneficial impacts to reducing PM2.5 and NOx emissions. Qualified technologies must be approved by the State Air Quality Specialist or equivalent and can include sweepers, harvesters, or other equipment designed to reduce the output of dust, particulates, or other emissions affecting air quality. Equipment could be self-propelled or powered by another unit.	Ac	0.00	0.00
376-84	Air Curtain Burner, Small	Utilization of an air curtain burner to replace open pile burning of an orchard/vineyard and other crop tree prunings and trimmings for operations less than 60 acres. Air curtain burners provide a hotter, cleaner and more efficient burn that results in a reduction of smoke, odor, and particulate matter that reduces impacts to ambient air quality. Applies to woody crop biomass treatment. Forest slash should be treated under practice 384 Woody Biomass Treatment.	Ac	174.83	209.79
376-85	Woody Biomass, Chipping	Utilization of a chipper/shredder/masticator to replace Open Pile Burning (OPB) of woody stem/branch prunings, trimmings, and removal on orchards/vineyards/Christmas trees. The chipped materials will be processed to dimensions suitable to be left in the field or associated agriculture lands and/or will not adversely impact operations.	Ac	180.41	216.49
376-86	Woody Biomass Treatment, Tub Grinder	The slash created during large tree orchard removal is chipped, ground or shredded in lieu of burning. Applicable to treat biomass from large mature vineyards. Material may be removed from the site, incorporated in the soil, or used as a dust suppressant on unpaved roads or traffic areas.	Ac	1,064.21	1,277.05

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
376-87	Air Curtain Burner, Large	Utilization of an air curtain burner to replace open pile burning of an orchard/vineyard and other crop tree prunings and trimmings for operations greater than or equal to 60 acres. Air curtain burners provide a hotter, cleaner and more efficient burn that results in a reduction of smoke, odor, and particulate matter that reduces impacts to ambient air quality. Applies to woody crop biomass treatment. Forest slash should be treated under practice 384 Woody Biomass Treatment.	Ac	144.29	173.15

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FILTER STRIP

Practice Code 393

Limitations: N/A

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
393-14	Introduced Species, Foregone Income	Installation of a strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow. Species selected can withstand partial burial by sediment and are tolerant of herbicides used on the contribution area while protecting environmentally sensitive areas. Includes seedbed preparation and the planting of native species. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.	Ac	678.09	715.03
393-15	Native Species, Foregone Income	Installation of a strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow. Species selected can withstand partial burial by sediment and are tolerant of herbicides used on the contribution area while protecting environmentally sensitive areas. Includes seedbed preparation and the planting of native species. The area of the filter strip is taken out of production.	Ac	745.96	796.48

FIREBREAK

Practice Code 394

Limitations:

- Scenario 394-1 Bare Soil, Light Equipment; is appropriate when using hand tools such as broom rakes and/or leaf blowers to create a narrow firebreak through timber.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
394-1 1	Bare Soil, Light Equipment	Installation of a bare-ground firebreak with a minimum width of 15' around a 20-acre field/farm using farm equipment (two passes). Generally, water control devices such as water bars are not needed because of the lack of steep terrain or the temporary nature of the firebreak.	Ft	0.10	0.12
394-2 2	Bare Soil, Less Than or Equal to 15% Slope	The use of equipment such as small dozers to blade, disk, plow, etc. 10' wide baresoil firebreaks on slopes less than 15%. Generally, water control devices such as water bars are installed using the same equipment and limited to 10 or less, per 1,000 feet when properly planned.	Ft	0.45	0.54
394-3	Bare Soil, Greater Than 15% Slope	The use of equipment such as small dozers to blade 10' wide bare-soil firebreaks on slopes greater than 15%. Water control devices such as water bars are installed with the same equipment and placed at approximately 15 to 25 per 1,000 feet sections of firebreak to control erosion.	Ft	2.04	2.44
394-4	Permanent Vegetation, 20 Feet	Establishment of a 20-foot-wide strip of permanent vegetation that will serve as a green firebreak. Includes clearing the site, preparing the seedbed, seeding (typically cool season grasses and/or legumes), and applying needed soil amendments. Clearing will be performed using a bush hog or similar equipment, seedbed preparation and vegetation establishment will be done with farm equipment, and soil amendments will be applied according to the local Field Office Technical Guide.	Ft	0.26	0.31
394-5	Bare Soil, Bladed or Disked, Greater Than or Equal to 30 Feet	Installation of a bare-ground firebreak with a width of 30' or more on gently to steeply sloping slopes with equipment such as a dozer with a heavy disk. Using smaller equipment, erosion control devices such as water bars will be installed at approximately 15 to 25 per 1,000 feet of firebreak length. Devices will have stable outlets.	Ft	2.64	3.17

FISHPOND MANAGEMENT**Practice 399****Limitations:** N/A**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
399-51	Aeration, Subsurface	Addition of an aerator to a fishpond to obtain desired oxygen levels. Oxygen levels and the size of the aerator are to be determined by a conservation planner, engineer, or as per existing supporting data.	Ac	3,131.55	3,757.86
399-52	Depth Management	Management of an existing fishpond by excavation or the placement of material to create deep open water or littoral shelves. The fishpond does not provide sufficient depth, diversity of depth, or bottom structure for desired fish, vegetation, or water quality. Excavated material will be relocated within the fishpond or sited appropriately to avoid negative environmental effects. Changes to depth will be based on recommendations by a conservation planner or other individual with appropriate credentials.	Ac	3,805.06	4,566.08
399-53	Structure, Habitat	Integration of habitat structures into existing fishponds to significantly enhance habitat diversity meeting the ecological needs of desired fish species and other aquatic organisms. A conservation planner or other qualified professional with relevant experience will determine the specific type, quantity, density, and placement of the structures. Structures can be submerged or extend above the water's surface and take various forms (e.g. log cribs, rock piles, combinations of logs and rocks, pipe and limber cribs, conifer cribs, PVC tree structures, gravel spawning beds, catfish cages, concrete blocks filled with organic materials, or plastic barrels filled with sand and sticks).	Ac	4,847.01	5,816.41

FORAGE HARVEST MANAGEMENT**Practice 511****Limitations:**

- Financial assistance for Prescribed Grazing and Forage Harvest Management cannot be applied on the same area in the same forage season.
- Delayed Mowing of Perennial Forages - Contact state grassland specialist before selecting this payment scenario.
- Harvesting Forages for Excess Phosphorus Removal - Needs soil test showing P levels of 500 ppm with Bray P1, Mehlich-3 P, Mehlich-3 ICP, or Olsen soil test.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
511-1 1	Improved Forage Quality	Improved forage harvest management, forage quality analysis, and recordkeeping result in better forage quality and better livestock performance.	Ac	7.47	8.96
511-3 3	Delayed Mowing of Perennial Forages	In perennial forage, the delaying the harvest of the first cutting will promote the reproduction of ground nesting birds and benefit other wildlife species. The delayed harvest results in a decrease in overall forage quality and quantity. Producers could see a significant reduction in market value due to declines in protein (50%) and digestibility (20%), making the forage crop less palatable and lower in relative feed value.	Ac	72.22	73.71
511-4	Harvesting Forages for Excess Phosphorus Removal	Harvesting forages to remove excess phosphorus from pasture or hay fields up to three times a year. Forage must be removed through hay or green chop. Fields with a phosphorus loading greater than 500 per acre qualify for funding but cannot be grazed or have hay fed on the acreage until soil phosphorus levels are reduced to acceptable levels. Litter cannot be applied; only commercial nutrients can be used to supply other forage needs.	Ac	45.15	49.90

FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice Code 666

Limitations:

- An updated Forest Management Plan (FMP) must be completed prior to implementation of this practice. FMPs must be prepared by Iowa DNR foresters, State Forester, partner foresters with corresponding ESJAA, or TSP. A copy must be kept in the contract file.
- Scenario 666-57 Conservation Thinning, High Intensity: Scenario is not applicable in Iowa.
- Scenario 666-58 Mechanical and Hand, High Intensity: Scenario is not applicable in Iowa.
- Scenario 666-61 Tree Marking: Light Forest stand improvement will reduce basal area by 20 - 29 square feet per acre (or) Cut and/or kill 100 - 199 trees per acre (or) Release 10 - 20 crop trees per acre and/or kill any vines growing on crop trees by an approved method such as "cut stump" with herbicide to prevent resprouting. Use a current and approved Forest Management Plan for estimated basal area to be removed, number of trees needing to be cut and/or killed, crop trees needing to be released, and/or vines needing killed.
- Scenario 666-111 Pre-Commercial Thinning, Hand Tools: Medium forest stand improvement will Reduce basal area by 30-40 square feet per acre (or) Cut and/or kill 200 - 400 trees per acre (or) Release 21 - 40 crop trees per acre and kill any vines growing on crop trees by an approved method such as "cut stump" with herbicide to prevent resprouting. Use a current and approved Forest Management Plan for estimated basal area to be removed, number of trees needing to be cut and/or killed, crop trees needing to be released, and/or vines needing killed.
- Scenario 666-112 Single Stem, Chemical Treatment: Scenario is not applicable in Iowa.
- Scenario 666-113 Ground, Chemical Treatment: Scenario is not applicable in Iowa.
- Scenario 666-114: Light Equipment, Mechanical Treatment: Scenario is not applicable in Iowa.
- Scenario 666-115 Heavy Equipment, Mechanical Treatment: Heavy forest stand improvement will: Reduce basal area by 41 or more square feet per acre (or) Cut and/or kill over 400 trees per acre (or) Release 41 or more crop trees per acre and kill any vines growing on crop trees by an approved method such as "cut stump" with herbicide to prevent resprouting. Use a current and approved Forest Management Plan for estimated basal area to be removed, number of trees needing to be cut and/or killed, crop trees needing to be released, and/or vines needing killed.
- Scenario 666-116 Clearing Patch Clearcuts: Creating openings of 0.5–2 acres within degraded stands or in older stands where regenerating young forest is lacking. A forester marks locations for patch creation so the young forest will regenerate in openings and less desirable groups of trees will be cut. Tree felling is accomplished with hand tools such as chainsaws.
- Scenario 666-220 Thinning for Wildlife and Forest Health: Management to partially open a forest canopy to facilitate development of understory and midstory vegetation and create more favorable conditions for desired wildlife species and tree health. A forester marks trees to be felled and/or treated. Treatment requires skilled labor using chainsaws and other hand tools and chemical applications. Costs include marking trees to be treated and supervising the treatment work. Any commercial harvest operation, including access and transportation costs, are not included.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
666-57	Conservation Thinning, High Intensity	Thinning of an overstocked stand that occurs on steep or moderate slopes with excessive tree densities. Cut trees frequently become entangled in the residual stand and must be pulled or cut into smaller segments to lay them on the ground. The operation is supervised by a consultant forester and is carried out using hand tools.	Ac	935.92	1,123.11

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
666-58	Mechanical and Hand, High Intensity	Utilization of hand tools and light mechanized equipment to achieve silvicultural treatments such as understory thinning, wildfire hazard reduction, group selection and retention, and post wildfire vegetation treatments.	Ac	1,909.22	2,291.06
666-61	Tree Marking	Altering the composition and stocking of a stand of trees by treating individual stems. The trees to be retained are marked by a consultant forester. The undesirable trees are killed using single-stem treatments such as injection or basal bark spraying. To be used when the species and/or condition of trees makes it infeasible to use a commercial operation to remove them from the site.	Ac	144.21	173.05
666-111	Pre-Commercial Thinning, Hand Tools	Light equipment such as a tractor with a brush mower is used to control vegetation that competes with desirable trees and/or reduces the acceptable stocking level of desirable trees. The vegetation to be controlled is small enough and can be done by mowing or shredding strips through the stand, mowing between planted tree rows, etc.	Ac	311.64	373.96
666-112	Single Stem, Chemical Treatment	Utilization of equipment such as a masticator or mulcher to mechanically control vegetation that competes with desirable trees and/or species or to reduce the density of a stand of desirable trees. The trees to be retained will be marked by a forester.	Ac	326.37	391.64
666-113	Ground, Chemical Treatment	Creating openings of 0.5–2 acres within degraded stands or in older stands where regenerating young forest is lacking. A forester marks locations for patch creation so the young forest will regenerate in openings and less desirable groups of trees will be cut. Tree felling is accomplished with hand tools such as chainsaws.	Ac	41.39	49.66
666-114	Light Equipment, Mechanical Treatment	Management to partially open a forest canopy to facilitate development of understory and midstory vegetation and create more favorable conditions for desired wildlife species and tree health. A forester marks trees to be felled and/or treated. Treatment requires skilled labor using chainsaws and other hand tools and chemical applications. Costs include marking trees to be treated and supervising the treatment work. Any commercial harvest operation, including access and transportation costs, are not included.	Ac	55.84	67.01
666-115	Heavy Equipment, Mechanical Treatment	Altering the composition and stocking of a stand of trees by treating individual stems. The trees to be retained are marked by a consultant forester. The undesirable trees are killed using single-stem treatments such as injection or basal bark spraying. To be used when the species and/or condition of trees makes it infeasible to use a commercial operation to remove them from the site.	Ac	575.69	690.83
666-116	Creating Patch Clearcuts	Light equipment such as a tractor with a brush mower is used to control vegetation that competes with desirable trees and/or reduces the acceptable stocking level of desirable trees. The vegetation to be controlled is small enough and can be done by mowing or shredding strips through the stand, mowing between planted tree rows, etc.	Ac	457.33	548.79

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
666-220	Thinning for Wildlife and Forest Health	Utilization of equipment such as a masticator or mulcher to mechanically control vegetation that competes with desirable trees and/or species or to reduce the density of a stand of desirable trees. The trees to be retained will be marked by a forester.	Ac	551.42	661.71

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FOREST TRAILS AND LANDINGS

Practice Code 655

Limitations: N/A

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
655-1	Shaping and Grading	The rehabilitation of existing forest access trails and landings by addressing rutting, erosion, and sedimentation through shaping and grading and installing other widely spaced mitigating practices such as broad-based drainage dips, water bars, and water turnouts. Typically, the trail is a single lane (12 feet) on forestland requiring erosion control measures applied by using traditional logging equipment such as a log skidder or dozer. Some hand work may be needed to allow for the use of the equipment. The purpose is to hydrologically disconnect the existing trail and landing system from streams and natural drainages.	Ft	0.66	0.79
655-2	Water Bar Installation	The rehabilitation of existing forest access trails and landings by addressing rutting, erosion, and sedimentation through the installation of broad-based drainage dips, water bars, and water turnouts. Typical length of structure is 18 feet including turnout. The purpose is to hydrologically disconnect the existing trail and landing system from streams and natural drainages.	Ea	238.40	286.09
655-109	Temporary Protection of Sensitive Areas	The design and installation of a temporary protection of sensitive areas that protects resource concerns and provides access to forestland to perform management activities and install conservation practices. The temporary protection is built with wooden construction mats.	SqFt	2.29	2.74
655-110	Temporary Stream Crossing	The design and installation of a temporary stream crossing that protects resource concerns and provides access to forestland to perform management activities and install conservation practices. Crossings should be removed when the activity is completed, restored, and stabilized to natural conditions. Wooden construction mats may be used.	SqFt	11.29	13.55
655-111	Trail and Landing Marking	A trail and landing system is needed to provide access to forestland which will allow for management activities and installation of conservation practices. Resource professional assistance is needed in trail and landing design or redesign, including on site marking of locations and assessment of specific site features and considerations to avoid negative impact to natural resources. Payment should not be made until trails and landings have been installed. Cost for installation is not included.	Ft	0.33	0.39

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
655-112	Trail Installation on Gentle Slopes	The installation of a trail and landing system to provide access to a gently sloping forestland. Access will allow for management activities and installation on conservation practices. Installation includes the removal of trees, blading roads, and installing water control measures such as water bars, broad-based dips, and turnouts.	Ft	4.12	4.95
655-113	Trail Installation on Steep Slopes	The installation of a trail and landing system to provide access to a steep sloping forestland. Access will allow for management activities and installation on conservation practices. Installation includes the removal of trees, blading roads, and installing water control measures such as water bars, broad-based dips, and turnouts.	Ft	14.02	16.82

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GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE

Practice Code 410

Limitations:

- Seeding, if needed, may be contracted by using Critical Area Planting – Practice Code 342. If needed, use Obstruction Removal (500) or Land Clearing (460) as applicable, for tree and shrub removal during site preparation. Use Lined Waterway or Outlet (468) for chutes.
- Use Scenario 60 – Pipe, Less Than or Equal to 6 Inches for structures with pipe 6 inches or less, including trickle tubes. This also applies even if there are anti-seep collars or drainage diaphragm.
- Use Scenario 63 – Embankment, Soil Treatment for any structure that requires borrow material be hauled more than one mile or when soil needs treatment prior to use.
- DO NOT USE Scenario 64 – Pipe Drop, Plastic. Plastic pipe drop structures rarely can meet the requirements in CPS 410.
- Use Scenario 68 – Pipe Drop, Steel for full flow, pipe drop structures that are dry, and for pipe drop structures with very little sediment storage. Scenario unit quantity is calculated by taking the circumference of the riser in feet times the barrel length in feet. The barrel length is the pipe length downstream of the riser.
- Use Scenario 69 – Drop Structure, Weir for structures such as aluminum toe walls and sheet pile weirs.
- Scenario 70 – Rock Drop is only for riprap straight drop structures (i.e. gabion basket weir). This is uncommon in Iowa.
- DO NOT USE Scenario 152 – Check Dams. These would not meet the criteria in CPS 410 in Iowa.
- Use of Scenario 153 – Drop Structure, Log will be limited, as these structures are difficult to meet the practice lifespan.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
410-60	Pipe, Less Than or Equal to 6 Inches	Construction of an earthen embankment dam with a principal spillway pipe six inches or less and the assessment shows anti-seep collars or sand diaphragms are not required. The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion.	CuYd	4.77	5.72
410-61	Pipe, 8 to 12 Inches	Construction of an earthen embankment dam with a principal spillway pipe between 8 and 12 inches, anti-seep collars or a sand diaphragm, and an excavated plunge pool basin. The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion.	CuYd	5.65	6.78

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
410-62	Pipe, Greater Than 12 Inches	Construction of an earthen embankment dam with a principal spillway pipe greater than 12 inches. The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion.	CuYd	8.06	9.68
410-63	Embankment, Soil Treatment	Construction of an earthen embankment dam with a principal spillway pipe where onsite soils are unacceptable and require extra processing or hauling from off farm on distances greater than one mile. The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion.	CuYd	8.74	10.49
410-64	Pipe Drop, Plastic	Construction of a full flow pipe drop (e.g. riser and barrel) grade stabilization structure designed and created using plastic pipe without anti-seep collars. This is typically an earthen dry dam structure with no permanent storage (water or sediment); however, some structures may have some permanent pool/storage but do not have 35 years of sediment life. The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion. Disturbed areas are protected with permanent vegetative cover.	SqFt	41.40	49.68
410-68	Pipe Drop, Steel	Construction of a full flow pipe drop (e.g. riser and barrel) grade stabilization structure designed and created with a metal anti-seep collar. This is typically an earthen dry dam structure with no permanent storage (water or sediment); however, some structures may have some permanent pool/storage but do not have 35 years of sediment life. The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion.	SqFt	15.37	18.44

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
410-69	Drop Structure, Weir	Construction of straight, semicircular, or box drop structure composed of metal or reinforced concrete. The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or control gully erosion.	SqFt	123.48	148.18
410-70	Rock Drop	Construction of a straight drop structure with rock riprap held in place by galvanized wire (e.g. gabion baskets, fence panels, or 'sausage' baskets). The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or to control gully erosion.	SqFt	82.62	99.15
410-152	Check Dams	The typical setting is on a 40-acre pasture/hayland field with a slope of 5 to 10 percent where ephemeral gullies have formed. The check dams are underlain with geotextile fabric and disturbed areas are protected with permanent vegetative cover.	Ton	89.14	106.97
410-153	Drop Structure, Log	Construction of a straight drop structure with logs, rock riprap, and earthfill using bioengineering principles. The structure will be used to stabilize the grade, control erosion in natural or artificial channels, prevent the formation or advancing of gullies, enhance environmental quality, and reduce pollution hazards. The structure will be constructed in areas where the concentration and flow velocity of water requires structures to stabilize the grade in channels or control gully erosion.	Ea	5,839.40	7,007.28

GRASSED WATERWAY**Practice Code 412****Limitations:**

- Payment Scenario includes the cost for seeding and fertilizer, but not subsurface drain. Subsurface Drain – 606 if needed, must be added separately to the contract.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
412-21	Grass Waterway	A grass waterway is a shaped or graded channel lined with appropriate vegetation designed to carry surface water at a velocity that does not cause erosion, directing it to a stable outlet. The area designated for seeding is 20% larger than the actual waterway area to account for any disturbed sections. The costs associated with creating the waterway include excavation and other related work necessary to construct its overall shape and grade.	Ac	2,249.29	2,699.15
412-22	Grassed Waterway with Checks	Typical practice is 1200 ft long, 12 ft bottom, 8:1 side slopes, 1.5 ft depth, half excavation. A grass waterway that is a shaped or graded channel and is established with suitable vegetation to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. Fabric or stone checks are installed every 100 feet along the length of the waterway perpendicular to waterflow and are 2/3 the waterway top width to reduce maintenance and provide temporary protection until vegetation is established. Fabric Checks are installed 18" deep with 12" laid over on the surface. (Alternatively, rock checks could be installed). This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion (Classic Gully & Ephemeral Erosion) and Excessive Sediment in surface waters. Waterway area measured from top of bank to top of bank. Seeding area is 20% greater than waterway area to account for disturbed areas. Costs include excavation and associated work to construct the overall shape and grade of the waterway.	Ac	3,043.90	3,652.68

GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Practice Code 528

Limitations:

- Cover Crop/Aftermath Grazing - Use on cropland when an annual crop is harvested as well as the grazing of cover crop or crop aftermath.
- Livestock Deferment, High Production - Use for perennial pastures that are not bluegrass dominant. 528-4, 528-5, 582-49, or 528-82 must be scheduled in the contract after deferment.
- Livestock Deferment, Standard - Use for bluegrass pastures. Legumes may be present. 528-4, 528-5, 582-49, or 528-82 must be scheduled in the contract after deferment.
- Pasture, Intensive - Intensive mean intensive monitoring of the forage through doing multiple stand evaluation per year (minimum of three). Monitoring will include utilizing the Step-Point Transect Method and PCS. Minimum of 50 points per transect.
- Virtual Fence Adaptive Management, Years Two Through Five - Only option when contracting 382 Virtual Fence, Startup Year 1.
- Grazing Management (Code 528) is a management practice (One-year lifespan) and may be scheduled for up to 5 consecutive years on grazed lands. An exception to this rule is annual cropland does not need to be consecutive years when crop residue and/or cover crops are not grazed. Practice payment is made only after applied according to NRCS standards and specifications, and record keeping has been turned in for the grazing season. The grazing season includes dormant season grazing.
- Financial assistance for Grazing Management and Forage Harvest Management cannot be applied on the same area in the same forage season.
- Grazing Management financial assistance is eligible on expired or expiring Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land changing to a grazing operation; however, the practices may not be installed until the CRP contract has expired.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
528-4	Pasture, Standard	Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (Ex: photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc.) and record keeping.	Ac	53.70	64.43
528-5	Pasture, Intensive	Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex: trend, composition, production, etc.), record keeping.	Ac	128.04	153.65

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
528-7	Livestock Deferment, High Production	Defer livestock for up to a 12-month period to prepare site for practices such as brush or weed management, prescribed burning, or conversion from cropland on high production grazing units. Deferment may also be used to improve plant health and vigor, provide a nesting habitat for wildlife species, or provide adequate rest and recovery from natural disturbances such as wildfire. Livestock exclusion is required during the specified planned time period. Keep records of livestock turn out dates and monitor to determine when desired objectives of deferment are met.	Ac	41.08	43.53
528-49	Prescribed Grazing Management, Five Acres or Less	Plan, implement and monitor a rotational grazing system that will enhance and maintain ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return on small farm (5 acres or less) grazing lands.	Ac	208.44	250.12
528-82	Virtual Fence Adaptive Management, Years Two Through Five	Design and implementation of a grazing system with multiple subunits that will enhance rangeland health and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through short-term and long-term monitoring (Ex: photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc.) & record keeping. This scenario will involve utilizing virtual fencing to manage cattle distribution, frequency, and duration according to objectives in CPS 528 (Prescribed Grazing). This scenario is for operations that have already acquired a virtual fence system.	No	51.57	61.88
528-83	Cover Crop/Aftermath Grazing	Design and implementation of a grazing system using cover crops or cover crops in combination with crop aftermath. Use of these crop fields will provide additional forage and relieve pressure on grazing land fields to meet the forage/feed balance. Overall health and ecosystem function is enhanced as well as optimizing efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g. trend, composition, production, etc.) and record keeping. This grazing will typically occur after crop harvest. If the grazing occurs on a cover crop that is being used as part of pollinator system, ensure that flowering of cover crop is complete before grazing.	Ac	14.52	17.43
528-89	Range, Standard	Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance rangeland health and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping.	Ac	7.49	8.99
528-90	Range, Intensive	Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance rangeland health and ecosystem function enhance habitat components for the identified wildlife species of concern and/or improve the plant community as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex: trend, composition, production, etc.), record keeping.	Ac	18.10	21.72

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
528-91	Livestock Deferment, Standard	Defer livestock for up to a 12-month period to prepare site for practices such as brush or weed management, prescribed burning or conversion from cropland. Deferment may also be used to improve plant health and vigor/or provide nesting habitat for wildlife species or provide adequate rest and recovery from natural disturbances such as wildfire. Livestock exclusion is required during the specified planned time period. Keep records of livestock turn out dates and monitor to determine when desired objectives of deferment are met.	Ac	16.27	17.76

GROUNDWATER TESTING**Practice Code 355****Limitations:** N/A**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
355-1	Basic	Typical scenario includes the professional testing for coliform and major cations / anions (calcium, sodium, magnesium, sulfates, sulfides, carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, nitrates, and nitrites) to confirm well water meets basic water quality standards for consumption by livestock or use in irrigation per local regulations. Water samples are sent to an EPA- or State-certified laboratory for testing. This scenario is recommended when water quality may be unacceptable.	Ea	226.56	271.87
355-2	Specialty	Typical scenario includes the professional testing for pesticides, heavy metals, VOC's or other less common substances, in addition to the basic water test items. Tests are intended to confirm well water meets water quality standards for consumption by livestock or use in irrigation. Water samples are sent to an EPA or state certified laboratory for testing. This scenario is recommended when water quality is suspected to be degraded due to a specific substance. This scenario allows for duplicates to be tested for quality assurance / quality control.	Ea	658.12	789.75
355-3	Full Spectrum	Typical scenario includes the professional testing for pesticides, heavy metals, VOC's or other less common substances, in addition to the basic water test items. Tests are intended to confirm well water meets water quality standards for consumption by livestock or use in irrigation. Water samples are sent to an EPA or state certified laboratory for testing. This scenario is recommended when water quality is suspected to be degraded due to a specific substance. This scenario allows for duplicates to be tested for quality assurance / quality control.	Ea	964.10	1,156.92

HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION

Practice Code 561

Limitations:

- HUA not to exceed 20 ft. wide x length of the building (no fence required). Example: Two 10-foot-wide feed alleys can be paid with one on each side of the building. Up to an additional 1,000 sq. ft. load out area for manure. This is the area where the manure spreader will be parked while emptying the waste storage facility.
- Scenario 4 – Bituminous Concrete Pavement is for asphalt pavement.
- Scenarios 82 – Reinforced Concrete, Base Cost and 83 – Reinforced Concrete, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- For animal feeding operations comply with the limitations noted for 313 – Waste Storage Structure

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
561-4	Bituminous Concrete Pavement	The stabilization of areas around facilities that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by surfacing with bituminous concrete pavement on aggregate gravel foundation to provide a stable, non-eroding surface. Installation includes all materials, equipment, and labor to install this practice. The stabilized area will address the resource concerns of soil erosion and water quality degradation.	SqFt	4.68	5.62
561-35	Rock/Gravel on Geotextile	The stabilization of areas around facilities that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by surfacing with rock and or gravel on a geotextile fabric foundation to provide a stable, non-eroding surface. Installation includes all materials, equipment, vegetation of disturbed areas and labor to install this practice. The stabilized area will address the resource concerns of soil erosion and water quality degradation.	SqFt	2.34	2.81
561-36	Rock/Gravel, Geocell, Geotextile	The stabilization of areas around facilities that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by surfacing with rock and or gravel in a cellular containment grid on a geotextile fabric foundation to provide a stable, non-eroding surface. Installation includes all materials, equipment, vegetation of disturbed areas and labor to install this practice. The stabilized area will address the resource concerns of soil erosion and water quality degradation.	SqFt	3.36	4.03
561-82	Reinforced Concrete, Base Cost	The stabilization of areas around facilities that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by surfacing with reinforced concrete on a sand or gravel foundation to provide a stable, non-eroding surface. Installation includes all materials, equipment, vegetation of disturbed areas, and labor to install this practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,380.05	1,656.06

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
561-83	Reinforced Concrete, Implementation Cost	The stabilization of areas around facilities that are frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by surfacing with reinforced concrete on a sand or gravel foundation to provide a stable, non-eroding surface. Installation includes all materials, equipment, vegetation of disturbed areas, and labor to install this practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	534.63	641.56

HEDGEROW PLANTING**Practice Code 422****Limitations:**

- Beetle Bank - New for Iowa
- Grasses for Poultry House Air Quality Mitigation - New for Iowa. Use exclusively in combination with CAFOs.
- Wildlife Hedgerow, High Labor - Replaces existing single and multi-row designs supported by FY25 scenario numbers 1-6. Applies only to difficult to traverse terrain.
- Wildlife Hedgerow, Low Labor - Replaces existing single and multi-row designs supported by FY25 scenario numbers 1-6. Applies to accessible terrain (i.e., easily traversable).

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
422-29	Grasses for Poultry House Air Quality Mitigation	Grasses are planted to mitigate odor and filter particulate matter associated with the poultry house operation.	Ft	2.37	2.84
422-31	Wildlife Hedgerow, Low Labor	Labor intensive establishment of a hedgerow to provide food, cover, shelter or habitat connectivity. Terrain at site is rugged, difficult to access and/or hand planting is required because equipment cannot be transported to site.	Ft	1.68	2.00
422-32	Beetle Bank	Low labor-intensive establishment of a hedgerow to provide food, cover, shelter or habitat connectivity. Terrain at site is flat, easy to access and/or machine planting equipment can be transported to site.	Ft	1.41	1.64
422-30 32	Wildlife Hedgerow, High Labor	Establishment of a beetle bank to provide shelter and overwintering habitat for beetles, spiders, and other beneficial insects that attack crop pests and weeds.	Ft	2.43	2.89

HERBACEOUS WEED TREATMENT**Practice Code 315****Limitations:**

- Biological Control, High Density - Utilize High Density in the first year.
- Biological Control, Insects - In Iowa, staff will not develop insect biological control recommendations. Contact state grassland specialist before selecting this payment scenario.
- Biological Control, Low Density - Utilize Low Density after the first year on subsequent treatments.
- Mechanical Control - This scenario will need additional treatment beyond mowing or brush cutting.
- Mechanical Control, Hand Application - This scenario will need additional treatment beyond mowing.
- Mechanical Control, Less Than or Equal to One Acre - This scenario is applicable to small-scale operation that is using hand tools or small power hand-tools to pull, remove, or cut individual weed plants. This does not include mowing.
- Specialized Chemical Control for Resistant Plant Species - Contact state grassland specialist before selecting this payment scenario.
- Mowing, flail chopping, or brush cutting without additional chemical or mechanical control method is not eligible for payment. Herbaceous weed treatment can be planned for up to three consecutive years on the same land unit to treat at least one of the following pervasive herbaceous species: bull thistle, Canada thistle, common teasel, garlic mustard, Japanese knotweed, Japanese stiltgrass (Nepalese browntop), Johnson grass, leafy spurge, musk thistle, sericea lespedeza, and wintercreeper. The site-specific treatment methods will be clearly noted in the conservation practice job sheets outlining the use of mechanical, chemical, or biological control, or combination of treatment types to achieve effective control of the pervasive plant species listed above.
- When planning to treat one of the pervasive herbaceous species listed above, all payment scenarios can continue at the same or lower level in sequential years.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
315-3	Mechanical and Chemical Control, Dual Treatments	Removal of herbaceous weeds of light infestations on gentle sloping with moderately deep to deep soils using a mower, brush hog, disc, or other light equipment to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site conditions, followed by the application of herbicide to control regrowth of target weeds. Two applications of chemical or mechanical control within the same season can also be used. Weeds have exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential.	Ac	56.93	68.31
315-20	Chemical Control, Spot or Hand Application	A land unit where weed control would be beneficial for reversing plant community succession, enhancing ecological conditions, and improving forage availability for domestic livestock or wildlife. Includes the eradication of vegetation using weed treatments, either initial or retreatment, using hand carried equipment (e.g. backpack and hand-sprayer) to apply chemicals, eliminate noxious weeds, promote forage productivity, and improve ecological conditions.	Ac	178.91	214.70

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
315-56	Biological Control, High Density	Management of herbaceous plant species using livestock that are closely herded to concentrate grazing on targeted plants. Typical areas have high dense stands of herbaceous species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition. Undesirable herbaceous vegetation may be present and impair the desired ecological site condition. Targeted grazing herd is mobilized to the site to maximize the consumption of herbaceous plants.	Ac	815.87	979.04
315-57	Biological Control, Low Density	Management of herbaceous plant species using livestock that are closely herded to concentrate grazing on targeted plants. Typical areas have light dense stands of herbaceous species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition. Undesirable herbaceous vegetation may be present and impair the desired ecological site condition. Targeted grazing herd is mobilized to the site to maximize the consumption of herbaceous plants.	Ac	407.93	489.52
315-79	Mechanical Control, Less Than or Equal to One Acre	The use of hand and small power tools to remove, or cut off, herbaceous weeds at, or below, the root collar and for treating herbaceous weed species that are degrading a 1 acre or less farm.	Ac	235.25	282.30
315-80	Biological Control, Insects	Management of invasive, noxious, or prohibited plant species through the establishment of populations of species-specific biological control insect agents released into the target plant population, or the collection and transfer of agents from one unit to another.	Ac	146.03	175.24
315-119	Chemical Control, Aerial or Ground Application	A land unit where weed control would be beneficial for reversing plant community succession, enhancing ecological conditions, and improving forage availability for domestic livestock or wildlife. Includes the eradication of vegetation using weed treatments using an airplane, helicopter, drone, or ground equipment to apply chemicals, eliminate noxious weeds, promote forage productivity, and improve ecological conditions. Aerial and ground application can be broadcast or banded as needed based on protection of desired species.	Ac	63.29	75.94
315-120	Mechanical Control	Removal of herbaceous weeds of light infestations on gentle sloping with moderately deep to deep soils using a mower, brush hog, disc, or other light equipment to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site conditions. Weeds have exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential.	Ac	57.51	69.01

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
315-121	Mechanical Control, Hand Application	The use of hand tools (e.g. axes, shovels, hoes, nippers) to remove, or cut off, woody plants at, or below, the root collar. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping with moderately deep to deep soils that have herbaceous weed species in the early phases of invasions.	Ac	37.70	45.24
315-122	Specialized Chemical Control for Resistant Plant Species	Management of resistant plant species utilizing specialized chemicals and treatments. Resistant, invasive and/or pervasive species are present threatening plant health and productivity, reducing livestock forage and wildlife habitat, and fueling more frequent and larger wildfires. Pre-emergent herbicide is applied to suppress resistant species, deplete the resistant species seedbank, and release desired vegetation. NRCS does not make chemical treatment recommendations, appropriate NRCS tools for risk assessment should be used, and extension publications and product label instructions should be referenced.	Ac	93.00	111.59

HIGH TUNNEL SYSTEM**Practice Code 325****Limitations:**

- All 325 Scenarios: Installed over cropland, to improve health and vigor of crops.
- Enclosed High Tunnel, Base Cost - Enclosed structures have end walls.
- Enclosed High Tunnel, Implementation Cost - Enclosed structures have end walls.
- Open-Ended High Tunnel, Base Cost - No end walls.
- Open-Ended High Tunnel, Implementation Cost - No end walls.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
325-128	Enclosed High Tunnel, Base Cost	Construction of an enclosed structure from a manufactured high tunnel kit to protect crop vigor. The frame is covered with a 4-year 6 mil plastic and/or shade cloth. Costs are based on the purchase of a manufactured kit with end walls and/or truss support options and gutters. The landowner must install the structure to the manufacturer's specifications. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,478.02	6,573.62
325-129	Enclosed High Tunnel, Implementation Cost	Construction of an enclosed structure from a manufactured high tunnel kit to protect crop vigor. The frame is covered with a 4-year 6 mil plastic and/or shade cloth. Costs are based on the purchase of a manufactured kit with open ends, truss supports, and gutter options. The landowner must install to the manufacturer's specifications. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	4.76	5.72
325-130	Open-Ended High Tunnel, Base Cost	Construction of an enclosed structure from a manufactured high tunnel kit to protect crop vigor. The frame is covered with a 4-year 6 mil plastic and/or shade cloth. Costs are based on the purchase of a manufactured kit with open ends, truss supports, and gutter options. The landowner must install to the manufacturer's specifications. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	3,956.28	4,747.54

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
325-131	Open-Ended High Tunnel, Implementation Cost	Construction of an enclosed structure from a manufactured high tunnel kit to protect crop vigor. The frame is covered with a 4-year 6 mil plastic and/or shade cloth. Costs are based on the purchase of a manufactured kit with open ends, truss supports, and gutter options. The landowner must install to the manufacturer's specifications. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	4.45	5.34

IRRIGATION DITCH LINING

Practice Code 428

Limitations:

- For land to be eligible for an irrigation-related practice, land must have been irrigated in two out of the last five years. This means irrigation must have been part of managing the cropping system to meet the needs of the plant and to maintain the yields of an irrigated crop. To ensure the practice meets the purpose of the program, the irrigation practice must address a resource concern related to irrigation, such as any resource concern in the Water Quantity Resource Concern Category. Document irrigation history.
- Scenario 428-21 Base and 428-22 Implementation must be contracted together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
428-20	Flexible Lining	Construction of a quarter mile of uncovered flexible membrane lining in an existing ditch alignment to convey water from the source of supply to a field or fields in a farm distribution system. Includes subgrade preparation via clearing and grubbing, shaping old channels with no bedding or geotextile cushion to place, and placing membrane. Assumes the typical trapezoidal ditch (one foot bottom, two feet depth including freeboard, and 1:1 side slope).	SqYd	8.62	10.34
428-21	Concrete Liner, Base Cost	Construct quarter mile of concrete (2.5 inch in thickness) lining in an existing ditch alignment to convey water from the source of supply to a field or fields in a farm distribution system. Typical scenario includes filling the old ditch with on-site fill material, compacting, and constructing an 8 ft pad with on site fill material. This scenario does not include any check or outlets gates. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,835.16	3,402.19
428-22	Concrete Liner, Implementation Cost	Construct quarter mile of concrete (2.5 inch in thickness) lining in an existing ditch alignment to convey water from the source of supply to a field or fields in a farm distribution system. Typical scenario includes filling the old ditch with on-site fill material, compacting, and constructing an 8 ft pad with on site fill material. This scenario does not include any check or outlets gates. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	309.53	371.43

IRRIGATION LAND LEVELING**Practice Code 464****Limitations:**

- For land to be eligible for an irrigation-related practice, that land must have been irrigated two out of the last five years. This means that irrigation must have been part of managing the cropping system to meet the needs of the plant and to maintain the yields of an irrigated crop. To ensure the practice meets the purpose of the program, the irrigation practice must address a resource concern related to irrigation, such as any resource concern in the Water Quantity Resource Concern Category. Document irrigation history.
- Scenarios 464-26 Base and 464-27 Implementation must be contracted together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
464-26	Irrigation Land Leveling, Base Cost	This scenario will level a typical 80 acres of irrigated crop land surface to enhance uniform flow of surface water to improve irrigation efficiency using dirt pans/carry-all/pan-scraper equipment. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,301.18	2,761.42
464-27	Irrigation Land Leveling, Implementation Cost	This scenario will level a typical 80 acres of irrigated crop land surface to enhance uniform flow of surface water to improve irrigation efficiency using dirt pans/carry-all/pan-scraper equipment. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	1.97	2.36

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IRRIGATION PIPELINE

Practice Code 430

Limitations:

- For land to be eligible for an irrigation-related practice, that land must have been irrigated in two out of the last five years. This means that irrigation must have been part of managing the cropping system to meet the needs of the plant and to maintain the yields of an irrigated crop. To ensure the practice meets the purpose of the program, the irrigation practice must address a resource concern related to irrigation, such as any resource concern in the Water Quantity Resource Concern Category. Document irrigation history.
- Use the **Pipe Weight Calculator Spreadsheet** to determine and record the weight of pipe for all scenarios measured in pounds.
- Scenarios 430-140 High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Base Cost and 430-141 High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 430-142 Plastic Irrigation Pipe (PIP), Base Cost and 430-143 Plastic Irrigation Pipe (PIP), Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 430-144 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Base Cost and 430-145 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 430-146 Steel (Iron Pipe Size), Base Cost and 430-147 Steel (Iron Pipe Size), Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 430-148 Surface High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Base Cost and 430-149 Surface High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
430-136	High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), (Corrugated Plastic Pipe)	Description: Below ground installation of HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline. HDPE (CPP) Twin-Wall is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from 4-inch to 60-inch; typical practice sizes range from 12-inch to 24-inch; and typical scenario size is 18-inch. Construct 1/8 mile (660 feet) of 18- inch, Twin-Wall, HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP) with a smooth interior, and appurtenances, installed below ground with a minimum 2 feet of ground cover. The unit is in weight of pipe material in pounds. 660 feet of 18-inch, Twin-Wall, HDPE CPP weighs 6.40 lb/ft, or a total of 4,224 pounds. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material (additional 10% of pipe material quantity). Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	Lb	2.78	3.34

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
430-137	Surface Steel (Iron Pipe Size)	Description: On-ground surface installation of Steel (Iron Pipe Size) pipeline. Steel (IPS) is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from ½-inch to 36-inch; typical practice sizes range from 2-inch to 18-inch; and typical scenario size is 2-inch. Construct 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of 2-inch, Schedule 40, Galvanized Steel Pipe with appurtenances, installed on the ground surface. The unit is weight of pipe material in pounds. 1,320 feet of 2-inch, Schedule 40, Galvanized Steel Pipe weighs 3.653 lb/ft, or a total of 4,822 pounds . Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, anchors, expansion joints, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material (additional 15% of pipe material quantity). Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	Lb	1.90	2.28
430-138	Steel (Corrugated Steel Pipe)	Description: Below ground installation of Corrugated Steel Pipe (CSP) pipeline. Steel (CSP) is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from 12-inch to 72-inch; typical practice sizes range from 12-inch to 24-inch; and typical scenario size is 18-inch. Construct 1/8 mile (660 feet) of 18-inch, 14-gauge, Galvanized Corrugated Steel Pipe (CSP) with appurtenances, installed below ground with a minimum 2 feet of ground cover. The unit is weight of pipe material in pounds. 660 feet of 18-inch, 14- gauge, Galvanized CSP weighs 18.0 lb/ft, or a total of 11,800 pounds. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material (additional 10% of pipe material quantity). Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	Lb	1.45	1.74

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
430-139	Surface Aluminum (Aluminum Irrigation Pipe)	On-ground surface installation of Aluminum Irrigation Pipe (AIP) pipeline. AIP is manufactured in sizes (nominal diameter) from 2-inch to 12-inch; typical practice sizes range from 6-inch to 12-inch; and typical scenario size is 8-inch. Construct 1/8 mile (660 feet) of 8-inch, 0.050-inch wall, Aluminum Irrigation Pipe (AIP) with appurtenances, installed on the ground surface. The unit is weight of pipe in pounds of pipe material. 660 feet of 8-inch, 0.050-inch wall, AIP weighs 1.47 lb/ft, or a total of 970 pounds. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material (additional 10% of pipe material quantity). Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Typical installation applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Resource Concerns: Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water; Inefficient Energy Use. Associated Practices: 436 - Irrigation Reservoir; 441 - Irrigation System, Microirrigation; 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler; 443 - Irrigation System, Surface & Subsurface; 447 - Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery; 533 - Pumping Plant; 634 - Waste Transfer.	Lb	3.92	4.70
430-140	High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Base Cost	Below ground installation of HDPE (Iron Pipe Size & Tubing) pipeline. Appurtenances include: fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,485.51	6,582.61
430-141	High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Implementation Cost	Below ground installation of High-Density Polyethylene pipeline. Appurtenances include: fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	2.50	3.00
430-142	Plastic Irrigation Pipe (PIP), Base Cost	Below ground installation of Plastic Irrigation Pipe (PIP) pipeline. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,732.21	6,878.66
430-143	Plastic Irrigation Pipe (PIP), Implementation Cost	Below ground installation of Plastic Irrigation Pipe (PIP) pipeline. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	1.57	1.88

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
430-144	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Base Cost	Below ground installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipeline. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,149.17	6,179.00
430-145	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Implementation Cost	Below ground installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipeline. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	1.58	1.90
430-146	Steel (Iron Pipe Size), Base Cost	Below ground installation of Steel (Iron Pipe Size) pipeline. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	4,312.11	5,174.53
430-147	Steel (Iron Pipe Size), Implementation Cost	Below ground installation of Steel (Iron Pipe Size) pipeline. Appurtenances include: couplings, fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	1.58	1.90
430-148	Surface High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Base Cost	On-ground surface installation of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipeline. Appurtenances include fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, anchors, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Base (fixed) cost of installing a practice. Use in conjunction with Implementation (variable) cost component. Quantity will always be one.	No	828.53	994.24
430-149	Surface High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Implementation Cost	On-ground surface installation of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipeline. Appurtenances include fittings, air vents, pressure relief valves, anchors, thrust blocks, risers, and inline valves, and are included in the cost of pipe material. Cost of appurtenances does not include flow meters or backflow preventers. Implementation (variable) cost of installing a practice. Use in conjunction with Base (fixed) cost component. Quantity will vary based on size of implementation.	Lb	2.44	2.93

IRRIGATION RESERVOIR

Practice Code 436

Limitations:

- For land to be eligible for an irrigation-related practice, that land must have been irrigated two out of the last five years. This means that irrigation must have been part of managing the cropping system to meet the needs of the plant and to maintain the yields of an irrigated crop. To ensure the practice meets the purpose of the program, the irrigation practice must address a resource concern related to irrigation, such as any resource concern in the Water Quantity Resource Concern Category. Document irrigation history.
- Scenarios 436-46 & 436-47 Plastic Tank are only applicable when irrigating areas less than 1 acre.
- Scenarios 436-46 Plastic Tank, Base Cost and 436-47 Plastic Tank, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 436-45 & 436-75 Embankment Dam are to be used only when constructing an embankment across a natural depression to form a reservoir. These scenarios are appropriate when the site topography allows for water storage by building an earthen embankment that intercepts natural surface flow or runoff.
- Scenarios 436-76 & 436-77 Embankment Reservoir are to be used only when constructing an excavated reservoir on a relatively flat area. These scenarios apply where water storage is achieved primarily by excavation, rather than by impounding water behind an embankment.
- Scenario 436-78 Steel Tank is only applicable when irrigating areas less than 5 acres.
- Scenario 436-79 Fiberglass Tank is only applicable when irrigating areas less than 3 acres.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
436-44	Excavated Tailwater Pit	An excavated pit with a control structure is installed using onsite materials for construction and is designed to accumulate, store, deliver, or regulate water for a surface irrigation system.	CuYd	1.97	2.36
436-45	Embankment Dam with On-Site Borrow	A reservoir is built using onsite materials, formed by an embankment constructed across a natural depression, and includes a main spillway outlet that runs through the embankment and utilizes a canal-style gate. This outlet acts as a safety feature by providing overflow protection. Any runoff from the watershed will be redirected away from the reservoir.	CuYd	4.65	5.58
436-46	Plastic Tank, Base Cost	An above-ground, High Density Polyethylene plastic enclosed tank, is installed on well-compacted drain rock or a reinforced concrete support pad, to store water from a reliable source for irrigation of an area less than one acre. Includes the cost of the tank and pad only and does not include estimate for pumps, pipe, or connecting fittings. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,225.83	1,471.00

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
436-47	Plastic Tank, Implementation Cost	An above-ground, High Density Polyethylene plastic enclosed tank, is installed on well-compacted drain rock or a reinforced concrete support pad, to store water from a reliable source for irrigation of an area less than one acre. Includes the cost of the tank and pad only and does not include estimate for pumps, pipe, or connecting fittings. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Gal	1.04	1.24
436-75	Embankment Dam with Off-Site Borrow	A reservoir is built using onsite materials, formed by an embankment constructed across a natural depression, and includes a main spillway outlet that runs through the embankment and utilizes a canal-style gate. This outlet acts as a safety feature by providing overflow protection. Any runoff from the watershed will be redirected away from the reservoir.	CuYd	6.30	7.56
436-76	Embankment Reservoir, Less Than or Equal to 30 Acre-Feet	A small rectangular embankment reservoir with a principal spillway through the embankment, controlled by a canal-type gate is installed and designed to accumulate, store, and deliver water by gravity to an open ditch or a non-pressurized pipeline.	CuYd	3.36	4.04
436-77	Embankment Reservoir, Greater Than 30 Acre-Feet	A large embankment reservoir with a drain pipe through the embankment and controlled by a canal-type gate is installed and designed to accumulate, store, and deliver water by gravity to an open ditch or non-pressurized pipeline. Critical Area Planting and Mulching is required.	CuYd	3.34	4.01
436-78	Steel Tank	An enclosed fabricated steel or bottomless corrugated metal (with plastic liner and cover) tank with fittings above ground is installed on a well compacted drainage rock gravel base support pad with sand padding for adequate foundation support to store water from a reliable source for irrigating areas less than five acres. The cost includes the tank and pad; it does not include expenses for pumps, pipes, or fittings for the pipeline.	Gal	0.90	1.08
436-79	Fiberglass Tank	An enclosed fiberglass tank is installed above ground on a well compacted drainage rock gravel base support pad for adequate foundation support to store water from a reliable source for irrigating areas smaller than three acres. The cost includes the tank and pad; it does not include expenses for pumps, pipes, fittings for the pipeline, or the catchment area.	Gal	1.45	1.74

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, MICROIRRIGATION**Practice Code 441****Limitations:**

- For land to be eligible for an irrigation-related practice, that land must have been irrigated two out of the last five years. This means that irrigation must have been part of managing the cropping system to meet the needs of the plant and to maintain the yields of an irrigated crop. To ensure the practice meets the purpose of the program, the irrigation practice must address a resource concern related to irrigation, such as any resource concern in the Water Quantity Resource Concern Category. Document irrigation history.
- Scenario 441-47 Small Microirrigation System is applicable up to a maximum size of 1,600 square feet.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
441-47	Small Microirrigation System	A small-scale surface microirrigation system using drip tape or a similar type microirrigation material placed on the soil surface to irrigate vegetables or field crops. Applied on a 40' x 40' plot with 24' spaced rows and emitters on a 12' spacing. Submains break the plot into several smaller zones. The system includes a disk filter and chemical injection for chemigation. A water meter is not included.	SqFt	1.28	1.53
441-94	Hoop House Surface Microirrigation	A surface microirrigation system for a 30' x 96' seasonal high tunnel with 24' spaced rows and emitters on a 12' spacing.	SqFt	0.32	0.39
441-95	Microjet, Base Cost	A micro-irrigation system, utilizing micro-jets to provide irrigation and/or frost protection for an orchard or other specialty crops grown in a grid pattern. The system is installed with all fittings, control valves, pressure reducing/regulating valves, air/vacuum release, sand media/screen/disc filters, pressure gauges, submains, lateral lines, and micro-jet sprayers to deliver water to the trees. This practice applies to systems designed to discharge < 60 gal/hr. at each individual lateral discharge point. Does not include Pump, Power source, Water source (well or reservoir). The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	7,060.52	8,472.63

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
441-96	Microjet, Implementation Cost	A micro-irrigation system, utilizing micro-jets to provide irrigation and/or frost protection for an orchard or other specialty crops grown in a grid pattern. The system is installed with all fittings, control valves, pressure reducing/regulating valves, air/vacuum release, sand media/screen/disc filters, pressure gauges, submains, lateral lines, and micro-jet sprayers to deliver water to the trees. This practice applies to systems designed to discharge < 60 gal/hr. at each individual lateral discharge point. Does not include Pump, Power source, Water source (well or reservoir). Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ft	1.23	1.48
441-97	Subsurface Drip Irrigation, Base Cost	A subsurface drip irrigation system (SDI) with a lateral spacing between 37-59 inches. This buried drip irrigation system utilizes a thin wall dripper line or tape with inline emitters at a uniform spacing for the system laterals. This type of drip irrigation system utilizes a buried supply manifold with automated zone control valves and a buried flush manifold with manual flush valves. This is an allinclusive system starting with the filter station including all required system components out to the flush valves. The water supply line from the water source to the filter station is an irrigation pipeline (430) and is not included as part of this system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	12,385.79	14,862.95
441-98	Subsurface Drip Irrigation, Implementation Cost	A subsurface drip irrigation system (SDI) with a lateral spacing between 37-59 inches. This buried drip irrigation system utilizes a thin wall dripper line or tape with inline emitters at a uniform spacing for the system laterals. This type of drip irrigation system utilizes a buried supply manifold with automated zone control valves and a buried flush manifold with manual flush valves. This is an allinclusive system starting with the filter station including all required system components out to the flush valves. The water supply line from the water source to the filter station is an irrigation pipeline (430) and is not included as part of this system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ft	0.11	0.14

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
441-99	Surface Polyethylene (PE) with Emitters, Base Cost	A micro-irrigation system, utilizing surface polyethylene (PE) tubing (can be placed on trellis or above ground) with emitters to provide irrigation for an orchard, vineyard, or other specialty crop grown in a grid pattern. This system utilizes emitters at each tree or plant as the water application device. This system typically includes a filter system, PE tubing laterals, PVC manifolds, and submains, valves, fittings, emitters, etc. This practice applies to systems designed to discharge < 60 gal/hr. at each individual lateral discharge point. Does not include Pump, Power source, Water source (well or reservoir). The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,383.43	6,460.12
441-100	Surface Polyethylene (PE) with Emitters, Implementation Cost	A micro-irrigation system, utilizing surface polyethylene tubing (can be placed on trellis or above ground) with emitters to provide irrigation for an orchard, vineyard, or other specialty crop grown in a grid pattern. This system utilizes emitters at each tree or plant as the water application device. This system typically includes a filter system, PE tubing laterals, PVC manifolds, and submains, valves, fittings, emitters, etc. This practice applies to systems designed to discharge < 60 gal/hr. at each individual lateral discharge point. Does not include Pump, Power source, Water source (well or reservoir). Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ft	0.42	0.50
441-101	Surface Tape, Base Cost	A micro-irrigation system using drip tape or similar type micro-irrigation material placed on the soil surface for vegetables or field crops. This system typically includes a filter system, PE manifolds fittings, drip tape, etc. After first installation drip tape will be replaced as operation and maintenance issue as required for proper operation of the system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,005.13	1,206.15
441-102	Surface Tape, Implementation Cost	A micro-irrigation system using drip tape or similar type micro-irrigation material placed on the soil surface for vegetables or field crops. This system typically includes a filter system, PE manifolds fittings, drip tape, etc. After first installation drip tape will be replaced as operation and maintenance issue as required for proper operation of the system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ft	0.13	0.15

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

Practice Code 443

Limitations:

- For land to be eligible for an irrigation-related practice, land must have been irrigated two out of the last five years. This means irrigation must have been part of managing the cropping system to meet the needs of the plant and to maintain the yields of an irrigated crop. To ensure the practice meets the purpose of the program, the irrigation practice must address a resource concern related to irrigation, such as any resource concern in the Water Quantity Resource Concern Category. Document irrigation history.
- Use the **Pipe Weight Calculator Spreadsheet** to determine and record the weight of pipe for all scenarios measured in pounds.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
443-1	Surge Valve and Controller	Installation and utilization of a 10-inch surge valve with automated controller (including all appurtenances) and labor needed to convert from a conventional surface irrigated system to a surge irrigation system on a field that is typically 80 acres. The surge valve will be used with a PVC gated pipe or PE gated tubing to convey and distribute irrigation water to alternating irrigation sets in a timed surge cycle that results in a reduced surging irrigation application. The surging action increases the rate of advance along a set length, reduces deep percolation at the upper end of the field, increases uniformity of application along row length, and on lower intake soils can significantly reduce runoff losses. The result is improved irrigation efficiency, reduced leaching and erosion losses, and conserved energy. Does not include gated pipe or associated practices.	Ea	2,484.29	2,981.15
443-17	Ebb and Flow Benches	Installation of watertight benches housed within the interior of a greenhouse that recirculates (ebbs and flows) water for irrigation purposes. Consists of a bay with three benches 4 ft wide and 100 ft long (1,200 sq ft). The bench is flooded then slowly drained to allow water to up flux into potted plants located on the bench. This type of drip irrigation system utilizes a buried supply manifold with automated zone control valves and a buried drainage manifold. This permanent subsurface irrigation system includes a filter station, flow meter, backflow prevention device, automated control box or timer, both a supply and drainage manifold, sump, and numerous types of water control valves. Includes all material and labor to install the benches, filter, and automation system.	SqFt	15.07	18.09

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
443-30	Flood Floor Irrigation	Consists of a concrete floor and under-floor water distribution system. The plants receive water from the flooded floor through the root zone. Only the water needed is taken up by the soil medium. After irrigation is complete, all water is cycled to the holding tank and is reused for the next irrigation cycle. For pumps use CPS 533 Pumping Plant, for piping use CPS 430 Irrigation Pipeline. Scenario is based on flood floor design.	SqFt	7.38	8.86
443-62	Nutrient Film Technique (NFT)	A nutrient film technique (NFT) system where a very shallow stream (film) of water containing nutrients required for plant growth circulates between gently sloped growing channels (troughs) and a nutrient reservoir housed within a greenhouse. Plant roots are contained in watertight growing channels and are in contact with the nutrient solution. The typical system has an overall footprint of 3,000 sq ft and consists of a nutrient reservoir tank, submersible pump for nutrient solution recirculation, growing channels, metal table framing, and all the necessary plumbing. Includes all material and labor to install the NFT system.	SqFt	8.20	9.84
443-79	Aluminum Gated Pipe	Installation of surface aluminum gated pipe to efficiently convey and distribute irrigation water in irrigation furrows, borders, or contour levees. Includes 1,320 ft of 10-inch aluminum gated pipe, with 40-inch gate spacing used to irrigate 60 acres. Appurtenance includes gates, couplings, fittings, inline valves, pressure relief valves, and air vent valves. Does not include flow meters or a permanent inlet structure with or without filtration.	Lb	5.14	6.16
443-80	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Gated Pipe	Installation of surface PVC gated pipe to efficiently convey and distribute irrigation water in irrigation furrows, borders, or contour levees. Includes 1,320 ft of 10-inch PVC gated pipe, with 40-inch gate spacing used to irrigate 60 acres. Appurtenance includes gates, couplings, fittings, inline valves, pressure relief valves, and air vent valves. Does not include flow meters or a permanent inlet structure with or without filtration.	Lb	1.80	2.16
443-81	Poly Irrigation Tubing	Installation of thin wall Polyethylene (PE) irrigation tubing with 2-inch gates spaced approximately 13 ft apart or gated pipe installed in shallow above ground trenches to replace above ground canals used to deliver water to individual basins within a contour levee or basin surface irrigation system.	Lb	3.27	3.92
443-82	Alfalfa Valve, Greater Than 10 Inch Diameter	Alfalfa valve assembly unit, used at the end of a buried pipe system, where surface gated pipe, or delivery to an open ditch will transfer the water to the field.	Ea	921.57	1,105.88
443-83	Alfalfa Valve, Less Than or Equal to 10 Inch Diameter	Alfalfa valve assembly unit, used at the end of a buried pipe system, where surface gated pipe, or delivery to an open ditch will transfer the water to the field.	Ea	598.83	718.60

IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT

Practice Code 449

Limitations:

- For land to be eligible for an irrigation-related practice, that land must have been irrigated two out of the last five years. This means that irrigation must have been part of managing the cropping system to meet the needs of the plant and to maintain the yields of an irrigated crop. To ensure the practice meets the purpose of the program, the irrigation practice must address a resource concern related to irrigation, such as any resource concern in the Water Quantity Resource Concern Category. Document irrigation history.
- Intermediate and Advanced Irrigation Water Management may be scheduled for up to 5 years.
- For Irrigation Water Management Scenarios (146-149), typical base cost will be 1 unless fields being monitored have significantly different management styles (i.e. one field is Microirrigation and one is center pivot sprinkler irrigation).
- For Soil Moisture Sensor scenarios (150-154), Base Cost will be the number of measuring sites and Implementation Cost is the total acres monitored. This is a one-time payment.
- Scenarios 449-146 Advanced Irrigation Water Management, Base Cost and 449-147 Advanced Irrigation Water Management, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 449-148 Intermediate Irrigation Water Management, Base Cost and 449-149 Intermediate Irrigation Water Management, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 449-150 Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Loggers and Telemetry, Base Cost and 449-151 Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Loggers and Telemetry, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 449-152 Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Loggers, Base Cost and 449-153 Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Loggers, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 449-154 Soil Moisture Sensors, Base Cost and 449-155 Soil Moisture Sensors, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
449-146	Advanced Irrigation Water Management, Base Cost	A high intensity irrigation water management system for producers using a checkbook method with advanced methods of determining irrigation water applied, and estimating crop evapotranspiration, monitoring field soil moisture, or monitoring crop temperature stress. Typical methods include flow measurement, daily record keeping, and use of real-time evapotranspiration estimates (such as those provided dedicated weather stations) and/or soil moisture sensors with automated data logging to monitor field soil moisture content and/or crop temperature. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	1,314.84	1,577.81

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
449-147	Advanced Irrigation Water Management, Implementation Cost	A high intensity irrigation water management system for producers using a checkbook method with advanced methods of determining irrigation water applied, and estimating crop evapotranspiration, monitoring field soil moisture, or monitoring crop temperature stress. Typical methods include flow measurement, daily record keeping, and use of real-time evapotranspiration estimates (such as those provided dedicated weather stations) and/or soil moisture sensors with automated data logging to monitor field soil moisture content and/or crop temperature. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	7.44	8.93
449-148	Intermediate Irrigation Water Management, Base Cost	A medium intensity irrigation water management system for producers using a checkbook method (crop grown, soil moisture conditions prior to irrigation, dates of irrigation start and stop, depths of irrigation applied, duration of irrigations, and amount of rainfall). For a typical scenario, soil moisture is determined by in-field moisture sensors with manual downloads. Irrigation amounts are recorded from a flow meter near the pump. Records are input manually into an irrigation scheduling computer program. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	1,038.75	1,246.50
449-149	Intermediate Irrigation Water Management, Implementation Cost	A medium intensity irrigation water management system for producers using a checkbook method (crop grown, soil moisture conditions prior to irrigation, dates of irrigation start and stop, depths of irrigation applied, duration of irrigations, and amount of rainfall). For a typical scenario, soil moisture is determined by in-field moisture sensors with manual downloads. Irrigation amounts are recorded from a flow meter near the pump. Records are input manually into an irrigation scheduling computer program. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	6.39	7.67
449-150	Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Loggers and Telemetry, Base Cost	Installation of electrical soil moisture sensors such as capacitance or resistance sensors that are monitored to determine soil moisture. The installation includes the purchase of soil moisture sensors, installation equipment (probe or auger), and a data logger with telemetry to log and transmit continuous soil moisture data that can be accessed with a personal computer and associated graphing software. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	2,457.51	2,949.01

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
449-151	Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Loggers and Telemetry, Implementation Cost	Installation of electrical soil moisture sensors such as capacitance or resistance sensors that are monitored to determine soil moisture. The installation includes the purchase of soil moisture sensors, installation equipment (probe or auger), and a data logger with telemetry to log and transmit continuous soil moisture data that can be accessed with a personal computer and associated graphing software. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	6.50	7.79
449-152	Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Loggers, Base Cost	Installation of electrical soil moisture sensors such as capacitance or resistance sensors that are monitored to determine soil moisture. The installation includes the purchase of soil moisture sensors, installation equipment (probe or auger), and a data logger to log continuous soil moisture data that can be downloaded to a personal computer and associated graphing software. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	2,172.65	2,607.18
449-153	Soil Moisture Sensors with Data Loggers, Implementation Cost	Installation of electrical soil moisture sensors such as capacitance or resistance sensors that are monitored to determine soil moisture. The installation includes the purchase of soil moisture sensors, installation equipment (probe or auger), and a data logger to log continuous soil moisture data that can be downloaded to a personal computer and associated graphing software. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	6.50	7.79
449-154	Soil Moisture Sensors, Base Cost	Installation of soil moisture sensors such as tensiometers, gyp blocks, capacitance sensors etc, that are used to determine point in time soil moisture by depth. The installation includes the purchase of soil moisture meters and sensors, installation equipment, and labor to install.	Ea	851.06	1021.28
449-155	Soil Moisture Sensors, Implementation Cost	Installation of soil moisture sensors such as tensiometers, gyp blocks, capacitance sensors etc, that are used to determine point in time soil moisture by depth. The installation includes the purchase of soil moisture meters and sensors, installation equipment, and labor to install. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	5.30	6.35

LAND CLEARING**Practice Code 460****Limitations:**

- Use this practice for clearing and grubbing trees and shrubs in preparation for implementing a conservation practice. CPS 460 is generally accomplished by heavy machinery (i.e. bulldozers and excavators) and allows for the debris to be left piled onsite. If manual removal is needed (i.e. cut with chainsaw), or debris needs to be disposed offsite, use CPS 500, Obstruction Removal.
- Use CPS 500 Obstruction Removal for other items for site preparation such as rocks, building materials, fences, etc.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
460-3	Land Clearing	Site preparation of a field using heavy and medium equipment that requires the clearing and onsite disposal of approximately 10 acres of trees and shrubs to accomplish specific conservation objectives.	Ac	1,204.68	1,445.62

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LINED WATERWAY OR OUTLET

Practice Code 468

Limitations:

- Scenario 76 Base and Scenario Implementation must be contracted together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
468-17	Turf Reinforced Matting	Install a trapezoidal or parabolic shaped waterway lined with Turf Reinforced Matting (TRM). One half of the channel is excavated. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. TRM is installed over 100 percent of the width of the waterway to prevent scour and aid in waterway establishment. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, and furnishing and installing TRM. Lined waterway width is measured from top of bank to top of bank.	SqFt	1.03	1.23
468-19	Concrete	Install a trapezoidal or parabolic shaped waterway lined with concrete. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. Concrete is installed over 100 percent of the width of the waterway to prevent scour. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, 6 inches of clean sand or gravel subgrade, and 5 inches of reinforced concrete slab. Lined waterway width is measured from top of bank to top of bank.	SqFt	7.38	8.86
468-20	Concrete Block	Install a trapezoidal shaped waterway or chute lined with concrete blocks. One half of the channel is excavated. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. 8 x 8 x16 inch standard concrete blocks are installed over 100 percent of the width of the waterway/chute to prevent scour. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, 3-inch stone subgrade, geotextile and furnishing and installing standard concrete blocks. Lined waterway width is measured from top of bank to top of bank.	SqFt	7.76	9.31

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
468-76	Rock Lined, Base Cost	Install trapezoidal or parabolic shaped waterway lined with riprap. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. Riprap is installed over 100 percent of the width of the waterway to prevent scour. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, geotextile underlayment and installing rock riprap. Lined waterway width is measured from top of bank to top of bank. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	904.67	1,085.61
468-77	Rock Lined, Implementation Cost	Install trapezoidal or parabolic shaped waterway lined with riprap. Excess excavation is spoiled in the immediate area. Riprap is installed over 100 percent of the width of the waterway to prevent scour. Cost include excavation, spoiling of excess material, geotextile underlayment and installing rock riprap. Lined waterway width is measured from top of bank to top of bank. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	116.43	139.72

LIVESTOCK PIPELINE**Practice Code 516****Limitations:**

- Use the Pipe Weight Calculator Spreadsheet to determine and record the weight of pipe for all scenarios measured in pounds.
- Scenario 163 – Difficult Trenching Conditions only includes the additional labor and equipment costs for difficult installation and MUST be paired with another 516 scenario(s) for the pipe itself.
- Scenario 164 – High-Density Polyethylene, Implementation Cost and 165 – High-Density Polyethylene, Base Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenario 167 – Polyvinyl Chloride, Base Cost and 168 - Polyvinyl Chloride, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenario 169 – Surface High-Density Polyethylene, Base Cost and 170 – Surface High-Density Polyethylene, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
516-117	Steel (Iron Pipe Size)	Below ground installation of steel (iron pipe size) pipeline, typically ranging from 1–4-inches. Includes the cost of pipe and appurtenances. Revegetation is not included.	Lb	3.34	4.00
516-143	Rural Water Connection Equipment	The rural water connection consists of the manhole, meter, pipe, valves, and necessary construction for connecting from a rural water pipeline to a livestock distribution pipeline. Includes the cost of installation, all materials, appurtenances, and labor required to construct and install the meter pit. Hook-up fees to the rural water system are not included.	No	4,274.37	5,129.25
516-162	Surface Steel (Iron Pipe Size)	Above ground surface installation of steel (iron pipe size) pipeline, typically ranging from 1–4-inches. Includes the cost of pipe and appurtenances. Revegetation is not included.	Lb	1.90	2.28
516-163	Difficult Trenching Conditions	Below-ground installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), or Steel pipeline in difficult areas such as rocky terrain. Includes equipment and labor only for additional costs of installing pipeline.	LnFt	19.41	23.30
516-164	High-Density Polyethylene, Implementation Cost	Below ground installation of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipeline. The scenario unit is weight of pipe material in pounds. Appurtenances include couplings, fittings, thrust blocks, gate valves, air release valves, drain valve, and pressure relief valve. Revegetation is not included. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	4.28	5.14

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
516-165	High-Density Polyethylene, Base Cost	Below ground installation of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipeline. The scenario unit is weight of pipe material in pounds. Appurtenances include couplings, fittings, thrust blocks, gate valves, air release valves, drain valve, and pressure relief valve. Revegetation is not included. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,338.21	1,605.85
516-166	Horizontal Boring	Install a livestock watering pipeline under a road using directional drilling or horizontal boring equipment. Applies to soils with no special bedding requirements. Includes a carrier pipe, pipeline, horizontal boring equipment, excavation and labor.	LnFt	107.12	128.54
516-167	Polyvinyl Chloride, Base Cost	Below ground installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipeline. The scenario unit is weight of pipe material in pounds. Appurtenances include couplings, fittings, thrust blocks, gate valves, air release valves, drain valve, and pressure relief valve. Revegetation is not included. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	994.34	1,193.20
516-168	Polyvinyl Chloride, Implementation Cost	Below ground installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipeline. The scenario unit is weight of pipe material in pounds. Appurtenances include couplings, fittings, thrust blocks, gate valves, air release valves, drain valve, and pressure relief valve. Revegetation is not included. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	6.66	7.99
516-169	Surface High-Density Polyethylene, Base Cost	On-ground installation of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipeline. The scenario unit is weight of pipe material in pounds. Appurtenances include couplings, fittings, thrust blocks, gate valves, air release valves, drain valve, and pressure relief valve. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	901.01	1081.21
516-170	Surface High-Density Polyethylene, Implementation Cost	On-ground installation of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipeline. The scenario unit is weight of pipe material in pounds. Appurtenances include couplings, fittings, thrust blocks, gate valves, air release valves, drain valve, and pressure relief valve. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	2.48	2.97

LIVESTOCK SHELTER STRUCTURE**Practice Code 576****Limitations:**

- Requires livestock exclusion from previous used shelter on grazing area it will be placed. This is an engineering practice and will need approved by State Conservation Engineer.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
576-19	Shade Structure	A fabric-like roof covering placed on steel, wood or polyvinyl chloride frame to provide shade where livestock following a prescribed grazing plan have limited access to natural shade.	SqFt	2.30	2.76
576-20	Wind Shelter	Portable livestock fabricated wind shelter to reduce livestock shelter concerns. Shelter moves as needed.	Ft	45.15	54.18

LOW TUNNEL SYSTEMS**Practice Code 821****Limitations:**

- It is most common for one garden to support a single low tunnel system, made up of multiple rows. This often looks like multiple rows of the same or very similar tunnels, applied during the same season.
Potential characteristics of distinguishably separate systems: located on different tracts or in a different field/garden, uses different construction materials and covers, has different dimensions to meet needs of different crops, etc.
- Evaluation of Interim Practice is required. See 821 IA IR Low Tunnel Systems for more information.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
821-28	Low Tunnel, Base Cost	Protection for annual row crops including vegetables and other truck crops with a low tunnel system or floating cover to protect plant vigor. The covered row ranges from 500 to 5000 linear feet. The producer manages seasonal conditions such as soil temperature, exposure to early or late frost, and insects of food crops. Cost includes the sum total, in linear feet, of all rows for materials and labor. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,116.79	2,540.15
821-29	Low Tunnel, Implementation Cost	Protection for annual row crops including vegetables and other truck crops with a low tunnel system or floating cover to protect plant vigor. The covered row ranges from 500 to 5000 linear feet. The producer manages seasonal conditions such as soil temperature, exposure to early or late frost, and insects of food crops. Cost includes the sum total, in linear feet, of all rows for materials and labor. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	LnFt	1.74	2.09

MULCHING**Practice Code 484****Limitations:**

- Scenario 484-2 Erosion Control Blanket - Used on construction sites. If needed, it should be included within the engineering design or recommended specifically by an engineer.
- Scenario 484-60 Natural Material, Temporary - Used to reduce erosion until the establishment of vegetative cover on/around a construction site. Typically used for cover during construction. If needed, it should be included in the engineering design or recommended specifically by an engineer.
- Scenario 484-98 Natural Material, Partial Coverage - Applies most directly to large commercial gardens/specialty crop production, orchards, and vineyards; where natural materials will be used as mulch. For 612 or 380 tree plantings, refer to the Tree and Shrub scenario.
- Scenario 484-99 Natural Material, Small Bale - Applies most directly to small-scale specialty crop sites, such as gardens, where any organic material will be applied as mulch (straw, woodchips, leaves, finished compost derived from plant materials, etc.). For 612 or 380 tree plantings, refer to the Tree and Shrub scenario.
- Scenario 484-100 Synthetic Material - Applies most directly to large commercial gardens/specialty crop production, orchards, and vineyards, where rolls of fabric or plastic mulch will be applied in or between rows. For 612 or 380 tree plantings, refer to the Tree and Shrub scenario.
- Scenario 484-101 Synthetic Material, Row - Applies most directly to small-scale specialty crop sites, such as gardens, where rolls of fabric or plastic mulch will be applied in or between rows. For 612 or 380 tree plantings, refer to the Tree and Shrub scenario.
- Scenario 484-102 Tree and Shrub - Applies to rolls of tree fabric, tree fabric squares, and natural mulch (woodchips). Calculate rate per tree.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
484-2	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 on a disturbed site around a newly constructed structural practices and is generally used with critical area planting.	Ac	8,552.20	10,262.65
484-60	Natural Material, Temporary	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. Assumes 2 tons of straw mulch per acre	Ac	354.15	424.98
484-98	Natural Material, Partial Coverage	Application of straw mulch or other state approved natural material (such as wood chips, compost, or hay) to reduce erosion, moderate soil temperature and suppress weeds. Typically used to provide partial coverage (either in-row or between rows) to suppress weeds. Payment based on total acres mulched, assuming 3-5 ft. swatch and 10-12 ft. row spacing.	Ac	149.71	179.65

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
484-99	Natural Material, Small Bale	Application of straw mulch or other state approved natural material to reduce erosion and facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover. Mulch provides full coverage over the row, shaped bed or raised bed. Typical row length is 2000 ft. Mulch is hand applied/spread minimum of 2 inches thick.	SqFt	0.29	0.35
484-100	Synthetic Material	Installation of geotextile, biodegradable plastic, polyethylene plastic, or other state approved synthetic mulch to conserve soil moisture, moderate soil temperature, suppress weed growth and provide erosion control. Payment based on actual area covered by mulching material based on 5 foot on center spacings.	Ac	2,456.05	2,947.25
484-101	Synthetic Material, Row	Synthetic rolled or biodegradable sheet mulch is applied as partial coverage (rows or beds) to reduce weed pressure, conserve soil moisture, and moderate soil temperatures. Facilitates micro irrigation and irrigation water management. Area with mulch cover is less than or equal to 1 acre or 7260 square feet. Typical row is 4 ft wide and 2000 ft long. Synthetic mulch rolls are 2000 ft length.	kSqFt	137.43	164.92
484-102	Tree and Shrub	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	1.01	1.22

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Practice Code 590

Limitations:

- Adaptive Nutrient Management - Requires experimental design standards: must follow Agronomic Technical Note 7, Poor experimental design disqualifies payment, requires documentation to demonstrate the future nutrient adjustment using experimental results, Statistical analysis of experimental data is required.
- Manure - Manure injection is required. Surface application disqualifies the payment, It applies only to liquid manure applications, Solid manure is excluded, must document reduction in loss pathways including surface runoff, leaching and ammonia volatilization
- Nutrient Management - Typical treatment area is 40 acres. It may limit small field eligibility, no materials cost included.
- Precision Nutrient Application - Typical treatment area is 40 acres. It may limit small field eligibility, maintain records: soil test reports, prescription maps etc.
- Prescription Nutrient Efficiency - In-season soil testing is required, EEFs, nitrification and urease inhibitors must be recognized by ISU.
- Conservation Practice Standard 590 Nutrient Management is a management practice (One-year lifespan) and may be scheduled for up to 5 consecutive years on the same land.
- Precision Nutrient Application Scenario, Scenario 316: For this scenario Soil samples are on 2.5 acres or smaller grids. Phosphorus and Potassium will be applied variably according to the soil tests. Apply all recommendations from the Nutrient Management Plan including at least 2 from the list below:
 - Use the Late Spring Nitrate Test to evaluate soil N or ISU PM-2026 "Sensing Nitrogen Stress in Corn" and document how the side-dress rate decision was made.
 - Utilize legumes other than soybeans in rotation. The legume must be a crop, not a cover crop. Nitrogen application is reduced for the following crop.
 - Use ISU CROP 3154 "End of Season Corn Stalk Nitrate Test" to evaluate Nitrogen management (source, rate, timing, and placement) and document how this information will affect future N management. (Required for adaptive management scenario)
 - Apply manure at P based rates according to PM-1688.
 - Apply N after July 15 on pasture or no N on Pasture.
 - When applying >60# N on pasture that has <30% legume, use split application.
 - Utilize a slow-release N such as a polymer coated urea (ex. ESN)
 - Utilize nitrapyrin with fall applied anhydrous ammonia.
 - Apply manure with low disturbance method in a disturbance strip less than 6" wide, minimum of 30-inch spacing.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
590-8	Adaptive Nutrient Management	The practice scenario is for the implementation of nutrient management on a small plot, as detailed in outlined in Agronomy Technical Note 7 - Adaptive Nutrient Management. Scenario includes implementing replicated strip trials on a field plot to evaluate, identify and implement various nutrient use efficiency improvement methods for timing, rate, method of application, or source of nutrients.	Ea	2,494.26	2,993.11

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
590-316	Precision Nutrient Application	The planned Precision Nutrient Application system will meet the current Nutrient Management (590) CPS General and Additional Criteria. The Application system will include soil sampling methodology for variable rate application and systems. Use of additional nutrient/soil tests including chlorophyll meters, and/or spectral analysis may be used to further refine nutrient applications. Management of nutrients is based on the 4Rs of Nutrient Stewardship & SMART Nutrient Management (apply the right nutrient source at the right rate, time and place) including activities to reduce nutrient loss by Assessment of comprehensive, site-specific conditions within the field. Nutrient management intensity must be sufficient to address site-specific risk for nutrient loss. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of Precision Nutrient Application system, equipment to implement the practice, implementation of the NMP and recordkeeping. Typical treatment area is 40 acres.	Ac	85.52	102.62
590-317	Prescription Nutrient Efficiency	The planned Precision Nutrient Efficiency system will meet the current Nutrient Management (590) CPS general and additional criteria. Precision nutrient efficiency system involves the testing or evaluation of crop and/or soil during the growing season to more accurately determine if additional nutrient application(s) are needed. This includes methods or technologies such as PPSN (preplant soil nitrate test), PSNT (pre-side dress nitrogen test), LSNT (late spring soil nitrate test), CSNT (corn stalk nitrate test) and chlorophyll meters, and/or spectral analysis may be used to determine if additional nutrients are needed. Nitrification or urease inhibitors (as well as other Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizer technologies recognized by Land Grant Universities) may also be used. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of additional soil and plant nutrient testing and analysis, in-season crop nutrient testing, equipment, labor, implementation of the NMP and recordkeeping. Typical treatment area is 40 acres.	Ac	48.78	58.53

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
590-369	Nutrient Management	The scenario describes the development and implementation of a Nutrient Management (NM) system which will meet the current Nutrient Management (590) CPS General as well as Additional Criteria and utilizes synthetic fertilizer as well as animal manure as nutrient sources for crop production. The system provides crop nutrient recommendations which accounts for the removal of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). Management of nutrients is based on the 4Rs of Nutrient Stewardship & SMART Nutrient Management (apply the right nutrient source at the right rate, time and place) including activities to reduce nutrient loss by Assessment of comprehensive, site-specific conditions within the field. Nutrient management intensity must be sufficient to address site-specific risk for nutrient loss. Payment is to defray the costs of implementation of the NM system and recordkeeping. Typical treatment area is 40 acres.	Ac	31.74	38.09
590-372	Manure	The scenario describes the development and implementation of a Nutrient Management (NM) system which will meet the current Nutrient Management (590) CPS General as well as Additional Criteria and utilizes liquid manure as a nutrient source. Manure nutrients will be injected or placed subsurface. The system provides crop nutrient recommendations which accounts for the removal of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). Management of nutrients is based on the 4Rs of Nutrient Stewardship & SMART Nutrient Management (apply the right nutrient source at the right rate, time and place) including activities to reduce nutrient loss by Assessment of comprehensive, site-specific conditions within the field. Nutrient management intensity must be sufficient to address site-specific risk for nutrient loss. Payment is to defray the costs of implementation of the NM system, injection of manure nutrients and recordkeeping. Typical treatment area is 40 acres.	Ac	243.27	291.93

OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL**Practice Code 500****Limitations:**

- For the removal of feedlot fences and feedlot concrete as part of closing a feedlot associated with the installation of a new (313) Waste Storage Structure or (367) Roofs and Covers, comply with IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
- Use scenarios 62 – Removal and Disposal of Brush and Trees, Less Than Six Inch Diameter and 63 – Removal and Disposal of Brush and Trees, Greater Than Six Inch Diameter when trees/shrubs need to be manually removed (i.e. cut with chainsaw) or debris needs to be disposed of offsite. Use CPS 460, Land Clearing if clearing can be accomplished by heavy machinery (i.e. bulldozers and excavators) and the debris can be left piled onsite.
- For scenario 500-176, Removal and Disposal of Steel and or Concrete Structures, the materials must be removed from the site and disposed of at a landfill or recycling facility. Any other disposal method requires Area Engineer approval. Utilize the [Conservation Practice Decommissioning Job Sheet](#) (May 2016) to document proper disposal.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
500-62	Removal and Disposal of Brush and Trees, Less Than Six Inch Diameter	Removal and disposal of brush and trees less than 6 inches in diameter by demolition, excavation, or other means required.	Ac	1,283.70	1,540.44
500-63	Removal and Disposal of Brush and Trees, Greater Than Six Inch Diameter	Removal and disposal of brush and trees greater than 6 inches in diameter by demolition, excavation, or other means required.	Ac	1,942.24	2,330.69
500-64	Removal and Disposal of Fence	Removal and disposal of all existing fences by demolition, excavation, or other means required.	Ft	1.10	1.31
500-65	Removal and Disposal of Rock and or Boulders	Removal and disposal of rock and/or boulders by drilling, blasting, demolition, excavation, or other means required.	CuYd	114.44	137.33
500-66	Removal and Disposal of Wood Structures	Removal and disposal of wood structures by demolition, excavation, or other means required.	SqFt	6.24	7.48
500-67	Removal and Disposal of Heavy Scattered Debris	Removal of a heavy concentration of debris from a farmland that was deposited by a natural disaster.	SqFt	1.18	1.41

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
500-68	Removal and Disposal of Light Scattered Debris	Removal of debris from a farmland that was deposited by a natural disaster.	Ac	396.95	476.35
500-69	Removal and Disposal of Light Sand and Flood Sediment, 12-30 Inches	Removal and disposal of 12–30 ft of sand and flood deposited sediments by excavation or other means required.	Ac	2,788.05	3,345.66
500-81	Removal and Disposal of Light Sand and Flood Sediment, Greater Than 30 Inches	Removal and disposal of greater than 30 feet of sand and flood deposited sediments by excavation or other means required.	Ac	3,867.44	4,640.93
500-176	Removal and Disposal of Steel and or Concrete Structures	Removal and disposal of steel and/or concrete structures by demolition, excavation, or other means required.	SqFt	12.43	14.92

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ON-FARM SECONDARY CONTAINMENT FACILITY

Practice Code 319

Limitations:

- Iowa NRCS Area Engineer/State Office Environmental Engineer shall be contacted before planning and implementation of the 319 - On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility. Design documentation may need to be sent to other State and/or Federal authorities for approval.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
319-11	Wall, Concrete Containment	This practice scenario includes the installation of a reinforced concrete wall containment with a concrete slab around an existing storage tank. storage of these products.	CuYd	2,077.32	2,492.78
319-34	Tank, Double Wall	This practice scenario includes the replacement of an existing single wall fuel storage tank with a new double wall tank.	Gal	3.34	4.01
319-35	Tank, Double Wall Storage, Base Cost	An existing single wall, fuel storage tank is replaced with a new double wall tank to address resource concerns related to water quality due to the excessive release of organics into the ground and surface waters, or excessive sediment and turbidity in surface waters. Local or state regulations require the use of double wall tanks or on-farm space limitations preclude the use of an open secondary containment facility. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,958.13	7,149.75
319-36	Tank, Double Wall Storage, Implementation Cost	An existing single wall, fuel storage tank is replaced with a new double wall tank to address resource concerns related to water quality due to the excessive release of organics into the ground and surface waters, or excessive sediment and turbidity in surface waters. Local or state regulations require the use of double wall tanks or on-farm space limitations preclude the use of an open secondary containment facility. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Gal	2.75	3.29

OPEN CHANNEL**Practice Code 582****Limitations:**

- Do not schedule with CPS 572, Spoil Disposal, as the cost of spoil disposal is already included in the Open Channel scenarios.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
582-1	Two Stage Ditch	This scenario is the improvement of a channel in which water flows with a free surface. The practice is used for the restoration of a natural or artificial channel to improve nutrient (phosphorus and nitrate) reduction and ecological function by creating a floodplain bench. Installation conditions are normal which means the location is easily accessible from a main road, soils are without large rock or difficult clay to excavate, and/or other aspects are average compared to excavation work in the area.	Ft	10.33	12.40
582-2	Excavation, Off-Site Spoil Disposal	This scenario is the construction or improvement of a channel in which water flows with a free surface. The practice is used for the restoration of a natural or artificial channel to improve the process and ecological function in a degraded and eroding stream. Conditions are normal. Spoil from excavation cannot be spread adjacent to the excavation area because of wetland or floodplain restrictions. Spoil must be hauled off site for disposal.	CuYd	6.07	7.29
582-3	Excavation, On-Site Spoil Disposal	This scenario is the construction or improvement of a channel in which water flows with a free surface. The practice is used for the restoration of a natural or artificial channel to improve the process and ecological function in a degraded and eroding stream. Conditions are normal. Normal conditions include: a location easily accessible from a main road, soils without large rock or difficult clay to excavate, and/or other aspects that are average compared to excavation work in the area. Spoil from excavation is able to be spread adjacent to the excavation area without trucking.	CuYd	3.83	4.59

ORGANIC MANAGEMENT**Practice Code 823****Limitations:**

- Complex crops include: vegetables, including sweet corn and popcorn; fruit/tree fruit/nuts; herbs; other horticulture and nursery crops, including cut flowers. (i.e. cash crops other than grain corn, soybeans, hay/alfalfa, oilseeds, cereal/small grains, dry beans, sugarbeets). *Grains, soybeans, etc. may be a part of a complex crop rotation, when grown for human consumption and/or rotated with other specialty crops.
- Simple crops include: Grain corn; soybeans; oilseeds; cereal/small grains; dry beans; sugarbeets; hay/alfalfa/forage
- All scenarios are applicable to both certified and transitioning acres.
- Complex Crops and Livestock, Foregone Income - Applicable to acres with livestock present. Does not have an associated base cost.
- Simple Crops and Livestock, Foregone Income - Applicable to acres with livestock present. Does not have an associated base cost.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
823-1	Complex Crops and Livestock, Foregone Income	The typical operation is Transitioning to Organic. The typical farm may have fields in various stages of organic transition. Organic systems include cash row crops, hay or pasture, perennial crops, cover crops and livestock.	Ac	648.16	719.40
823-2	Complex Crops, Foregone Income, Base Cost	The typical operation is Transitioning to Organic. The typical farm may have fields in various stages of organic transition. Organic systems include cash row crops, hay or pasture, perennial crops, and cover crops. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	8,468.45	10,162.14
823-3	Complex Crops, Foregone Income, Implementation Cost	The typical operation is Transitioning to Organic. The typical farm may have fields in various stages of organic transition. Organic systems include cash row crops, hay or pasture, perennial crops, and cover crops. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	218.84	262.61
823-4	Simple Crops and Livestock, Foregone Income	The typical operation is Transitioning to Organic. The typical farm may have fields in various stages of organic transition. Organic systems include cash row crops, hay or pasture, perennial crops, cover crops, and livestock.	Ac	354.16	414.23

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
823-5	Simple Crops, Foregone Income, Base Cost	The typical operation is Transitioning to Organic. The typical farm may have fields in various stages of organic transition. Organic systems include cash row crops, hay or pasture, perennial crops, and cover crops. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	6,893.24	8,271.89
823-6	Simple Crops, Foregone Income, Implementation Cost	The typical operation is Transitioning to Organic. The typical farm may have fields in various stages of organic transition. Organic systems include cash row crops, hay or pasture, perennial crops, and cover crops. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	114.09	136.91

PASTURE AND HAY PLANTING**Practice Code 512****Limitations:**

- Introduced Perennial Species, Low Input - Need soil test showing lime and nutrients are not needed before selecting this payment scenario.
- Native Perennial Species, Low Input - Need soil test showing lime and nutrients are not needed before selecting this payment scenario.
- Perennial Species, Sprigging - Not common in Iowa. Contact state grassland specialist before selecting this payment scenario.
- Hay planting on cropland is only eligible for financial assistance when seeding hay on a PLU where it is not part of the existing or benchmark crop rotation.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
512-2	Overseed/Interseed Legumes or Forbs	Establishment of legumes and/or forbs into an existing stand for the purpose of increasing plant diversity, soil quality and fertility, and plant health and enhancing the quality of forage. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. This scenario assumes lime, seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, seeding, and spreading. Mowing to be used to reduce light competition for legumes or forbs during germination.	Ac	123.49	147.34
512-3	Introduced Perennial Species	Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced 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 introduced perennial species for pasture, hayland, and wildlife habitat. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. Pollinator species may also be planned. This scenario assumes fertilizer, seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding, and spreading.	Ac	215.19	256.94
512-5	Native Perennial Species, Low Input	Establish or reseed adapted perennial native 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 native grasses for pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. Pollinator species may also be planned. This scenario assumes fertility and pH are not needed. Seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding, and spreading are included.	Ac	179.56	211.76

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
512-7	Native Perennial Species	Establish or reseed adapted perennial 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 native species for range, pasture, hayland, and wildlife openings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. Native pollinator species may also be planned. This scenario assumes lime, fertilizer, seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding, and spreading.	Ac	281.17	333.70
512-96	Introduced Perennial Species, Low Input	Establish or reseed adapted perennial introduced cool season 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 introduced perennial species for pasture, hayland, and wildlife plantings. This practice may be utilized for organic or regular production. Pollinator species may also be planned. This scenario assumes fertility and pH are not needed. Seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding, and spreading are included.	Ac	94.89	112.59
512-97	Perennial Species, Sprigging	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	284.46	340.07

PEST MANAGEMENT CONSERVATION SYSTEM

Practice 595

Limitations:

Small Farm

- Scenario 595-120 Plant Health PAMS (Small Farm - Each) Labor and Mitigation - Typically used Year 2 and beyond. May be applicable Year 1 when no new materials are associated with the planned IPM. Applicable to small scale operations that will use PAMS AND labor-intensive methods to mitigate (up to 30pt) risks or eliminate the use of pesticides (more labor required).
- Scenario 595-136 Plant Health PAMS (Small Farm - Each) Labor Only - Typically used Year 2" and beyond. May be applicable Year 1 when no new materials are associated with the planned IPM. Applicable to small scale operations that will use basic PAMS to address plant health. Does not fully address offsite or WQ resource concerns.
- Scenario 595-138 Plant Health PAMS Activities (Small Farm - Each) Labor and Materials - Typically used "year 1", when materials are purchased. Applicable to small scale operation that will use basic PAMS to address plant health. Does not fully address offsite or WQ resource concerns. "Materials" include weather stations for degree day monitoring, purchasing and installing roll-up sides for disease management, purchasing netting or installing a barrier to keep out pests, purchasing insect traps/stick traps/other traps. Avoid duplicative payment if planning this scenario alongside 821 Low Tunnel Systems e.g. 821 Low Tunnels may be contracted with the scenario only IF there are also other materials that are being purchased for the IPM (traps, other netting, weather station, etc). Not appropriate to plan multiple years of a contract.
- Scenario 595-117 Plant Health PAMS Activities (Small Farm - Each) Labor, Materials, and Mitigation - Typically used in "year 1", when materials are purchased. Applicable to small scale operations that will use PAMS AND labor-intensive methods to mitigate (up to 30pt) risks or eliminate the use of pesticides (more labor required). "Materials" include weather stations for degree day monitoring, purchasing and installing roll-up sides for disease management, purchasing netting or installing a barrier to keep out pests, purchasing insect traps/stick traps/other traps. Avoid duplicative payment if planning this scenario alongside 821 Low Tunnel Systems e.g. 821 Low Tunnels may be contracted with the scenario only IF there are also other materials that are being purchased for the IPM (traps, other netting, weather station, etc). Not appropriate to plan multiple years of a contract.
- Scenario 595-130 Water Quality Pesticide Mitigation, Equal to 30 Point and/or Beneficial Insect Pesticide Mitigation, Small Farm – Ideally used for those doing "10pt mitigation for wildlife" only. Otherwise, scenario 595-120 may be most applicable.
- Scenario 595-126 Water Quality Pesticide Mitigation, Greater Than 30 Point and/or Beneficial Insect Pesticide Mitigation, Small Farm – Typically used Year 2 and beyond. May be applicable Year 1 when no new materials are associated with the planned IPM. Applicable to small scale operations that will use PAMS, AND labor-intensive methods to mitigate (>30pt) risks or eliminate the use of pesticides (more labor required), AND 10 pt mitigation for wildlife.

Medium to Large Farm

- HU-Plant Health PAMS (ac) Low Labor, Materials and Mitigation - Risk of duplicate payment if structural practices are also enrolled separately.
- Plant Health PAMS (ac) High Labor and Materials - Doesn't include mitigation score, not appropriate for mitigating water quality related resource concerns from pesticide use, High equipment costs. Risk of duplicate payment if structural practices also enrolled separately.
- Plant Health PAMS (ac) High Labor, Materials and Mitigation - Requires >30 mitigation points.
- Plant Health PAMS (ac) Low Labor, Materials and Mitigation - Mitigation is capped at ≤30 points, May not sufficiently address the resource concerns of high-risk pesticides.
- Plant Health PAMS (ac), Low Labor and Materials - Limited to PAMS activities only, No mitigation scoring component is included, Does not cover structural mitigation e.g. buffers, vegetative barriers etc., may not qualify where pesticide water quality risk already exists.
- WP-Plant Health PAMS (ac) High Labor, Materials and Mitigation - High equipment costs.
- WP-Plant Health PAMS (ac), Low Labor and Materials - Not appropriate for mitigating water quality related resource concerns from pesticide use.
- WP-Water Quality Pesticide Mitigation, Greater Than 30 Point and/or Beneficial Insect Pesticide Mitigation, Small Farm - Requires 10 additional wildlife mitigation points.
- Water Quality Pesticide Mitigation, Greater Than 30 Point and/or Beneficial Insect Pesticide Mitigation - Must exceed 30 mitigation points, no materials/equipment costs are included, It is labor only scenario. This may underpay for addressing concerns from high-risk pesticide systems

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year and may be scheduled for up to 5 consecutive years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
595-114	Plant Health PAMS (acs), Low Labor and Materials	PAMS activities with low labor and material costs will be implemented on a large scale crop production area.	Ac	17.33	20.79
595-117	Plant Health PAMS Activities (Small Farm - Each) Labor, Materials, and Mitigation	PAMS activities with labor and material costs plus mitigation will be implemented on a small scale crop production area.	Ea	5,328.88	6,394.65
595-120	Plant Health PAMS (Small Farm - Each) Labor and Mitigation	PAMS activities with labor costs will be implemented plus mitigation on a small scale crop production area.	Ea	1,482.81	1,779.38
595-122	Plant Health PAMS (acs) High Labor, Materials and Mitigation	PAMS activities with high labor and material costs (weather station, netting, field sanitation, mating disruption) plus mitigation will be implemented on a large scale crop production area.	Ac	418.75	502.50
595-124	Plant Health PAMS (acs) Low Labor, Materials and Mitigation	PAMS activities with low labor and material costs will be implemented plus mitigation on a large scale crop production area.	Ac	48.85	58.62
595-126	Water Quality Pesticide Mitigation, Greater Than 30 Point and/or Beneficial Insect Pesticide Mitigation, Small Farm	The minimum amount of planned IPM mitigation techniques needed to reduce water quality pesticide-related resource concerns is > 30 mitigation index score. An IPM plan will be developed in accordance with this standard and the CPS 595 Implementation Requirement will document how specific pesticide hazards will be prevented or mitigated AND/OR impacts to wildlife-beneficial insects including pollinators.	Ea	1,570.97	1,885.16
595-128	Plant Health PAMS (acs) High Labor and Materials	PAMS activities with high labor and material costs will be implemented on a large scale crop production area (weather station, netting, field sanitation, mating disruption etc.).	Ac	376.25	451.49

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
595-130	Water Quality Pesticide Mitigation, Equal to 30 Point and/or Beneficial Insect Pesticide Mitigation, Small Farm	The minimum amount of planned IPM mitigation techniques needed to reduce water quality pesticide-related resource concerns is = 30 mitigation index score. An IPM plan will be developed in accordance with this standard and the CPS 595 Implementation Requirement will document how specific pesticide hazards will be prevented or mitigated AND/OR impacts to wildlife-beneficial insects including pollinators.	Ea	945.38	1,134.46
595-132	Water Quality Pesticide Mitigation, Greater Than 30 Point and/or Beneficial Insect Pesticide Mitigation	The minimum amount of planned IPM mitigation techniques needed to reduce water quality pesticide-related resource concerns is > 30 mitigation index score. An IPM plan will be developed in accordance with this standard and the CPS 595 Implementation Requirement will document how specific pesticide hazards will be prevented or mitigated AND/OR impacts to wildlife-beneficial insects including pollinators.	Ac	56.12	67.34
595-134	Water Quality Pesticide Mitigation, Equal to Point and/or Beneficial Insect Pesticide Mitigation	The minimum amount of planned IPM mitigation techniques needed to reduce water quality pesticide-related resource concerns is = 30 mitigation index score. An IPM plan will be developed in accordance with this standard and the CPS 595 Implementation Requirement will document how specific pesticide hazards will be prevented or mitigated AND/OR impacts to wildlife-beneficial insects including pollinators.	Ac	32.24	38.69
595-136	Plant Health PAMS (Small Farm - Each) Labor Only	PAMS activities with labor costs will be implemented on a small scale crop production area.	Ea	475.30	570.36
595-138	Plant Health PAMS Activities (Small Farm - Each) Labor and Materials	PAMS activities with labor and material costs will be implemented on a small scale crop production area.	Ea	3,223.09	3,867.70

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POND

Practice Code 378

Limitations:

- Ponds are eligible for Financial Assistance when used as a water supply for grazing system improvements. Seeding, if needed, may be contracted by using Critical Area Planting - Practice Code 342
- If needed, use Obstruction Removal (500) or Land Clearing (460) as applicable, for tree and shrub removal for site preparation.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
378-72	Embankment Pond without Pipe	Installation of a water impoundment structure on agricultural land to improve water quality and provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, crop and orchard irrigation, and other related uses. An earthen embankment will be constructed with an earthen auxiliary spillway.	CuYd	1.96	2.35
378-73	Embankment Pond with Pipe	Installation of a low hazard water impoundment structure on agricultural land to improve water quality and provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, crop and orchard irrigation, and other related uses. An earthen embankment will be constructed with a principle spillway conduit and earthen auxiliary spillway, as designed.	CuYd	4.06	4.88
378-99	Excavated Pit	Installation of a low-hazard water impoundment structure on agricultural land to improve water quality and provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, crop and orchard irrigation, and other related uses. The pond is created solely by excavation and impounds less than three feet against the embankment or spoil. Excavated material is spoiled, not placed in a designed embankment, and earthen spillway is constructed, as needed.	CuYd	1.97	2.36

POND SEALING OR LINING, GEOMEMBRANE OR GEOSYNTHETIC CLAY LINER**Practice Code 521****Limitations:**

- A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required for waste containment applications. Comply with IA Instruction 210- 389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
521-3	Flexible Membrane without Liner Drainage or Venting	Installation of a flexible geosynthetic membrane liner to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. Practice implementation includes 1 foot of soil cover for liner protection, and a geotextile or soil cushion to protect liner from subgrade damage.	SqYd	19.00	22.80
521-4	Flexible Membrane with Liner Drainage or Venting	Installation of a flexible geosynthetic membrane liner to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. Practice implementation includes 1 foot of soil cover for liner protection, a geotextile or soil cushion to protect liner from subgrade damage, and liner drainage or venting.	SqYd	27.16	32.59

POND SEALING OR LINING, COMPACTED SOIL TREATMENT**Practice Code 520****Limitations:**

- A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required for waste containment applications. Comply with IA Instruction 210- 389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
520-41	Soil Dispersant	Construction of a compacted soil liner, treated with a soil dispersant, to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. Practice implementation 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. Practice implementation may require filter compatibility with the subgrade (graded filter or geotextile).	CuYd	4.34	5.21
520-43	Bentonite Treatment	Construction of a compacted soil liner, treated with bentonite, to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. Practice implementation 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. Practice implementation may require filter compatibility with the subgrade (graded filter or geotextile).	CuYd	65.20	78.25
520-46	Soil Liner, Material Haul, Greater Than One Mile	Construction of a compacted soil liner to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. Practice implementation includes compaction of the soil liner under proper moisture conditions to the designed liner thickness, and protection of the finished liner. Material haul is greater than 1 mile.	CuYd	7.98	9.57
520-47	Soil Liner, Material Haul, Less Than One Mile	Construction of a compacted soil liner to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. Practice implementation includes compaction of the soil liner under proper moisture conditions to the designed liner thickness, and soil cover to protect the finished liner. Material haul is located less than 1 mile.	CuYd	7.10	8.52

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
520-48	Soil Liner, On-Site Material	Construction of a compacted soil liner to reduce seepage from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures. Practice implementation includes compaction of the soil liner under proper moisture conditions to the designed liner thickness, and soil cover to protect the finished liner. Material is located on site.	CuYd	3.58	4.30

POND SEALING OR LINING - CONCRETE**Practice Code 522****Limitations:**

- A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required for waste containment applications. Comply with IA Instruction 210- 389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
522-6	Concrete Liner, Non-Reinforced	Construction of a non reinforced concrete liner to reduce seepage losses from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures, intended for use where liquid tightness is not required. Filter compatibility with the subgrade (graded filter or geotextile) may be required.	CuYd	230.82	276.99
522-7	Concrete Liner, Reinforced	Construction of a reinforced concrete liner to reduce seepage losses from ponds or waste storage impoundment structures, intended for use where liquid tightness is required. Filter compatibility with the subgrade (graded filter or geotextile) may be required.	CuYd	433.62	520.34

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PREScribed BURNING

Practice Code 338

Limitations: N/A

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
338-91	Level Terrain, Non-Volatile Herbaceous Fuel	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications in order to control undesirable species, improve wildlife habitat, improve plant productivity and/or quality, facilitate grazing distribution and maintain ecological processes. This scenario is based on a burn area of less than 80 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned <15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	Ac	34.74	41.69
338-92	Level Terrain, Volatile or Woody Fuel	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications in order to control undesirable species, improve wildlife habitat, improve plant productivity and/or quality, facilitate grazing distribution and maintain ecological processes. This scenario is based on a burn area of less than 80 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned <15% slopes with herbaceous and low volatile woody fuel with high volatile woody fuels less than 4ft tall. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	Ac	46.35	55.62

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
338-93	Steep Terrain, Herbaceous Fuel	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications in order to control undesirable species, improve wildlife habitat, improve plant productivity and/or quality, facilitate grazing distribution and maintain ecological processes. This scenario is based on a burn area 80 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned >15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	Ac	69.15	82.98
338-94	Steep Terrain, Volatile or Woody Fuel	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications in order to control undesirable species, improve wildlife habitat, improve plant productivity and/or quality, facilitate grazing distribution and maintain ecological processes. This scenario is based on a burn area of 80 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned >15% slopes with herbaceous and low volatile woody fuel with high volatile woody fuels greater than 4ft tall, but fire is still a ground fire carried by fine fuel. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	Ac	79.45	95.34
338-95	Understory	Applying a prescribed burn according to designed burn plan and NRCS Prescribed Burning (338) standard and specifications. An Understory burn can consume debris or leaf litter under controlled conditions that otherwise could burn uncontrollably and devastatingly. Prior to burning unit may need to be treated to reduce slash height and quantities. Burn should be cool enough to not cause mortality to residual stand but also must reduce litter and debris. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios)	Ac	39.15	46.98

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PUMPING PLANT

Practice Code 533

Limitations:

- Contracts that include Agricultural Energy Management Plans or audits as required for 533 – Pumping Plant shall have energy plans or audits sent to the Iowa NRCS Area Engineer who will forward a copy to the Iowa NRCS State Office Environmental Engineer for administrative review before certification of plans or installation of practices outlined in plans or audits. Plans must meet the technical requirements of ASABE S612 - Performing On-farm Energy Audits and CEMA 228 criteria. The Farm Energy Improvement Practices Implementation and Certification Record worksheet will be completed and signed by the participant prior to practice certification for payment.
- For applications involving animal waste management application a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required for the following practices only if one or more of the following practices are being implemented concurrently (313, 317, 366, 632, 634, 520, 521, 522). Comply with IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities" as appropriate.
- Scenarios 124 – Pump, Electric, Less Than 5 HP, Base Cost and 125 – Pump, Electric, Less Than 5 HP, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 126 – Pump, Electric, Greater Than or Equal to 5HP, Base Cost and 127 – Pump, Electric, Greater Than or Equal to 5 HP, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 128 – Pump, Internal Combustion, Base Cost and 129 Pump, Internal Combustion, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 130 – Pump, Photovoltaic, Base Cost and 131 – Pump, Photovoltaic, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 132 - Rebowling, Base Cost and 133 - Rebowling, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 134 - Turbine Pump, Base Cost and 135 - Turbine Pump, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 136 – Variable Frequency Drive, Base Cost and 137 – Variable Frequency Drive, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together. These are ONLY for the electronic components to power the pump. If a new pump is part of the project, schedule a separate pump scenario.
- Scenarios 140 - Wastewater Screw Pump, Base Cost and 141 - Wastewater Screw Pump, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
533-67	Windmill-Powered Pump	Installation of a windmill to supply a reliable water source for livestock and/or wildlife. Includes the tower, concrete footings, wheel blade unit, sucker rod, down pipe, gear box, pump, plumbing, and well head protection concrete pad. Includes a windmill system with a 10 ft diameter mill and 27 ft tower pumping from a 150 ft well.	Ft	1,086.55	1,303.86

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
533-117	Tractor Power Take Off (PTO) Pump	Installation of a PTO-driven pump to either transfer water for an irrigation system from a Pond - 378 (includes backflow prevention, as appropriate) to cropland or to transfer semi-solid/liquid manure (as part of a waste transfer system) at the farm headquarters from a Waste Storage Facility - 313 to an irrigation system or waste treatment facility. In both cases, a PTO driven pump is selected because the landowner has equipment available to supply power because electricity is not readily available and a stationary engine is not a practical alternative.	BHP	133.88	160.66
533-119	Water Ram Pump	Installation of a water ram, anchored to a small concrete pad, to transfer water from a live stream to a Watering Facility (614) or small Irrigation Reservoir (436) utilizing the energy of moving water to transfer a portion of that water to a higher elevation. Bypass water (which can be 90% of the water diverted from the stream) is returned to the stream or transferred in a pipe to a lower Elevation Tank (614) or small Irrigation Reservoir (436), without erosion or impairment to water quality. The objective is to provide cattle access to drinking water outside of a live stream or other natural source, thereby eliminating significant erosion and improving water quality while ensuring access without the need to enter the stream. The water ram may need to be fenced for protection from curious bovines. Water can also be retrieved from a stream and stored in a small Irrigation Reservoir (436) to provide water for a very small (0.1 acre) irrigation system.	Ea	1,878.67	2,254.40
533-120	Livestock Nose Pump	Installation of a nose (diaphragm) pump located in a pasture to provide water to approximately 20 cattle. For a permanent installation, it is typical to also install Heavy Use Area Protection (561) where the cattle congregate around the pump. The pump is powered and operated by cattle to transfer water from a stream to a drinking bowl. The objective is to provide cattle access to drinking water outside of a live stream or other natural source, thereby eliminating significant erosion and improving water quality while ensuring access without the need to enter the stream.	Ea	1,209.14	1,450.97
533-121	Fertigation Retrofit	Integrating fertigation application technology onto a center pivot system for efficient placement of chemicals along the length of the system. Pumping capacity of the center pivot system is between 800 to 1200 gallons per minute of water.	Ea	3,190.20	3,828.24

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
533-122	Chopper Pump, Power Take Off	Installation of a chopper pump powered by Power Take Off (PTO) for pumping wastewater from the source to a storage facility such as in a dairy milk parlor or pumping supernatant from the sump of a settling basin to a level spreader device upstream of a Vegetated Treatment Area, in flat topography where gravity flow from the settling basin is not feasible.	Ea	37,431.20	44,917.45
533-124	Pump, Electric, Less Than 5 HP, Base Cost	A submersible electric-powered pump is installed in a well or structure; or a close-coupled electric-powered centrifugal pump is mounted on a platform. It is used for watering livestock as part of a prescribed grazing system; or for pressurizing a small irrigation system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	1,676.10	2,011.32
533-125	Pump, Electric, Less Than 5 HP, Implementation Cost	A submersible electric-powered pump is installed in a well or structure; or a close-coupled electric-powered centrifugal pump is mounted on a platform. It is used for watering livestock as part of a prescribed grazing system; or for pressurizing a small irrigation system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	HP	1,140.75	1,368.90
533-126	Pump, Electric, Greater Than or Equal to 5 HP, Base Cost	A submersible electric-powered pump is installed in a well or structure; or a close-coupled electric-powered centrifugal pump is mounted on a platform. It is used for watering livestock as part of a prescribed grazing system; or for pressurizing a small irrigation system; or for transferring liquid waste in a waste transfer system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	6,302.00	7,562.40
533-127	Pump, Electric, Greater Than or Equal to 5 HP, Implementation Cost	A submersible electric-powered pump is installed in a well or structure; or a close-coupled electric-powered centrifugal pump is mounted on a platform. It is used for watering livestock as part of a prescribed grazing system; or for pressurizing a small irrigation system; or for transferring liquid waste in a waste transfer system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	HP	306.84	368.21

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
533-128	Pump, Internal Combustion, Base Cost	Installation of a pump in an existing irrigation system or installation of a new pump on cropland. Size of pump is determined by required GPM and pressure derived from a design for specific irrigation system on cropland. The combination of higher solids content and volume require a larger horsepower pump. This liquid manure pump is used to transfer semi-solid manure from a small reception pit located either below a barnyard or at the end of a free-stall barn or scrape alley. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	4,989.07	5,986.88
533-129	Pump, Internal Combustion, Implementation Cost	Installation of a pump in an existing irrigation system or installation of a new pump on cropland. Size of pump is determined by required GPM and pressure derived from a design for specific irrigation system on cropland. The combination of higher solids content and volume require a larger horsepower pump. This liquid manure pump is used to transfer semi-solid manure from a small reception pit located either below a barnyard or at the end of a free-stall barn or scrape alley. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	HP	489.34	587.21
533-130	Pump, Photovoltaic, Base Cost	A submersible solar-powered pump is installed in a well or a live stream. The installation includes the pump, wiring, drop pipe, solar panels, mounts, inverter, and all appurtenances. Grazing - Livestock exclusion from surface water will result in improved surface water quality and reduced erosion. Irrigation - energy consumption will be reduced, and the increased pressure and flow rates will improve irrigation efficiency	Ea	3,964.24	4,757.09
533-131	Pump, Photovoltaic, Implementation Cost	A submersible solar-powered pump is installed in a well or a live stream. The installation includes the pump, wiring, drop pipe, solar panels, mounts, inverter, and all appurtenances. Grazing - Livestock exclusion from surface water will result in improved surface water quality and reduced erosion. Irrigation - energy consumption will be reduced, and the increased pressure and flow rates will improve irrigation efficiency. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Kw	2,706.85	3,248.22

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
533-132	Rebowling, Base Cost	The modification and/or replacement of vertical turbine pumps in existing active wells to ensure that pumping plant performance is matched to the designed operating requirements of the irrigation system and aquifer conditions. This practice is typically done concurrently with a conversion of an irrigation system and is not intended to substitute for normal maintenance activities. This scenario includes all materials, equipment, and labor to test and repair the inner column of the pump assembly and rebowling. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	3,707.66	4,449.19
533-133	Rebowling, Implementation Cost	The modification and/or replacement of vertical turbine pumps in existing active wells to ensure that pumping plant performance is matched to the designed operating requirements of the irrigation system and aquifer conditions. This practice is typically done concurrently with a conversion of an irrigation system and is not intended to substitute for normal maintenance activities. This scenario includes all materials, equipment, and labor to test and repair the inner column of the pump assembly and rebowling. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	HP	151.61	181.93
533-134	Turbine Pump, Base Cost	Installation of a turbine pump to replace a pump in an existing irrigation system or a new pump on cropland. Size of pump is determined by required GPM and pressure derived from a design for specific irrigation system on cropland. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	12,474.08	14,968.90
533-135	Turbine Pump, Implementation Cost	Installation of a turbine pump to replace a pump in an existing irrigation system or a new pump on cropland. Size of pump is determined by required GPM and pressure derived from a design for specific irrigation system on cropland. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	GPM	6.62	7.94
533-136	Variable Frequency Drive, Base Cost	This is an installation of electrical and electronic components designed to vary the frequency of the voltage to an electric motor and thus the ability to vary the speed of the motor. This directly affects pressure and flowrate. This also could give the operator the flexibility to operate several systems separately or at the same time.	Ea	1,614.64	1,937.57
533-137	Variable Frequency Drive, Implementation Cost	This is an installation of electrical and electronic components designed to vary the frequency of the voltage to an electric motor and thus the ability to vary the speed of the motor. This directly affects pressure and flowrate. This also could give the operator the flexibility to operate several systems separately or at the same time.	HP	75.08	90.10

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
533-138	Waste Transfer, Chopper Pump	Installation of an electric chopper pump for pumping wastewater from the source to a storage facility such as in a dairy milk parlor or pumping supernatant from the sump of a settling basin to a level spreader device upstream of a Vegetated Treatment Area, in flat topography where gravity flow from the settling basin is not feasible. Payment includes the pump and controls, installation and concrete pad base for the pump.	Ea	13,253.29	15,903.94
533-139	Waste Transfer, Piston Pump	Installation of a large piston pump with hopper to transfer heavily bedded manure or sand laden manure (as part of a waste transfer system) at the farm headquarters to a Waste Storage Facility - 313. The pump is set in concrete pit. Site topography or limited space requires transfer of wastes to another location. Gravity flow is not an option.	Ea	29,616.58	35,539.90
533-140	Wastewater Screw Pump, Base Cost	An electric chopper screw pump for pumping wastewater from the source to a storage facility such as in a dairy milk parlor or pumping supernatant from the sump of a settling basin to a level spreader device upstream of a Vegetated Treatment Area, in flat topography where gravity flow from the settling basin is not feasible. Payment includes the pump and controls, installation and concrete pad base for the pump. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	1,516.51	1,819.81
533-141	Wastewater Screw Pump, Implementation Cost	An electric chopper screw pump for pumping wastewater from the source to a storage facility such as in a dairy milk parlor or pumping supernatant from the sump of a settling basin to a level spreader device upstream of a Vegetated Treatment Area, in flat topography where gravity flow from the settling basin is not feasible. Payment includes the pump and controls, installation and concrete pad base for the pump. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	HP	943.58	1,132.30

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RAISED BEDS

Practice Code 812

Limitations:

- State approved site evaluation and soil testing needed to document contaminated/debris sites.
- Framed beds are more common for contamination or debris sites, as a minimum of 12-inch depth is recommended for contaminated soil and framing is recommended for beds that will be 6-inches or more in depth.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
812-33	Unframed, Contamination or Debris Sites Only, Base Cost	The soil at this site has characteristics that restrict the ability to grow food and fiber crops directly in the soil. The soil has heavy metal contaminants and/or buried debris from past activities on the site. The owner/operator desires to bring the site into agricultural production. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	149.15	178.98
812-34	Unframed, Contamination or Debris Sites Only, Implementation Cost	The soil at this site has characteristics that restrict the ability to grow food and fiber crops directly in the soil. The soil has heavy metal contaminants and/or buried debris from past activities on the site. The owner/operator desires to bring the site into agricultural production. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	2.15	2.58
812-36	Framed, Contamination or Debris Sites Only, Base Cost	The soil at this site has characteristics that restrict the ability to grow food and fiber crops directly in the soil. The soil has heavy metal contaminants and/or buried debris from past activities on the site. The owner/operator desires to bring the site into agricultural production. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	222.08	266.49
812-37	Framed, Contamination or Debris Sites Only, Implementation Cost	The soil at this site has characteristics that restrict the ability to grow food and fiber crops directly in the soil. The soil has heavy metal contaminants and/or buried debris from past activities on the site. The owner/operator desires to bring the site into agricultural production. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	5.86	7.03

RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, NO-TILL**Practice Code 329****Limitations:**

- No-Till and Strip-Till - May be scheduled for up to 5 consecutive years. This practice is payable only to producers who have not previously used the practice or have not used the practice for a full rotation on the land where they are applying for financial assistance, example: If the applicant has only No-tilled the soybean year of a corn-soybean rotation they are eligible if they will be doing the full rotation with No-till. Applicants who previously received financial assistance from any government program for applying this practice on the land applied for, are not eligible for EQIP financial assistance for No-till, unless the practice is taken to a higher level. When No-till is scheduled for more than one year, the scheduled years must run consecutively on the same land.
- Scenario 329-20 No-Till, Less Than Half Acre - Applicable to all small-scale production. No between-row disturbance occurs. Disturbance includes limited removal of residue for planting and transplanting, directly within the row/planting footprint.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a minimum lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
329-3	No-Till, Adaptive Management	Implementation of no-till in small-replicated plots, allowing the producer to learn how to manage no-till on their operation. Includes implementing replicated strip trials on a field plot to evaluate, identify, and implement a particular no-till management strategy (e.g. no-till vs conventional or strip tills, drill vs planter, residue row cleaners vs no row cleaners, etc.). This is accomplished by following the Agronomy Technical Note 10 - Adaptive Management.	Ea	2,975.93	3571.11
329-20	No-Till, Less Than Half Acre	Conversion from a clean-tilled (conventional tilled) system to a no-till or strip-till system including non-tillage types of weed control. Includes yearly management of the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface while limiting soil-disturbing activities used to establish and harvest crops. Applies to sites less than a 1/2 acre where specialty crops (e.g. fruits and vegetables) are planted or transplanted by no-till methods.	kSqFt	33.33	40.00
329-36	No-Till and Strip-Till	Managing the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year-round while limiting soil-disturbing activities used to establish and harvest crops. Limit tillage to in-row soil disturbance during strip tillage, the planting operation, and a seed row/furrow closing implement. The no-till/strip-till system includes non-tillage types of weed control. Crop residue is evenly distributed over the entire field after harvest.	Ac	23.90	28.68

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RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, REDUCED TILL

Practice Code 345

Limitations:

- Adaptive Management - Must Follow Agronomy Technical Note 10 to design experiment
- Reduced Tillage - Must Reduce Tillage Passes, soil loss must remain below T
- Scenario 645-64 Reduced Tillage, Less Than Half Acres - Applicable to all small-scale production and practice purposes. Small-scale primary tillage includes rototiller, full field; moldboard plow; other tools being used for full soil inversion (top layer turned over/buried).
- Reduced Tillage, Non-Mechanical - Designed for sloped areas, applies to small-scale system, Residue must remain year-round on the soil surface. Small-scale primary tillage includes rototiller, full field; other walk-behind small implements being used for soil inversion (top layer turned over/buried) on slopes where the use of a typical tractor is unsafe.
- Reduced Tillage, Sweep - Residue must remain in field year-round
- Conservation Practice Standard 345 Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till, is a management practice (One-year lifespan) and may be scheduled for up to 5 consecutive years. This practice is payable only to producers who have not previously used the practice for a full rotation on the land they are applying for the financial assistance, example: If the applicant has only used reduced till the soybean year of a corn- soybean rotation they are eligible if they are implementing the full rotation with Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till, but if the applicant had used reduced till on both corn and soybeans on the land they are applying for financial assistance they are not eligible. When Reduced Till is scheduled for more than one year, the scheduled years must run consecutively on the same land.
- The Payment Schedule, "Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till" under the Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till (345) is only offered in the Energy and Organic Initiatives and certain RCPP projects. Applicants who previously received financial assistance from any government program for applying this practice are not eligible for financial assistance for Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a minimum lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
345-2	Reduced Tillage	Application of soil surface disturbance by tillage operations over the entire field. Crop residue is distributed over the entire field after harvest. Full width tillage is used to move crop residue prior to planting. Planting and harvest operations limit soil-disturbing activities.	Ac	19.19	23.02
345-3	Adaptive Management	On-farm field trial to study the effects of reduced tillage implementation changes. Executes replicated trials on field plots to evaluate and adopt tillage management strategies tailored to the crop, field, or equipment. Involves designing a field-level comparison of one or more treatments and a control treatment, collecting and analyzing data, and refining management strategies based on findings. Follows Agronomy Technical Note 10- Adaptive Management for Conservation Practices.	Ea	4,801.86	5762.23

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
345-64	Reduced Tillage, Less Than Half Acres	Management of residue and tillage applied on 1/2 acre or less sites. Planting beds retain crop residue, or organic residues are uniformly applied. Residue remains on the soil surface during critical periods for wind and water erosion. Tillage operations use equipment or hand tools to reduce disturbance and prepare the seedbed.	kSqFt	28.95	34.74
345-67	Reduced Tillage, Sweep	Management of tillage and crop residue after harvest with crop residue swept from the row or ridge tops into the furrows. Crop residue remains in the field year-round. Tillage operations (e.g. partial tillage) are used to limit soil disturbance. When using with sugarcane, the burning of crop residue is discontinued and replaced with sweeping.	Ac	17.25	20.70
345-70	Reduced Tillage, Non-Mechanical	Reduced-till is 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 by the walk behind tractor equipment prior to planting. this technology is used in slopes where a typical tractor cannot perform well to security issues.	Ac	1,339.33	1607.20

RESTORATION OF RARE OR DECLINING NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Practice Code 643

Limitations:

- Beaver Dam Analogues or Post-Assisted Log Structures - New for Iowa. Use is currently limited on a case-by-case basis with oversight from the SRC and State Biologist. Likely to involve Engineering support to review hydrologic matters, and input from fisheries experts from IDNR Fisheries and conservation partners such as Trout Unlimited.
- Development of Deep Micro-Topographic Features with Heavy Equipment - Scenario description is identical to FY26 scenario number 6.
- Development of Shallow Micro-Topographic Features with Normal Farming Equipment - Scenario description is identical to FY25 scenario number 5.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, High Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 4.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, Low Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 2.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical with FY25 scenario number 3.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, Very Low Intensity and Complexity - New for Iowa.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
643-2	Habitat Monitoring and Management, Low Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where native plant conditions (T&E plants) or wildlife have been identified as the resource concern, and where low intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Only 1-2 monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and 4 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures requires only hand labor and less than 8 hours labor per year.	Ac	4.55	5.46
643-4	Habitat Monitoring and Management, High Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where high intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Two - four monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and less than 8 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions (2 - 5 efforts) such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures requires hand labor and light equipment, requiring a 2-person crew less than 1 day per effort.	Ac	23.42	28.10

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
643-5	Development of Shallow Micro-Topographic Features with Normal Farming Equipment	This typical scenario is installed on open non-wetlands. The purpose is to increase plant species richness and diversity, create micro-habitats for invertebrates, increase water infiltration and reduce run-off. The area is plowed to loosen the soil. Then the soil is excavated with normal farming equipment (e.g. tractor and box-blade) to a depth of 2-6 inches and immediately deposited. This lowering and raising of a box-blade restores the original micro-topographic features (6' X 6' depressions and mounds) common to most landscapes and landforms prior to clearing, tilling, and annual mowing. Restoration of shallow but frequent micro-topographic features has been lost by the smoothing action of tillage, mowing and the original land-clearing. This scenario it typically implemented for ecosystem restoration projects such as prairie restoration and range-land restoration, and particularly on moderately well-drained soils.	Ac	42.60	51.12
643-6	Development of Deep Micro-Topographic Features with Heavy Equipment	This typical scenario is installed on open non-wetlands, where micro-topographic features have been removed by past farming and/or ranching cultural practices. The purpose is to increase plant species richness and diversity, create micro-habitats for invertebrates, increase water infiltration and reduce run-off. The area is plowed 2 weeks prior to excavation to kill existing vegetation and allow for proper dirt work. Then the soil is excavated with track equipment (dozer) to a depth of 6-12 inches and immediately deposited. This lowering and raising of a dozer -blade restores the original deep micro-topographic features (10' X10' depressions and mounds) common to many landscapes and landforms prior to the lands conversion to agricultural lands. This scenario it typically implemented for ecosystem restoration projects such as wetland restoration (herbaceous or prior to planting of woody species), prairie restoration and range-land restoration. It is most commonly applied to well-drained soils as the purpose is for the micro-depression to pond water for short duration (less than 7 days).	Ac	111.54	133.84
643-137	Habitat Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified related to rare or declining habitats, and where medium intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Two or three monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and less than 8 hours per effort. Two or three adaptive management efforts are required (such as cutting of limbs that impede monitoring efforts, replacing damaged fence markers, or other minor adaptive management activities). The adaptive mgmt requires hand labor and the occasional use of light equipment. A crew of 2 is needed for the hand labor efforts and the crew will require less than 16 total hours of labor per mgmt effort. Mowing of roads and trail is required to provide access for monitoring and management.	Ac	12.16	14.59

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
643-138	Habitat Monitoring and Management, Very Low Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types where the native plant condition (i.e. T&E plant species) or wildlife habitat is the resource concern, and where very-low intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Only 1-2 monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and 4 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures requires only hand labor and less than 16 hours of labor per year.	Ac	1.17	1.40
643-221	Beaver Dam Analogues or Post-Assisted Log Structures	Installation of low-tech woody structures (Beaver Dam Analogues (BDAs) or Post-Assisted Log Structures (PALS)) to facilitate process-based restoration in perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral streams and riparian areas. The structures are low, semi-permeable, and hand-built using native materials (wood, sod, etc.). Untreated wooden fence posts are added for extra stability, where necessary. Structures mimic the function of natural beaver dams and wood accumulation in streams by reducing water velocities, raising water tables, enhancing floodplain connectivity, and inducing other dynamic ecological and hydrogeomorphic processes. Typically, complexes consisting of multiple structures within reach are used to meet project objectives.	LnFt	37.38	44.86

RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER**Practice Code 391****Limitations:**

- This practice is frequently used in combination with Practice 580 Streambank and Shoreline Protection.
- This practice is not applied to stabilize streambanks or shorelines (see Practice 580 Streambank and Shoreline Protection for this).

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
391-51	Small Area Planting Mix with Tree Shelters	Establish a small (less than 1 acre) buffer of trees and shrubs into a suitably prepared site to restore riparian plant communities and provide conservation benefits. The buffer will be located adjacent to a watercourse or waterbody and designed with dimensions and plant spacings that fully implement the practice. The planting will consist of planted trees and shrubs, with protection, that are suitable to the site. Includes tree and shrub components representative of a small area.	Ac	5451.26	6437.35

RIPARIAN HERBACEOUS COVER**Practice Code 390****Limitations:**

- Scenario 44 - Plugging and Seeding – Uncommon in Iowa. Combination of seeding and planting sprigs to ensure establishment and is under close management to ensure long term survival and ecological function.
- Scenario 41 - Specialized Seed – Uncommon in Iowa. Review “Grass” and “Native Grass and Forbs” scenarios for applicability before selecting this scenario.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
390-39	Grass	Addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Natural seeding methods or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time. The typical setting is a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats that is subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils. The existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide adequate function (e.g. reduce streambank erosion). Establishment of a riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, and site adapted species of grasses will be planted by no-till or range drill seeding methods to accomplish the intended purpose(s).	Ac	869.72	939.50
390-40	Native Grass and Forbs	Addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function and diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Natural seeding methods or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable amount of time. The typical setting for this scenario is a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats that is subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils. The existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide adequate function (e.g. habitat corridors). Establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired.	Ac	869.72	939.50

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
390-41	Specialized Seed	Addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function and diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Natural seeding methods or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable amount of time. The typical setting for this scenario is a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats that is subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils. The existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide adequate function (e.g. habitat corridors). Establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired.	Ac	1,091.26	1,205.35
390-44	Plugging and Seeding	Addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function and diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Natural seeding methods or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable amount of time. The typical setting for this scenario is a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats that is subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils. The existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide adequate function (e.g. habitat corridors). Establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired.	Ac	5,368.73	6,338.31

ROOF RUNOFF STRUCTURE

Practice Code 558

Limitations:

- A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required if one or more of the following practices are implemented concurrently (313, 317, 366, 632, 634, 520, 521, 522).
- Scenario 558-4 Trench Drain includes the tile in the drain. Use CPS 620 for the outlet.
- Scenarios 558-38 Roof Gutter with Storage, Base Cost and 558-39 Roof Gutter with Storage, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
558-1	Roof Gutter, Small	A small roof runoff structure, consisting of gutter(s) equal to or less than 6 inches wide, downspout(s) 5 inches wide or less, and appropriate outlet facilities. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated and provide a stable outlet to ground surface.	Ft	10.29	12.35
558-2	Roof Gutter, Medium	A roof runoff structure, consisting of 7- to 9-inch-wide gutter(s), downspout(s), and appropriate outlet facilities. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated and provide a stable outlet to ground surface. Facilitates waste management and protects environment by minimizing clean water additions to waste systems and addresses water quality concerns.	Ft	15.72	18.86
558-3	Roof Gutter, Large	A roof runoff structure, consisting of 10–12-inch gutter(s), downspout(s), and appropriate outlet facilities. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated and provide a stable outlet to ground surface. Facilitates waste management and protects environment by minimizing clean water additions to waste systems and addresses water quality concerns.	Ft	25.05	30.06
558-4	Trench Drain	A roof runoff structure, consisting of a trench filled with rock, with a polyethylene, corrugated, perforated drain tile installed in trench bottom. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated and provide a stable outlet to ground surface. Environmental/design considerations, for example – snow loads, or a building without proper structural support needed for gutters dictate the use of a trench drain.	Ft	11.96	14.35

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
558-12	Concrete Swale	A roof runoff structure, consisting of a concrete curb or parabolic channel installed on existing impervious surface or the ground with appropriate outlet facilities. Environmental/design considerations, for example – snow loads, or a building without proper structural support needed for gutters dictate the use of an on-ground concrete curb. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated and provide a stable outlet to ground surface.	Ft	18.96	22.75
558-35	High Tunnel Roof Runoff Trench Drain and Storage	NOT TO BE USED WHERE CONTAMINATED SOIL EXIST. An urban agricultural producer wishes to address a resource concern such as a need for water or erosion around high tunnel from roof runoff and collect and store roof runoff for reuse as supplemental irrigation/water supply water. Associated Practice: High Tunnel	LnFt	37.99	45.59
558-36	Rock Splash Pad	A roof runoff structure, consisting of a pad filled with rock located at the drip line of a building. Used to provide a stable outlet to ground surface. Environmental/design considerations, for example – snow loads, or a building without proper structural support needed for gutters dictate the use of a trench drain.	LnFt	3.64	4.37
558-37	Roof Gutter with Fascia Board	A roof runoff structure, consisting of gutter(s), downspout(s), and appropriate outlet facilities. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated and provide a stable outlet to ground surface.	LnFt	15.10	18.11
558-38	Roof Gutter with Storage, Base Cost	A roof runoff structure, consisting of gutter(s), downspout(s), and a storage tank. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated, provide storage for on-farm use of roof water and a stable outlet for any excess to ground surface in a way that avoids erosion. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1175.36	1410.43
558-39	Roof Gutter with Storage, Implementation Cost	A roof runoff structure, consisting of gutter(s), downspout(s), and a storage tank. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated, provide storage for on-farm use of roof water and a stable outlet for any excess to ground surface in a way that avoids erosion. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Gal	1.63	1.95
558-40	Roof Gutter, Heavy Duty Hangers	A roof runoff structure, consisting of gutter(s), downspout(s), and appropriate outlet facilities. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated and provide a stable outlet to ground surface.	LnFt	13.20	15.83

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
558-41	Stone Infiltration Sump	A roof runoff structure, consisting of a square hole lined with geotextile and filled with rock and covered with soil. Used to redirect roof runoff for ground water recharge and reduce surface flow into streams.	No	1177.02	1412.42
558-42	Storage Tank	A roof runoff storage tank is added to an existing structure with gutters and downspouts that meet our 558 Roof Runoff Structure standard. Used to keep roof clean water runoff uncontaminated, provide storage for on-farm use. Must be coupled with a stable outlet for any excess to ground surface in a way that avoids erosion (typically combined with 620 Underground Outlet).	Gal	1.67	2.00

ROOFS and COVERS**Practice Code 367****Limitations:**

- Roofs and Covers Scenarios (Roof Structures) are not eligible for (313) Waste Storage Facilities to cover deep pits that are directly below animal housing (e.g. pits under slats). Follow the guidance contained in the document "000 IA ENGT Winter Feeding Station Guidance 2016" located in Section 4 (Engineering Tools folder) in the IA FOTG for applications involving winter feeding stations. For other applications involving animal waste management applications a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required when the practice is used to close open feedlots for conversion to confinement and/or when any of the following practices are being implemented concurrently (313, 317, 366, 632, 634, 520, 521, 522).
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – "Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)".
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
- Scenarios 367-6 and 367-7, Hoop Structure, Flexible Roof, Complex Foundation, do not apply in Iowa.
- Scenarios 367-10 and 367-11, Roof, Post Frame, Hazardous Conditions, do not apply in Iowa.
- If the structure is constructed with a combination of wood and steel, use Post Frame scenarios 367-9 and 367-12.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
367-1	Flexible Membrane Cover, Base Cost	Installation of a fabricated cover over a waste storage or treatment facility. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	595.49	714.59
367-2	Flexible Membrane Cover, Gas Collection, Flare, Base Cost	Installation of a fabricated cover over a waste storage or treatment facility with gas collection and a flaring system. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	138,726.06	166,471.27
367-3	Flexible Membrane Cover, Gas Collection, Flare, Implementation Cost	Installation of a fabricated cover over a waste storage or treatment facility with gas collection and a flaring system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	6.75	8.10

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
367-4	Flexible Membrane Cover, Implementation Cost	Installation of a fabricated cover over a waste storage or treatment facility. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	1.03	1.23
367-5	Hoop Structure, Flexible Roof, Base Cost	Placement of a flexible membrane or fabric-like roof on steel truss hoop-like supports and supporting foundation. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	6,037.65	7,245.18
367-6	Hoop Structure, Flexible Roof, Complex Foundation, Base Cost	Placement of a flexible membrane or fabric-like roof placed on steel truss hoop-like supports that need to be supported by a complex foundation. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	21,445.06	25,734.07
367-7	Hoop Structure, Flexible Roof, Complex Foundation, Implementation Cost	Placement of a flexible membrane or fabric-like roof placed on steel truss hoop-like supports that need to be supported by a complex foundation. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	11.62	13.94
367-8	Hoop Structure, Flexible Roof, Implementation Cost	Placement of a flexible membrane or fabric-like roof on steel truss hoop-like supports and supporting foundation. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	9.13	10.95
367-9	Roof, Post Frame, Base Cost	Installation of a sheet steel roof and supporting foundation over a timber post frame building with timber. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	4,257.38	5,108.85
367-10	Roof, Post Frame, Hazardous Conditions, Base Cost	Installation of a sheet steel roof and supporting foundation over a timber post frame building with timber designed for higher loading hazardous conditions. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	6,,632.93	7959.51
367-11	Roof, Post Frame, Hazardous Conditions, Implementation Cost	Installation of a sheet steel roof and supporting foundation over a timber post frame building with timber designed for higher loading hazardous conditions. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	13.79	16.55

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
367-12	Roof, Post Frame, Implementation Cost	Installation of a sheet steel roof and supporting foundation over a timber post frame building with timber. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	10.85	13.02
367-13	Roof, Steel Frame Monoslope, Base Cost	Installation of a steel sheet roof and supporting foundation over a steel framed building. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	21,438.99	25,726.79
367-14	Roof, Steel Frame Monoslope, Implementation Cost	Installation of a steel sheet roof and supporting foundation over a steel framed building. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	15.95	19.14

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SATURATED BUFFER

Practice Code 604

Limitations:

- Do not schedule Water Control Structure (Code 587), Subsurface Drain (Code 606), and Underground Outlet (Code 620) as associated practices. These practices are included in the component costs for the Saturated Buffer scenarios.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
604-2	Saturated Buffer	Water discharging from a subsurface drainage system is dispersed along a buffer strip (often a riparian buffer). The water flows underground through the buffer area where nutrients and sediment can be removed before the water reaches the stream.	Ft	17.00	20.40

SEASONAL WATER MANAGEMENT FOR WILDLIFE**Practice Code 646****Limitations:**

- Capture Water, High Labor Inputs Required for Management - New for Iowa
- Capture Water, Low Labor Inputs Required for Management - Replaces FY25 scenario number 1.
- Pump Water on Cropland for Fish, Continual Flow of Water - Not applicable for Iowa. Focus on rice fields and fish production.
- Pump Water, High Labor Inputs Required for Management - Replaces FY25 scenario number 2.
- Pump Water, Low Labor Inputs Required for Management - New for Iowa.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
646-7	Pump Water on Cropland for Fish, Continual Flow of Water	The planning unit is located where water can be captured/collected without the need for mechanized pumping. Existing infrastructure (e.g. water control structure, dike, etc.) is in place and adequate or is planned to be installed prior to implementation of this practice. Water can be diverted from a drainage system or other adequate source (e.g. overland flow). A high-level of management is required due to site characteristics (e.g. high level of beaver activity, inefficient water control structures, etc.). Can be applied to any land use, where flooding for target species is feasible and has been identified as a primary planning objective.	Ac	83.23	99.87
646-6	Pump Water, Low Labor Inputs Required for Management	The planning unit is located where water can be captured/collected without the need for mechanized pumping. Existing infrastructure (e.g. water control structure, dike, etc.) is in place and adequate or is planned to be installed prior to implementation of this practice. Water can be diverted from a drainage system or other adequate source (e.g. overland flow). A low-level of management is required due to site characteristics (e.g. no noticeable beaver activity). Can be applied to any land use, where flooding for target species is feasible and has been identified as a primary planning objective.	Ac	32.73	39.28
646-5	Pump Water, High Labor Inputs Required for Management	The planning unit is located where water can be pumped into and held onsite with existing or planned infrastructure (e.g. water control structure, dike, etc.). This is accomplished by diverting water from a drainage system or other adequate water source into the planning unit with mechanical pumps. A high-level of management is required due to site characteristics (e.g. high level of beaver activity, inefficient water control structures, etc.). Can be applied to any land use, where flooding for target species is feasible and has been identified as a primary planning objective.	Ac	44.45	53.34

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
646-4	Capture Water, Low Labor Inputs Required for Management	The planning unit is located where water can be pumped into and held onsite with existing or planned infrastructure (e.g. water control structure, dike, etc.). This is accomplished by diverting water from a drainage system or other adequate water source into the planning unit with mechanical pumps. A low-level of management is required due to site characteristics (e.g. no noticeable beaver activity). Can be applied to any land use, where flooding for target species is feasible and has been identified as a primary planning objective.	Ac	22.03	26.44
646-3	Capture Water, High Labor Inputs Required for Management	Floodplain, wetlands, and off-channel rearing habitat for fish species has been significantly altered through urbanization and ag production. Holding water in rice fields during critical rearing periods has shown increased fish growth, survival, and production of valuable food resources for fish species. Incorporating standing or pooled water at the appropriate depth and duration will provide critical lifecycle needs. Following crop harvest, containment levees are evaluated and, when needed, fortified with a tractor or small tracked machine. Field conditions are managed for fish access (ingress and egress) prior to sites being seasonally flooding through pumping, collection of precipitation, and ground water seepage. Required depth of inundation should be defined in the conservation plan and maintained over the majority of the planning unit for the required duration of time. Monitoring of abiotic parameters, water depth, and adjustment of the water control structures frequently occurs and is used to meet specific depth and duration requirements. This high-level management is applied to lands used for rice production, where flooding for target species has been identified as a primary concern.	Ac	38.59	46.31

SEDIMENT BASIN**Practice Code 350****Limitations:**

- Only schedule one CPS 350 scenario for per sediment basin.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
350-2	Earthen Basin, without Pipe	A low hazard, class embankment, earthen sediment basin in an existing drainage way on a farm for the purpose of trapping sediment and preserving the capacity of reservoirs, ditches, canals, diversions, waterways and streams and prevent undesirable deposition on bottom and other developed lands. An earthen embankment will be constructed with an earthen auxiliary spillway, as designed.	CuYd	7.49	8.98
350-3	Earthen Basin, with Pipe	A low hazard, class embankment, earthen sediment basin in an existing drainage way on a farm for the purpose of trapping sediment and preserving the capacity of reservoirs, ditches, canals, diversions, waterways and streams and prevent undesirable deposition on bottom and other developed lands. An earthen embankment will be constructed with a principal spillway conduit and an earthen auxiliary spillway, as designed.	CuYd	12.46	14.95
350-15	Volume, Excavated	An excavated sediment basin in an existing drainage way on a farm for the purpose of trapping sediment and preserving the capacity of reservoirs, ditches, canals, diversions, waterways, and streams and to prevent undesirable deposition on bottom and other developed lands.	CuYd	2.52	3.03

SILVOPASTURE**Practice Code 381****Limitations:**

- Manage grazing at appropriate levels to establish and maintain silvopasture productivity and function. Facilities for providing water, minerals, or supplemental feed will be located and distributed such that livestock will properly utilize forages in the silvopasture. Control livestock access to areas with sensitive soils. Refer to Prescribed Grazing (Code 528)
- Protect plantings from unacceptable adverse impacts from pests, wildlife, livestock, and/or fire. Refer to plant protection criteria in NRCS CPS Tree/Shrub Establishment (Code 612), and Prescribed Grazing (Code 528).
- Practice scenarios are not limited to conifer trees. Hardwood trees, if suitable, may be used if appropriate for the site.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
381-12	Bareroot, Conifer	Establishment of trees into an existing pasture that contains adequate native or introduced forage.	Ac	137.79	165.34
381-70	Native Perennial Grass, Commercial	Commercial thinning of an existing stand of trees followed by establishment of native grasses.	Ac	341.24	409.48
381-71	Native Perennial Grass, Non-Commercial	Non-commercial thinning of an existing stand of trees followed by establishment of native grasses.	Ac	964.01	1,156.82
381-72	Native Perennial Grass, Pine Plantation	Establishment of native grasses into an existing stand of trees that is already at an adequate density.	Ac	258.98	310.77
381-73	Bareroot Conifer and Introduced Perennial Grass	Establishment of trees and introduced grasses and legumes into a field that contains neither suitable forage nor suitable tree cover for a silvopasture system.	Ac	306.20	367.44

SOIL CARBON AMENDMENT**Practice Code 336****Limitations:**

- Scenario 336-120 Compost and Biochar, Less Than 10,000 Square Feet - This is most applicable to small-scale production areas applying any biochar. The biochar is typically activated/inoculated by compost, but other means may be used. If raw manure or fertilizer is used, refer to (590) Nutrient Management.
- Scenario 336-119 Compost, Less Than 10,000 Square Feet - For the small-scale application of compost, explore (484) Mulching as an alternative.
- Scenario 336-187 Other Carbon Amendment, Less Than 10,000 Square Feet - This scenario utilizes industrial wastes/treated industrial biproducts and is likely not applicable. IA does not recommend using this scenario unless approved by the State Soil Scientist. For the application of woodchips and other natural materials, explore (484) Mulching as an alternative.
- Scenario 336-118 Other Carbon Amendment - This scenario utilizes industrial wastes/treated industrial biproducts and is likely not applicable. IA does not recommend using this scenario unless approved by the State Soil Scientist. For the application of woodchips and other natural materials, explore (590) Nutrient Management or (484) Mulching as an alternative.
- Large scale application is eligible for financial assistance when 1 ton or more total product is planned to be applied per acre. A nutrient management plan is required when compost is incorporated with biochar and the application of 25 lbs. or more of Nitrogen and/or Phosphorus is planned.
- Banded low rates of carbon-based bio stimulants are not eligible for financial assistance under this standard.
- Payment cap: \$65,000/per contract/per individual and \$75,000/per contract/per Historically Underserved individual. Contact Iowa NRCS State or Area Soil Health Specialist at time of financial assistance application for additional guidance on CPS 336.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
336-116	Compost, Offsite	Utilization of compost from an offsite source to improve identified resource concerns. Compost has been tested according to the Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost (TMECC) or by other Land Grant University (LGU) recognized methods and is applied at the recommended rate to treat the identified resource concerns.	Ac	228.36	274.03
336-117	Biochar	Application of biochar (assuming it has been charged/inoculated) to improve identified soil health resource concerns. Biochar has been tested according to the Test Methods of the International Biochar Initiative (IBI) or by other Land Grant University (LGU) recognized methods and is applied at the recommended rate to treat the identified resource concerns.	Ac	1,421.40	1,705.68
336-118	Other Carbon Amendment	Application of regionally appropriate carbon-based materials and facilitation of the transport and application of carbon amendments. Amendments may include, but are not limited, to woodchips, bagasse, pulverized paper, or distillation residue that are obtained at a negligible cost. The carbon amendment is tested and applied to improve soil health-related resource concerns	Ac	127.01	152.41

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
336-119	Compost, Less Than 10,000 Square Feet	Utilization of compost from an offsite source to improve identified resource concerns. Used in situations where compost amendments are applied or incorporated using manual labor. Compost has been tested according to the Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost (TMECC) or by other Land Grant University (LGU) recognized methods and is applied at the recommended rate to treat the identified resource concerns.	kSqFt	46.39	55.66
336-120	Compost and Biochar, Less Than 10,000 Square Feet	Application of a blend of compost and biochar (by volume) to improve identified soil health resource concerns. Biochar and compost have been tested according to the International Biochar Initiative (IBI) Standards and the Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost (TMECC) or by other Land Grant University (LGU) recognized methods. Analysis of the product is provided by the supplier.	kSqFt	55.73	66.88
336-121	Compost, Biochar	Application of a blend of compost and biochar (by volume) to improve identified soil health resource concerns. Biochar and compost have been tested according to the Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost (TMECC) or by other Land Grant University (LGU) recognized methods and are imported from an outside source. The blend contains at least 60% to 90% compost and is applied at the recommended rate to treat the identified resource concerns.	Ac	645.76	774.92
336-123	Biochar, Compost	Application of a blend of compost and biochar (by volume) to improve identified soil health resource concerns. Biochar and compost have been tested according to the International Biochar Initiative (IBI) Standards, Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost (TMECC), or by other Land Grant University (LGU) recognized methods and are imported from an outside source. The blend contains at least 40% to no more than 79% biochar and is applied at the recommended rate to treat the identified resource concerns.	Ac	736.99	884.39
336-162	Compost, Onsite	Utilization of compost from an offsite source to improve identified soil resource concerns. Compost produced on the farm has been tested according to the Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost (TMECC) or by other Land Grant University (LGU) recognized methods and is applied at the recommended rate to treat the identified resource concerns. Cost includes the procurement, analysis, installation, and onsite mobilization of the amendment.	Ac	255.53	306.63

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
336-187	Other Carbon Amendment, Less Than 10,000 Square Feet	Application of regionally appropriate carbon-based materials and facilitation of the transport and application of amendments. Amendments may include, but are not limited, to woodchips, bagasse, pulverized paper, or distillation residue that are obtained at a negligible cost. Amendment test analysis is provided by the supplier.	kSqFt	52.12	62.55

SPOIL DISPOSAL**Practice Code 572****Limitations:**

- Scenario 8 – Spoil Spreading is to be used for the spreading and shaping of the spoil once it's in the final location. The hauling of the spoil may be included in the primary practice scenario.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
572-8	Spoil Spreading	A spoil pile is spread over a designated area according to an approved plan. The resource concerns are Soil Erosion and Water Quality Degradation.	CuYd	1.82	2.18

SPRING DEVELOPMENT**Practice Code 574****Limitations:**

- Scenario 4 – Small Spring Cutoff Wall, No Storage is to be used when no spring box or other storage is needed. This will be uncommon in Iowa, as sediment is a major issue in spring developments.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
574-1	Clay, Concrete, or Vinyl Cutoff Wall and Storage	Development of a natural spring or seep to supply water for livestock and wildlife needs. Includes excavation to expose the water source on a hillside, construct a water collection system that includes a perforated pipe to collect the water, and a clay, concrete, or vinyl wall to help retain the water. The collection system typically has one or more drainage pipes in a trench to capture the water that is stored in a pipe, well casing, or tank. The outflow pipe from the spring box can be directed to a large, buried storage.	Ea	3,720.04	4,464.04
574-2	Polyfilm and Storage	Development of a natural spring or seep to supply water for livestock and wildlife needs. Includes excavation to expose the water source on a hillside, construct a water collection system that includes a pipe to collect the water, and a clay or concrete wall to help retain the water. The collection system typically has one or more drainage pipes in a trench to capture the water, uses polyfilm to direct or contain the water, and a tank, well casing, or pipe spring box. The outflow pipe from the spring box can be directed to a large, buried storage.	Ea	5,387.47	6,464.97
574-3	Reinforced Cutoff Wall and Storage	Development of a natural spring or seep to supply water for livestock and wildlife needs. Includes excavation to expose the water source on a hillside, construct a water collection system that includes a pipe to collect the water, and a clay or concrete wall to help retain the water. The collection system typically has one or more drainage pipes in a trench to capture the water and uses reinforced concrete for the cutoff wall. The spring box is constructed of a pipe, well casing, or tank and the outflow pipe from the spring box can be directed to a large, buried storage.	Ea	4,805.00	5,766.00

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
574-4	Small Spring Cutoff Wall, No Storage	Development of a natural spring or seep to supply water for livestock and wildlife needs. Includes excavation to expose the water source and construct a water collection system with a pipe to capture the water. Pertains to a small system that does not require a spring box.	Ea	2,058.01	2,469.61

SPRINKLER SYSTEM**Practice Code 442****Limitations:**

- 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 conservation practice standards. This practice does not include mini- or micro- sprinkler systems.
- For land to be eligible for an irrigation-related practice, that land must have been irrigated two out of the last five years. This means that irrigation must have been part of managing the cropping system to meet the needs of the plant and to maintain the yields of an irrigated crop. To ensure the practice meets the purpose of the program, the irrigation practice must address a resource concern related to irrigation, such as any resource concern in the Water Quantity Resource Concern Category. Document irrigation history.
- Scenario 442-61 Small Solid Set, Above Ground Laterals, is applicable up to a maximum of 2 acres.
- Scenario 442-129 Big Gun Cart is not eligible for payment when used in conjunction with scenarios 442-5, 442-6, or 442-7, Traveling Gun System, as those scenarios already include the cost of the cart.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
3	Wheel Line System	A 1,280-foot wheel line (also called side roll, wheel move, or lateral roll) with seven foot diameter wheels and a five-inch diameter supply pipeline. A wheel line consists of the mover, lateral pipe, wheels, sprinklers, couplers, and connectors to the mainline supply.	Ft	17.30	20.77
5	Traveling Gun System, Less Than Two Inch Hose	A portable small gun system used to apply irrigation water on small fields. A small traveling gun irrigation system is installed to apply water uniformly and at an acceptable application rate operated under pressure to effectively irrigate less than 3 acres. The irrigation system is installed with all necessary appurtenances.	Ea	11,449.04	13,738.84
6	Traveling Gun System, Two to Three Inch Hose	A portable big gun system used to apply waste water from animal feeding operations. This traveling big gun unit includes a sprinkler, towable cart, 1,000 ft or more of PE hard hose, a self propelled reel that moves the sprinkler toward the reel during operation. The reel attaches to a mainline with appropriately designed towpath width. The scenario describes an irrigation system that is typical to confined animal feeding operations.	Ea	20,297.79	24,357.35
7	Traveling Gun System, Greater Than Three Inch Hose	A portable big gun system used to apply waste water from animal feeding operations. This traveling big gun unit includes a sprinkler, towable cart, 1,200 ft or more of PE hard hose, a self propelled reel that moves the sprinkler toward the reel during operation. The reel attaches to a mainline with appropriately designed towpath width. The scenario describes an irrigation system that is typical to confined animal feeding operations.	Ea	36732.44	44,078.93

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
8	Pod System	A portable irrigation system consisting of Polyethylene (PE) pipe and pods that have attached sprinklers. Includes installation of all pod style irrigation sprinkler systems.	Ea	234.44	281.33
61	Small Solid Set, Above Ground Laterals	A permanent solid set irrigation system with buried submains and above ground laterals such as polyethylene flexible tubing. The typical system is installed on a 2-acre orchard or nursery with 15 ft x 22 ft plant spacing. Laterals are spaced 22 ft apart, however other spacings for this scenario also apply. The system utilizes sprayers or mini sprinklers at each tree or plant and includes a filter system, PE tubing laterals, PVC manifolds, submains, valves, fittings, and emitters. System installation does not include a flowmeter, pump, power source, irrigation water conveyance to the irrigated field, or a water source (well or reservoir).	Ac	3,115.87	3,739.04
125	Linear Move System	Installation of a linear or lateral move sprinkler system with sprinklers on drops with or without drag hoses to improve irrigation efficiency and reduce soil erosion. Payment rate is calculated based on installed hardware length measured in feet.	Ft	111.78	134.13
126	Renovation of Existing Sprinkler System	Center pivot and linear move sprinkler systems used in large crop fields with regular field borders and flat topography. Includes changing nozzles on center pivot or lateral move irrigation systems to low-pressure systems to improve efficiency of water use and reduce energy use. Intended for cropland areas where the objective is water conservation. A typical scenario assumes a 1,300 LF span, including end booms fitted with low-pressure nozzles.	Ft	5.44	6.53
127	VRI System Retrofit Zone	Integrating variable application technology into a center pivot system or linear move for precision zone placement of water along the length of the system. A variable application over the field is based on either EC mapping, previous year(s) harvest yield maps, soil properties, within field ET variability, topography, or combination of each. Includes the renovation of a previously installed pivot or linear move irrigation system with proper modular components and pressure regulating devices, GPS for field locations, new control panel, valves, and other needed components to install a VRI system for more effective utilization of water.	LnFt	38.84	46.61

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
128	Mobile Drip Irrigation Retrofit, Center Pivot	Center pivot sprinkler systems used to irrigate low-profile crops (e.g., alfalfa or small grains) to medium-profile crops (e.g., corn) in fields with regular borders and flat to slightly sloping terrain. Includes retrofitting an existing center pivot irrigation system to incorporate dragged low pressure drip irrigation lines to improve efficiency of water use and reduce energy use. A typical scenario assumes a 1,300 LF span, retrofitted to include heavy wall drip hoses in place of nozzles or sprinkler heads. Drip hoses are spaced 20 - 60 inches apart and include drippers with a 1 - 2 gallon per hour flowrate and are spaced approximately every 6 - 12 inches on the driplines. Systems with shorter profile crops may have a manifold that is 3 - 4 ft from the ground. Crops are typically planted in a circular pattern relative to the center pivot path. Inline mesh filtration and chemigation are included. A sand separator is not included.	LnFt	13.60	16.32
129	Big Gun Cart	A small portable manual cart big gun system used to apply irrigation water on irregularly shaped fields and fields with steeper slopes. The cart allows movement between sets and acts as the support for the big gun cart during the irrigation set.	Ea	2,325.73	2,790.87
130	Center Pivot, Base Cost	Installation of a low-pressure center pivot system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	9,396.53	11,275.84
131	Center Pivot, Implementation Cost	Installation of a low-pressure center pivot system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	LnFt	64.01	76.82
132	Handline	Installation of all handline style irrigation sprinkler systems. Does not include irrigation mainline or risers, pumping plant, or other associated practices.	LnFt	4.90	5.87
133	Irrigation Boom	A portable traveling boom sprayer system used to apply irrigation water. A traveling boom irrigation system is installed to apply water uniformly and at an acceptable application rate operated under pressure to effectively irrigate field crops. The irrigation system is installed with all necessary appurtenances.	LnFt	424.67	509.60
134	Renovation of Cranberry Bed Solid Set	An existing cranberry bed solid set sprinkler irrigation system is in place which does not meet distribution uniformity standards.	LnFt	5.13	6.16
135	Solid Set Sprinkler, Base Cost	A solid set irrigation system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	36.16	43.39

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
136	Solid Set Sprinkler, Implementation Cost	A solid set irrigation system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	LnFt	5.03	6.04
137	Swing Arm	Installation of a swing arm on a low-pressure center pivot system.	LnFt	162.71	195.25

STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL**Practice Code 570****Limitations:**

- Scenarios 32 – Rain Garden, Base Cost and 33 – Rain Garden, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
570-14	Stormwater Runoff Barrier	This scenario involves installation of silt fence, straw wattles, and/or straw bales on a construction site. A installation of one or more of these systems will reduce concentrated flow erosion, excessive sediment in surface waters, and protect existing inlets and structures.	Ac	995.78	1,194.94
570-32	Rain Garden, Base Cost	A rain garden is a colorful, perennial planting in a shallow depression designed to capture and use rainwater that may otherwise run off. It should not hold water for more than a few hours, or a day at most. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	Ea	640.76	768.92
570-33	Rain Garden, Implementation Cost	A rain garden is a colorful, perennial planting in a shallow depression designed to capture and use rainwater that may otherwise run off. It should not hold water for more than a few hours, or a day at most. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	0.46	0.55

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STREAM CROSSING

Practice Code 578

Limitations:

- Bridge - New for Iowa. Important: CPS-396 has a similar FY26 scenario that pays \$223.40/sqft as opposed to \$66.92/sqft. Consider using FY26 CPS-396 scenario number 75 when the primary intent is biological concerns, not hydrologic.
- Culvert Installation - Appears to have been replaced by FY26 scenario number 6.
- Hard Armored Low Water Crossing - Appears to replace FY25 scenario number 4. Important: The scenario description emphasizes the use of CPS-396 whenever "...the primary intent is biological concerns, not hydrologic."
- Low Water Crossing - Appears to replace FY25 scenario number 1.
- Financial assistance is not eligible for cropland access only.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
578-1	Hard Armored Low Water Crossing	Stabilization of the bottom and slope of a stream channel using rock riprap or cast in place concrete. The typical stream has a 30 ft bottom width and approaches. Includes site preparation, dewatering, acquiring, and installing gravel or geotextile with rock riprap or cast in place concrete on a channel bottom and approaches. Final travel surface will be the rocks or concrete if a different surface is needed, refer to the appropriate standard for surfacing.	SqFt	7.64	9.17
578-4	Low Water Crossing	Installation of a stable crossing medium on channel bottom and approaches. Includes but is not limited to precast concrete blocks, geocells, pavers, and gabions. If a different surface is needed, refer to the appropriate standard for surfacing.	SqFt	6.90	8.28
548-6	Culvert Installation	Installation of a new culvert. Includes dewatering, site preparation, and removing any old crossing, acquiring and installing a culvert pipe with gravel bedding and fill (compacted), and building headwalls. If a different surface is needed, refer to the appropriate standard for surfacing.	DialnFt	3.30	3.95
578-30	Bridge	Installation of a bridge to allow stream flows to cross under an access road or animal trail. The bridge opening is determined by sizing for a storm event as dictated in the standard. Includes dewatering, abutments, girders, decking, site preparation, dewatering, acquiring and installing abutments, girders, decking with necessary hardware, backfilling abutments, and armoring with geotextile and riprap. Riprap and geotextile are used to stabilize and protect abutments as needed. Based on cast in place concrete abutments, steel girders, and timber deck. The travel surface will be a wooden deck surface; if a different surface is needed, refer to the appropriate standard for surfacing.	SqFt	66.92	80.30

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STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION

Practice Code 580

Limitations:

- This practice does not apply to erosion problems on main lake fronts and similar areas of complexity not normally within the scope of NRCS authority or expertise. EQIP financial assistance is not eligible for Streambank and Shoreline Protection projects on Iowa's meandering navigable streams.
- Use scenario 3 – Structural for items such as blanket riprap, longitudinal peaked stone toe protection (LSTP), J-hooks, stream barbs, and bendway weirs. Use Channel Bed Stabilization (584) for rock riffles, cross vanes, and w-weirs.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
580-2	Bioengineered	Protection of streambanks consisting of a bioengineered technique comprised of non-structural measures such as earth revetments and benches with vegetative measures to stabilize and protect the streambank against scour and erosion.	Ft	47.03	56.43
580-3	Structural	Protection of streambanks using structural measures such as riprap, concrete block, gabions, etc. to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion.	CuYd	349.57	419.48
580-53	Vegetative	Protection of streambanks consisting of conventional plantings of vegetation to stabilize and protect against scour and erosion.	Ft	22.05	26.46

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STREAM HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Practice Code 395

Limitations:

- Fish Barrier - New for Iowa. Important: Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for aquatic and riparian species of concern will be required. Such records may be obtained from the Iowa Wildlife Action Plan and aquatic species experts within the IDNR Fisheries or conservation partner such as Trout Unlimited.
- Habitat, Backwater Refuge - Scenario description is nearly identical to FY25 scenario number 34.
- Instream Structure, Low Complexity - This FY26 scenario description appears to capture FY26 scenario numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5. It also seems to fit under FY26 scenario number 7 because of its overly broad scope, i.e., wood or rock structures less than or equal to 80 tons.
- Riparian Zone, Forested - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 1.
- Rock and Wood Structure - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 4.
- Rock or Wood Structure, Less Than or Equal to 80 Tons - This FY26 scenario description appears to capture FY26 scenario numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5. It also seems to overlap or completely cover FY26 scenario number 2 because of its overly broad scope, i.e., wood or rock structures less than or equal to 80 tons.

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
395-1	Riparian Zone, Forested	This scenario describes fish and wildlife habitat improvement and/or management actions focused on the community structure and function of forested riparian zone plant communities. The planned activity meets the 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards, especially Codes 390 and 391, utilized in combination to satisfy all requirements specific to habitats needed for the stream and riparian species for which the practice is being implemented. Implementation will improve instream and riparian habitat complexity, water quality, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for desired riparian and stream species.	Ac	7,987.39	9,584.87

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
395-2	Instream Structure, Low Complexity	This scenario involves placement of wood (logs, root wads, log structures) or rock into a stream channel where the existing stream conditions show a low to moderate departure from targeted stream conditions. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol, or other state approved assessment) should be conducted to document that habitat conditions are lacking for aquatic species. A project design will be based on assessment of the target stream reach characteristics. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Wood and/or boulders placed into the stream will mimic genus, age, and size of mature trees and natural materials found in reference areas where the project is located. Implementation will result in the improvement of instream habitat complexity, hiding and resting cover, and/or increased food availability for fish and other stream species. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of project implementation. [Abbrev; Full Descriptions online]	Ac	19,877.32	23,852.79
395-4	Rock and Wood Structure	This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project where practices are focused on instream habitat improvement with a combination of rock AND wood structures. This scenario involves placement of large wood and rock structures into a stream channel in order to improve aquatic habitat that currently does not meet quality criteria for stream species habitat. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted to document habitat components (such as large wood, pools) are not currently present in the stream or are limited for aquatic species. Large wood placed into the stream under this scenario should be similar in species, age, and size (diameter) as trees found in the surrounding riparian area, to the extent possible. Wood, boulders and/or boulder clusters will be placed in the stream to create pool habitat and hydraulic complexity according to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during the planning and implementation of the project. This scenario involves restoring one acre of stream. [Abbrev; Full Descriptions online]	Ea	1,056.78	1,268.13

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
395-6	Habitat, Backwater Refuge	Installation of a backwater refuge habitat in connection with the stream channel habitat components. A project design will be based on an assessment of the target stream reach characteristics and those of a suitable reference reach. The backwater refuge is usually installed with other accompanying instream habitat improvements being implemented with other instream habitat improvement scenarios. Backwater refuges placed adjacent to the stream will serve as important reptile, amphibian and invertebrate habitat which has been lost due to sedimentation since the advent of modern agriculture in the watershed.	Ea	974.55	1,169.46
395-7	Rock or Wood Structure, Less Than or Equal to 80 Tons	Implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project where practices are focused on instream habitat improvement with a combination of rock and wood structures. This scenario involves placement of rocks or a combination of rocks and logs as deflectors or across the entire stream channel to improve aquatic habitat. Size is less than or equal to 80 tons. A stream assessment (i.e. Stream Visual Assessment Protocol) should be conducted in order to document habitat components (such as large wood, pools) are not currently present in the stream or are limited for aquatic species. These characteristics include channel geometry, channel slope, stream bottom substrate size and composition, and the geomorphic setting influencing the channel form, pattern and profile. Structures will be constructed to NRCS engineering specifications and with close review & approval of a fish habitat biologist onsite during the planning and implementation of the project.	Ea	7,463.08	8,955.70
395-45	Fish Barrier	This scenario describes the implementation of a stream habitat improvement and management project where practices are focused on the stream channel. The planned activity will meet the current 395 standard, and facilitating practice standards utilized. Implementation will result in protecting native aquatic fauna in the reach from competition or harassment from non-native fish. This action may also increase food availability for fish and other stream species located above the constructed barrier. Payment for implementation is to defray the costs of stream habitat assessment above the barrier, and project implementation. Records demonstrating implementation of this scenario will address resource concerns for aquatic and riparian species of concern will be required.	CuYd	7,524.68	9,029.62

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STRIPCROPPING

Practice Code 585

Limitations: N/A

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
585-11	Strip Erosion Protection	Install alternating strips of erosion susceptible crops with erosion resistant crops that are oriented as close to perpendicular to water flows as possible to reduce erosion loss and sediment delivery to surface waters. The scenario includes the costs of designing the system, installing the strips on the landscape appropriately.	Ac	15.38	18.45

STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL**Practice Code 587****Limitations:**

- Scenario 380 – Commercial Inline Flashboard Riser - Scenario unit is flashboard weir length (in) x barrel length (ft). Barrel length is the length of pipe downstream of the riser.
- Use scenarios 384 – Rock Checks for Water Surface Profile and 385 – In-Stream Structure for Water Surface Profile for the purpose of raising the water level. If channel stabilization is the primary purpose, use Channel Bed Stabilization (584). If the primary purpose is streambank stabilization, use Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580). Scenario unit is streambed width in feet. Streambed width is measured from toe of bank to opposite toe of bank.
- The scenario unit for 440 – Flashboard Riser, Metal is flashboard weir length (inches) times barrel length (feet). Barrel length is the length of pipe downstream of the riser.
- Scenarios 442 – Automated Drainage Water Management, Water Control Structure, Base Cost and 443 – Automated Drainage Water Management, Water Control Structure, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 456 – Inline Water Control Structure, Base Cost and 458 – Inline Water Control Structure, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
380	Commercial Inline Flashboard Riser	An Inline Water Control Structure (WCS) composed of plastic that maintains a desired water surface elevation, controls the direction or rate of flow, or conveys water to address the resource concern: Inadequate habitat for Fish and Wildlife. The water surface elevation is controlled by addition or removal of slats or "stoplogs". This scenario is applicable to variable crest weir structures where the elevation is controlled at point along a pipe extending through an embankment, providing ease of access to the structure and provide better protection against beaver activity. There are commercially available models composed of plastic that are commonly used when the width of the is 24" or less. Payment rate is based upon the Flashboard Weir Length in inches multiplied by the outlet length in feet (Inch-Foot). Cost estimate is based on a using a such a commercial product. The typical scenario is an inline structure with a width of 20", height of six feet, The pipe is 50' of 15" SCH 40 PVC (inlet and outlet combined).	DialnFt	3.94	4.73

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
384	Rock Checks for Water Surface Profile	Typical setting is in a stream that has become incised and is therefore disconnected from the floodplain. Typical installation consists of installing a "Vee" shaped rock structures with points facing upstream for the purpose of raising the water surface profile. Cost estimate is for three check dams with a top width of 3', max height of 6', min height of 3', and 28' length; containing an average of 58 cubic yards or 29 tons of rock for a total of 87 tons. The check dams are underlain with geotextile fabric. Disturbed areas are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as water quality degradation and soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion.	Ton	86.80	104.15
385	In-Stream Structure for Water Surface Profile	Typical setting is in a stream that has become incised and is therefore disconnected from the floodplain. Typical installation consists of installing a "Vee" shaped concrete structure which points facing upstream for the purpose of raising the water surface profile. Cost estimate is for one cross vane with a effective length (Streambed width) of 36', and total length of 65', effective height of 3', max height of 6', and a 3' by 1.5' footer; containing 19 cubic yards of Concrete. Disturbed areas are protected with permanent vegetative cover. Addresses resource concerns such as water quality degradation and soil erosion-concentrated flow erosion.	Ft	290.85	349.02
388	Concrete Turnout Structure	A reinforced concrete turnout structure equipped with a 48 inch screw gate diverts irrigation water from a canal into a field or field ditch. This scenario is for a six ft tall, eight foot wide, and ten foot long turnout structure. A sloping trash rack fabricated from rebar is installed on the inlet. If needed fish screens may be installed at the inlet..	Ea	10,332.04	12,398.45
438	Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) Turnout	A corrugated metal pipe (CMP) equipped with a slide gate diverts water from a ditch or canal into a field or field ditch.	Ea	1,128.71	1,354.46
439	Flap Gate, Concrete Wall	Install a concrete cut off wall with tide gate at the outlet of a channel. A concrete wall will extend 10 feet on each side and include a 4-foot flap gate structure to control flooding. Work includes site preparation, forming and pouring concrete, backfilling and acquiring and installing the tide gate.	CuYd	1,227.66	1,473.19
440	Flashboard Riser, Metal	A flashboard riser (inlet or inline) fabricated of metal and used in a water management system that maintains a desired water surface elevation, controls the direction or rate of flow, or conveys water. The water surface elevation is controlled by addition or removal of slats or "stoplogs".	DialnFt	3.88	4.66

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
441	Gate, Flap, or Slide	This scenario is the installation of a permanent flap or slide gate structure to control the direction of flow resulting from tides or high water or back-flow from flooding. The gate may be installed on an open channel or pipeline. It is made of steel and operates automatically.	Ft	1,989.46	2,387.35
442	Automated Drainage Water Management, Water Control Structure, Base Cost	A subsurface drainage system on a field with a fairly flat slope that outlets through a control structure which is operated with an automated slide gate. This allows the operator to keep the water in the soil profile when it is not critical to dry the soil for crop health or field operations. This retention time reduces the volume of water discharged and thereby the quantity of nutrients lost. A single automated structure may have its influence extended by buried float-activated structures to provide a greater area of control. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,271.52	1,525.82
443	Automated Drainage Water Management, Water Control Structure, Implementation Cost	A subsurface drainage system on a field with a fairly flat slope that outlets through a control structure which is operated with an automated slide gate. This allows the operator to keep the water in the soil profile when it is not critical to dry the soil for crop health or field operations. This retention time reduces the volume of water discharged and thereby the quantity of nutrients lost. A single automated structure may have its influence extended by buried float-activated structures to provide a greater area of control. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	14.84	17.80
444	Automation Retrofit	A subsurface drainage system on a field with a fairly flat slope (less than 2% and preferably less than 1%) that outlets through a control structure which has been retrofitted to operate with an automated slide gate. This allows the operator to keep the water in the soil profile when it is not critical to dry the soil for crop health or field operations. This retention time reduces the volume of water discharged and thereby the quantity of nutrients lost. A single retrofitted automated retrofit structure may have its influence extended by buried float-activated structures to provide a greater area of control.	No	3,863.86	4,636.64
447	Concrete Turnout Structure, No Gate	A reinforced concrete turnout structure equipped with slide boards or panels diverts irrigation water from a ditch or canal into a field or field ditch.	Ea	1,672.46	2,006.95

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
451	Flow Meter, Electronic Index	Permanently installed water flow meter with an electronic index. Meters can be any flow measurement device that meets CPS 433, (i.e., meters: turbine, propeller, acoustic, magnetic, venturi, orifice, etc.) with or without straightening vanes or data logging capability. Meter nominal diameter for insert type turbine meters will be installation pipe size.	In	313.35	376.03
452	Flow Meter, Electronic Index and Telemetry	Permanently installed water flow meter with an electronic flow rate and volume index and data telemetry transmission system. Meters can be any flow measurement device that meets CPS 433, (i.e. meters: turbine, propeller, acoustic, magnetic, venturi, orifice, etc.) with or without straightening vanes. Meter nominal diameter for insert type turbine meters will be installation pipe size.	In	423.12	507.74
453	Flow Meter, Mechanical Index	Permanently installed water flow meter with mechanical, cumulative volume and rate index. Meters can be any flow measurement device that meets CPS 433, (i.e. meters: turbine, propeller, acoustic, magnetic, venturi, orifice, etc.) with or without straightening vanes.	In	159.23	191.08
456	Inline Water Control Structure, Base Cost	A subsurface drainage system on a field with a fairly flat slope (less than 2% and preferably less than 1%) outlets through a control structure which is operated with stoplogs. This allows the operator to keep the water in the soil profile when it is not critical to dry the soil. A single stoplog structure may have its influence extended by buried float-activated structures which can be counted as structures also for a separate payment. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,549.31	1,859.17
457	Inline Water Control Structure, Float Activated Head Pressure Valve	A subsurface drainage system on a field with a fairly flat slope (less than 2% and preferably less than 1%) outlets through an inline water level control structure which is used in conjunction with 3 float activated head pressure valves. This allows the operator to keep the water in the soil profile when it is not critical to dry the soil. Multiple buried float-activated structures can be used to extend the influence of a single inline water control structure.	No	3,848.23	4,617.88
458	Inline Water Control Structure, Implementation Cost	A subsurface drainage system on a field with a fairly flat slope (less than 2% and preferably less than 1%) outlets through a control structure which is operated with stoplogs. This allows the operator to keep the water in the soil profile when it is not critical to dry the soil. A single stoplog structure may have its influence extended by buried float-activated structures which can be counted as structures also for a separate payment. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	3.72	4.46
460	Steel Fabrication	Fabricating steel into water controls structures, weir plates, trash racks, measuring flumes etc.	Lb	3.49	4.18

STRUCTURES FOR WILDLIFE

Practice Code 649

Limitations:

- 12 Foot Electric Mat, Large, Carnivore Deterrent - New for Iowa.
- Artificial Raptor Perch or Platform - New for Iowa. Appears different from FY25 and FY25 scenario number 4, respectively in that this scenario specifies a utility pole as opposed to a steel pole (presumably less expensive).
- Brush Pile, Large – Must plan 0.1 ac of edge feathering for each instance of the scenario planned. Complete IR appropriately.
- Brush Pile, Small - Scenario description sufficiently similar to FY25 scenario number 7.
- Downed Habitat Log - Appears to replace FY25 scenario numbers 38 and 39.
- Escape Ramp - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 5.
- Fence Markers, Vinyl Undersill - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 6.
- Fence Retrofit for Wildlife - New for Iowa.
- Fish Habitat Structure - New for Iowa. Recommend using fish habitat structures provided under CPS-395 payment schedules.
- Floating Basking Structures - New for Iowa.
- Gate for Safe Movement of Ungulates - New for Iowa. Appears similar to CPS-645, FY26 scenario numbers 395 and 397.
- Hibernacula or Rock Structure - Replaces FY25 scenario numbers 40 and 41.
- Nesting Box or Raptor Perch, Large, with Pole - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 4.
- Nesting Box, Large - Scenario descriptions are sufficiently similar between FY25 and FY26.
- Nesting Box, Small, with Wood Pole - Replaced by FY26 scenario number 2.
- Nesting Box, Small, without Pole - New for Iowa.
- Snag Creation - New for Iowa.
- Tree Structure for Raptors or Owls - New for Iowa.
- Scenario 649-2 Nesting Box, Small with pole, is applicable for smaller targeted species, such as songbirds (with or without a pole).
- Scenario 649-4 is applicable for targeted raptor species.
- Scenario 649-55 Nesting Box, Large, is applicable for waterfowl, such as wood ducks (with or without a pole).

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
649-2	Nesting Box, Small, with Wood Pole	Construction of a nest box and mounting on a pole. A structure is provided to support the nesting and rearing of targeted species, such as pollinators and birds and are designed to meet targeted species biology and life history needs. Trees, buildings, or other structures are not available.	Ea	60.24	72.29

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
649-4	Nesting Box or Raptor Perch, Large, with Pole	Constructing a nest box or rapture perch on a steel pole with a predator guard where needed. A structure is provided to support the nesting and rearing of larger targeted species such as wood ducks, bats, barn owls or to provide needed perches or nesting structures for raptors.	Ea	230.63	276.76
649-5	Escape Ramp	Retrofit an existing watering trough/tank with an appropriately designed and installed wildlife escape ramp to reduce wildlife mortality and maintain water quality within the watering facility.	Ea	69.94	82.73
649-6	Fence Markers, Vinyl Undersill	Existing fences are retrofitted with vinyl markers that increase wire visibility and reduce mortality due to collision for wildlife species of concern.	Ft	0.18	0.21
649-7	Brush Pile, Small	Small brush piles are created to provide shrubby/woody escape cover for wildlife. Branches, limbs, and/or rocks are layered together to create a small brush pile approximately 5 to 6 feet in diameter and piled 4 to 6 feet high.	Ea	32.76	39.32
649-55	Nesting Box, Large	A structure is provided to support the nesting and rearing of larger targeted species such as waterfowl, bats, and barn owls and is directly mounted to a tree, building, or other structure and are designed to meet targeted species biology and life history needs.	Ea	96.52	115.83
649-56	Artificial Raptor Perch or Platform	A utility pole with a nest platform or perch is installed in a wildlife habitat where nesting or perching sites are inadequate for target bird species based on the results of a wildlife habitat assessment.	Ea	806.11	967.33
649-57	Downed Habitat Log	A habitat log is created using large woody material. The log is installed in an upland or wetland location where habitat elements lack to serve as a basking site, shelter, or to provide invertebrate food resources.	Ea	116.26	139.52
649-58	Fence Retrofit for Wildlife	A quarter mile section of fence wires is replaced with wildlife friendly wires in any 3 or 4 strand configuration that meets the state's spacing requirements for wildlife. As part of the retrofit, vinyl markers are installed to make the fence wires visible to wildlife.	LnFt	1.37	1.64
649-59	Fish Habitat Structure	A structure is installed in a deepwater habitat or to simulate an undercut bank to provide cover and spawning areas for fish and aquatic wildlife.	Ea	647.55	777.06
649-60	Floating Basking Structures	A floating basking structure is installed in a deepwater habitat to provide basking or resting habitat for reptiles or birds.	Ea	191.09	229.31
649-61	Hibernacula or Rock Structure	A hibernacula is excavated and filled with rocks or coarse woody debris to provide escape or nesting cover for wildlife. Alternatively, this scenario can be used to create a large rock structure above ground to provide escape or nesting cover for target wildlife species.	Ea	1,283.82	1,540.58
649-62	Snag Creation	A standing dead snag is created using a chainsaw to girdle a live tree. Herbicide may be injected into the cut to help facilitate the snag creation.	Ea	11.88	14.25

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
649-63	Tree Structure for Raptors or Owls	A very large tree has the crown cut out and the top is reshaped to provide a specialized nest platform for bird species such as raptors, owls, or waterfowl that build platforms or bowl nests.	Ea	1,046.33	1,255.60
649-76	12 Foot Electric Mat, Large, Carnivore Deterrent	Installation of an electric mat to remove potential habitat sinks for large, wide ranging, at-risk (threatened, endangered, or sensitive) carnivore species. Applicable on land used for pasture, range, forest, or associated agricultural land.	Ea	3,380.03	4,056.04
649-77	Brush Pile, Large	Large brush piles are created to provide shrubby/woody escape cover for wildlife. Rocks or logs are placed in an overlapping pattern to provide a foundation approximately 10 to 12 feet in diameter and woody branches and limbs are piled 5 to 10 feet high to create the brush pile.	Ea	138.59	166.31
649-78	Gate for Safe Movement of Ungulates	Existing non-wildlife-friendly fences impact the ability of large ungulates to safely access adjacent habitats and will be retrofitted with gates to be installed at strategic locations to allow safe movement of wildlife into adjacent habitats when livestock are not in the area. Applicable on any land use.	Ea	1,093.79	1,312.55
649-79	Nesting Box, Small, without Pole	A structure is provided to support the nesting and rearing of smaller targeted species, such as bees and birds, and is directly mounted to a tree, building, or other structure.	Ea	36.38	43.65

SUBSURFACE DRAIN

Practice Code 606

Limitations:

- This practice can only be used when required in combination or supporting another conservation practice to address an identified resource concern. When Subsurface Drain (606) is associated with a grassed waterway, the tile is limited to no more than the amount needed to maintain the grassed waterway, not to exceed six-inch diameter tile. When additional tile is needed for upland drainage outlet(s), it may be installed at the participant's expense as long as all other requirements involving wetland conservation compliance are met.
- Use the **Pipe Weight Calculator Spreadsheet** to determine and record the weight of pipe for all scenarios measured in pounds.
- Scenario 6 – Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Twin-Wall is for dual wall tile.
- Scenario 8 – Secondary Main Retrofit is to be used in conjunction with Drainage Water Management (554) only.
- Scenarios 9 – Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single Wall, Base Cost and 10 – Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single Wall, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
606-6	Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Twin-Wall	Below ground installation of HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline, using a drainage plow. The unit is in weight of pipe material in pounds.	Lb	4.49	5.38
606-7	Enveloped Corrugated Plastic Pipe	Below ground installation of perforated HDPE (Corrugated Plastic Pipe) pipeline with Sand-Gravel envelope, using a drainage trencher. The unit is in weight of pipe material in pounds.	Lb	8.83	10.59
606-8	Secondary Main Retrofit	An agricultural field has existing patterned tile system installed at 75-foot spacings. The laterals are installed perpendicular to the topographic contours. The field has 3.5 feet of fall in the one quarter mile length of the laterals, so a secondary main will be needed to allow drainage water management to be implemented on the higher half of the field.	Ft	6.52	7.83
606-9	Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single Wall, Base Cost	Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	5,038.56	6,046.27
606-10	Corrugated Plastic Pipe, Single Wall, Implementation Cost	Single-Wall, perforated HDPE Corrugated Plastic Pipe (CPP), installed below ground to a minimum depth 5 feet. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	1.77	2.12

SUBSURFACE DRAIN, FIELD DITCH**Practice Code 607****Limitations:** N/A**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
607-14	Field Drainage Ditch	Construction of a surface drain, field ditch. Typical dimensions are 4' bottom x 2.5' deep x 1320' length with a side slope of 3:1. Excess water is either reused in an Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery (447) system or conveyed to a receiving water body.	CuYd	2.23	2.68

SUBSURFACE DRAIN, MAIN OR LATERAL

Practice Code 608

Limitations: N/A**Maintenance:** Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
608-16	Main or Lateral Drainage Ditch	Construction of a surface drain, main, or lateral. Typical dimensions are 4' bottom x 4' deep x 1320' length with a side slope of 2.5:1.	CuYd	1.96	2.35

TERRACE

Practice Code 600

Limitations:

- Scenario 25 – Flat Channel is for level terraces with no outlet.
- Scenarios 29 – Grass-Backed and 30 – Narrow Base should be scheduled in conjunction with a seeding practice and Underground Outlet (620).

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
600-24	Broadbased	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. The typical installation is a broadbased terrace having 5:1 upstream and 5:1 downstream slopes measuring 2,500 feet in a field with slopes from 2% to 8% constructed in loam soils or similar in regards to workability. Channel and berm are farmed. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway or Underground Outlet. Costs include all equipment and forces necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terrace. This practice addresses Concentrated Flow Erosion and Excessive Sediment in surface waters.	Ft	2.59	3.03
600-25	Flat Channel	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths, and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. The typical installation is a flat channel (level) terrace storing runoff with a length of 2,500 feet and side slopes of 8:1 or greater in a field with slopes from 2% to 8% constructed in loam soils or similar in regard to workability. Costs include all equipment necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terrace.	Ft	3.47	4.17
600-29	Grass-Backed	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. The typical installation is a system of terraces (2,500 feet in length) that have one relatively flat (5:1) slope and one steep (2:1) slope constructed in a field with slopes from 2% to 8% installed in loam soils or similar soils in regard to workability. The steep slope is established to permanent vegetation with the flatter slope farmed. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway or Underground Outlet. Costs include all equipment necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terrace. Seeding is not included.	Ft	1.92	2.19

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
600-30	Narrow Base	An earthen embankment with channel constructed across the field slope as part of a system to shorten slope lengths and reduce sheet, rill, and gully erosion in a cropped field. The typical installation is a system of narrow base terraces with 2:1 slopes, 2,500 ft. length, and 2.5 ft. height in a field with slopes from 3% to 8% constructed in loam soils or similar in regard to workability. A stable outlet is provided in the form of a Grassed Waterway or Underground Outlet. Costs include all equipment necessary to excavate, shape, and compact terrace. Permanent vegetation is established. Seeding is not included.	Ft	2.00	2.32

TRAILS AND WALKWAYS

Practice Code 575

Limitations:

- This practice does not apply to roads constructed for movement of equipment or vehicles. Use Iowa NRCS Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) Access Road (Code 560) for the construction of roads.
- Scenario 77 – Bituminous Concrete Pavement, Walkway is asphalt pavement.
- Scenario 78 – Walkway, Earth or Vegetated, Base Cost and 79 – Walkway, Earth or Vegetated, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together. These scenarios are not eligible for livestock or vehicular applications.
- Scenario 80 – Walkway, Reinforced Concrete, Base Cost and 81 – Walkway, Reinforced Concrete, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenario 82 – Walkway, Rock/Gravel Geotextile, Base Cost and 83 – Walkway, Rock/Gravel Geotextile, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenario 84 – Walkway, Wood Chips, Base Cost and 85 – Walkway, Wood Chips, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together. These scenarios are not eligible for livestock or vehicular applications.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
575-76	Rock/Gravel in Geocell on Geotextile, Walkway	Layout and construct a walkway with rock and or gravel in a cellular containment grid on a geotextile fabric foundation surface treatment, to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or offroad vehicles to provide or improve access to forage, water, working/handling facilities, and/or shelter, Improve grazing efficiency and distribution, and/or protect ecologically sensitive, erosive and/or potentially erosive sites, pedestrian or off-road vehicle access to agricultural, construction, or maintenance operations, provide walkways for recreational activities or access to recreation sites and address the resource concerns of soil erosion and water quality degradation. Costs include excavation, shaping, grading, rock and or gravel, containment grid, geotextile, vegetation of disturbed areas, all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice.	SqFt	2.59	3.11

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
575-77	Bituminous Concrete Pavement, Walkway	Layout and construct a bituminous concrete pavement surface treatment on aggregate gravel foundation walkway to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles to provide or improve access to forage, water, working/handling facilities, and/or shelter. Improve grazing efficiency and distribution, and/or protect ecologically sensitive, erosive and/or potentially erosive sites, pedestrian or off-road vehicle access to agricultural, construction, or maintenance operations, provide walkways for recreational activities or access to recreation sites and address the resource concerns of soil erosion and water quality degradation. Costs include excavation, shaping, grading, bituminous concrete pavement surfacing, vegetation of disturbed areas, all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice.	SqFt	2.86	3.44
575-78	Walkway, Earth or Vegetated, Base Cost	Layout and construct an earth or vegetated trail to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles to provide or improve access to forage, water, working/handling facilities, and/or shelter. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, earth and or vegetated surfaces and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	143.58	172.30
575-79	Walkway, Earth or Vegetated, Implementation Cost	Layout and construct an earth or vegetated trail to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles to provide or improve access to forage, water, working/handling facilities, and/or shelter. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, earth and or vegetated surfaces and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	0.35	0.42
575-80	Walkway, Reinforced Concrete, Base Cost	Construct a reinforced concrete walkway on a gravel foundation to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles. Include excavation, shaping, grading, reinforced concrete surfacing, vegetation of disturbed areas, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,408.90	1,690.68
575-81	Walkway, Reinforced Concrete, Implementation Cost	Construct a reinforced concrete walkway on a gravel foundation to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles. Include excavation, shaping, grading, reinforced concrete surfacing, vegetation of disturbed areas, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	437.84	525.40

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
575-82	Walkway, Rock/Gravel Geotextile, Base Cost	A walkway with a rock and/or gravel surface treatment over a geotextile fabric foundation to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, rock and/or gravel, geotextile, vegetation of disturbed areas, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,451.99	1,742.39
575-83	Walkway, Rock/Gravel Geotextile, Implementation Cost	A walkway with a rock and/or gravel surface treatment over a geotextile fabric foundation to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, rock and/or gravel, geotextile, vegetation of disturbed areas, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	SqFt	41.66	50.00
575-84	Walkway, Wood Chips, Base Cost	A walkway with a rock and/or gravel surface treatment over a geotextile fabric foundation to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, rock and/or gravel, geotextile, vegetation of disturbed areas, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	405.09	486.77
575-85	Walkway, Wood Chips, Implementation Cost	A walkway with a rock and/or gravel surface treatment over a geotextile fabric foundation to facilitate the movement of animals, people, or off-road vehicles. Includes excavation, shaping, grading, rock and/or gravel, geotextile, vegetation of disturbed areas, and all equipment, labor and incidental materials necessary to install the practice. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	60.03	72.04

TREE / SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT

Practice Code 612

Limitations:

- An updated Forest Management Plan (FMP) must be completed by Iowa DNR foresters, State Forester, NRCS/partner staff with corresponding ESJAA, or TSP is required for the forest land use or land being converted to forest land use prior to implementation.
- Refer to the 612 IA GDs for minimum design requirements.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
612-1	Direct Seeding	Seeds are broadcasted and tilled into the soil to meet the conservation benefit.	Ac	1,622.88	1,848.78
612-106	Large Containers with Protection	Large sized potted trees and shrubs are needed to meet conservation purposes. The plants are protected from environmental stressors.	No	24.89	29.86
612-107	Medium Containers with Protection	Medium sized potted trees and shrubs are needed to meet conservation purposes. The plants are protected from environmental stressors.	No	11.57	13.89
612-108	Protection of Natural Regeneration	Area is being managed for natural regeneration of forests, however there are environmental stressors that pose a threat to the new regrowth.	Ac	440.48	528.57
612-109	Small Seedlings without Protection	Small seedlings are planted on site to meet the conservation benefit.	No	1.11	1.34
612-110	Small Seedlings with Protection	Small seedlings are planted on site with needed protection from environmental stressors. These seedlings are planted to meet a conservation benefit.	No	6.17	7.40

TREE/SHRUB SITE PREPARATION

Practice Code 490

Limitations:

- An updated Forest Management Plan (FMP) must be completed prior to implementation of this enhancement. An FMP prepared by Iowa DNR foresters, State Forester, NRCS/partner staff with corresponding ESJAA, or TSP is required for the forest land use or land being converted to forest land use.
- Refer to the 612 IA GD for Site Preparation for design requirements.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
490-59	Small Acre, Site Preparation	Uses two types of application methods: one to mechanically prepare the soil and another to apply herbicides to treat undesirable vegetation. Various herbicides may be used depending on site conditions and target species. For small acres to prepare the site for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	888.97	1,066.40
490-78	Chemical Application, Spot Treatment	Uses two types of herbicides and application methods: one, herbicides are applied over the entire area to treat herbaceous and shrub vegetation and, two, single-stem treatments, using a different herbicide, are applied on selected individual trees. Various herbicides may be used depending on site conditions and target species. Eliminates undesirable vegetation and creates site conditions suitable for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	171.74	206.09
490-79	Chemical Application	Applies herbicides over entire area to treat herbaceous and shrub vegetation. Various herbicides may be used depending on site conditions and target species. Eliminates undesirable vegetation and creates site conditions suitable for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	118.41	142.09
490-80	Manual Site Preparation	Uses manual tools and labor to prepare the site. Eliminates undesirable vegetation and prepares soils for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	235.79	282.95

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
490-81	Mechanical, Heavy with Chemical Application	Uses heavy mechanical equipment and chemicals to treat the site. Various herbicides may be used depending on site conditions and target species. Prepares the site for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	479.16	574.99
490-82	Mechanical, Light and Chemical Application	Uses light-sized mechanical equipment and chemicals to treat the site. Various herbicides may be used depending on site conditions and target species. Prepares the site for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	190.01	228.01
490-83	Mechanical, Moderate	Uses moderate-sized, mechanical equipment to prepare the site for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	169.60	203.52
490-84	Mechanical, Moderate with Chemical Application	Uses moderate-sized mechanical equipment and chemicals to treat the site. Various herbicides may be used depending on site conditions and target species. Prepares the site for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	263.01	315.61
490-86	Mechanical, Heavy	Uses heavy, mechanical equipment to prepare the site for establishing desirable trees and/or shrubs appropriate for the eco-site and to meet the landowner's desired future condition.	Ac	375.79	450.95

UNDERGROUND OUTLET

Practice Code 620

Limitations:

- This practice can only be used when required in combination or supporting another conservation practice to address an identified resource concern. The unit cost includes all affiliated appurtenances (inlets (if applicable), outlets and fittings) installed beneath the ground to collect and/or convey drainage water.
- Use the **Pipe Weight Calculator Spreadsheet** to determine and record the weight of pipe for all scenarios measured in pounds.
- Scenario 89 – Horizontal Boring to be used only for pipe installed by boring.
- Scenarios 90 – Pipeline with Risers, Base Cost and 91 – Pipeline with Risers, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 92 – Pipeline, Base Cost and 93 – Pipeline, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together. Use these scenarios for underground outlet pipes without riser intakes.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
620-89	Horizontal Boring	Install an approved plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Includes pipe installed under road using horizontal boring equipment. This practice is often installed in conjunction with terraces, diversions, sediment control basins, waterways, roof runoff structures, or similar practices.	LnFt	76.24	91.49
620-90	Pipeline with Risers, Base Cost	Install a plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Includes pipe, perforated PVC riser inlet, trench excavation, and backfill. This practice is often installed in conjunction with terraces, diversions, sediment control basins, waterways or similar practices. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,549.18	3,059.02
620-91	Pipeline with Risers, Implementation Cost	Install a plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Includes pipe, perforated PVC riser inlet, trench excavation, and backfill. This practice is often installed in conjunction with terraces, diversions, sediment control basins, waterways or similar practices. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	1.64	1.97

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
620-92	Pipeline, Base Cost	Install a plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Includes pipe, trench excavation, and backfill. This practice is often installed in conjunction with terraces, diversions, sediment control basins, waterways or similar practices. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,635.26	1,962.31
620-93	Pipeline, Implementation Cost	Install a plastic pipe to convey stormwater from one location to a suitable and stable outlet. Includes pipe, trench excavation, and backfill. This practice is often installed in conjunction with terraces, diversions, sediment control basins, waterways or similar practices. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	2.95	3.54

UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Practice Code 645

Limitations:

- Delayed Mowing on Hay Fields to Meet Life History Requirements - Scenario description identical to FY26 scenario number 344.
- Development of Deep Micro-Topographic Features with Heavy Equipment - New for Iowa. Scenario description identical to CPS-643, FY26 scenario number 6. Further, the scenario name is identical to scenario names under CPS-643 and CPS-644.
- Development of Shallow Micro-Topographic Features with Normal Farming Equipment - New for Iowa. Scenario description identical to CPS-643, FY26 scenario number 5. Further, the scenario name is identical to scenario names under CPS-643 and CPS-644.
- Establishment of Seasonal Forage or Cover for Wildlife on Cropland, Foregone Income - New for Iowa. Includes FI.
- Establishment of Seasonal Forage or Cover for Wildlife on Non-Cropland - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 327.
- Establishment of Seasonal Wildlife Forage or Cover on Cropland, without Foregone Income - New for Iowa. Does not include FI.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, High Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 5.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, Low Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY26 scenario number 3.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY26 scenario number 4.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, Very Low Intensity and Complexity - New for Iowa
- Livestock Exclusion for Wildlife - Replaced (apparently) FY25 scenario number 6. Note: the scenario name does not mention FI; however, the cost data provides for FI.
- Management of Mid-Successional Habitat Conditions - New for Iowa.
- Monitoring and Management of Adjustable-Wire Fence, Lay-Down Fence, and Gates for Wildlife Passage - New for Iowa. May possibly be coupled with FY26 scenario number 395 (one mile of fence can encompass 40 acres).
- Turbo Fladry Carnivore Deterrent Fence, Year One - Does not appear to apply to Iowa.
- Turbo Fladry Carnivore Deterrent Fence, Years Two Through Five - Does not appear to apply to Iowa.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
645-3	Habitat Monitoring and Management, Low Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where low intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Only 1-2 monitoring efforts are needed and each requires less than 2 people and 4 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures require only hand labor and less than 8 hours labor per year.	Ac	4.55	5.46

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
645-4	Habitat Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where medium intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Two or three monitoring efforts are needed, and each requires less than 2 people and less than 8 hours per effort. Two or three adaptive management efforts are required (such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures). The adaptive mgmt requires hand labor and the occasional use of light equipment. A crew of 2 is needed for the hand labor efforts and the crew will require less than 16 total hours of labor per mgmt effort. Mowing roads and trails are required to provide access for monitoring and management.	Ac	12.16	14.59
645-5	Habitat Monitoring and Management, High Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where high intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Two - four monitoring efforts are needed and each requires less than 2 people and less than 8 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions (2 - 5 efforts) such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures requires hand labor and light equipment, requiring a 2-person crew less than 1 day per effort.	Ac	30.16	36.19
645-327	Establishment of Seasonal Forage or Cover for Wildlife on Non-Cropland	The habitat assessment identifies the need to provide seasonal forage or cover for target wildlife species or guild. This habitat needs will be met through the establishment of annual plants by planting of seed. The typical scenario is that this activity will occur on herbaceous areas, not currently in cropland. Due to existing dense vegetation, this area will need to be mowed 2-3 weeks prior to disking (primarily disking), then followed by a light disking. Seed bed preparation will be furthered by firming the seed bed by cultipacking the site. Mixed fertilizer is required to establish planted wildlife seasonal forage or seasonal cover..	Ac	272.99	327.59

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
645-344	Delayed Mowing on Hay Fields to Meet Life History Requirements	This scenario is applied on currently well-maintained hay fields (cropland) to protect field-nesting birds and other wildlife from mowing equipment and subsequent loss of cover. Maintained hay fields contain high quality forage grass including orchard grass, timothy, and fescue. Some hay fields may also contain legumes, such as alfalfa or clover. Hay fields are mowed using a sickle bar or disc mower. When hay fields are mowed during critical seasons (e.g. primary nesting season), wildlife (e.g. birds, bees, and turtles) can be injured from mowing equipment or nests are exposed to predation. A wildlife habitat evaluation (WHEG) indicates that the timing and/or method of mowing is detrimental to the habitat for target species. This practice scenario involves delaying mowing to avoid those critical seasons. Examples include (1) delayed mowing until August 1 or (2) in suitable areas a 65-day delayed second cut following a first cut that occurs before the primary nesting season. When mowing is delayed the nutritional content and digestibility of forage is significantly reduced and often the crop loses most value as livestock feed resulting in a loss of income for the agricultural producer. Over time, this management strategy will degrade agricultural crop (hay) value of the plant community mildly to significantly. However, it will provide valuable food and cover for wildlife.	Ac	193.78	200.17
645-390	Development of Deep Micro-Topographic Features with Heavy Equipment	This typical scenario is installed on open non-wetlands, where micro-topographic features have been removed by past farming and/or ranching cultural practices. The purpose is to increase plant species richness and diversity, create micro-habitats for invertebrates, increase water infiltration and reduce run-off. The area is plowed 2 weeks prior to excavation to kill existing vegetation and allow for proper dirt work. Then the soil is excavated with track equipment (dozer) to a depth of 6-12 inches and immediately deposited. This lowering and raising of a dozer -blade restores the original deep microtopographic features (10' X10' depressions and mounds) common to many landscapes and landforms prior to the lands conversion to agricultural lands. This scenario it typically implemented for ecosystem restoration projects such as wetland restoration (herbaceous or prior to planting of woody species), prairie restoration and range-land restoration. It is most applied to well-drained soils as the purpose is for the micro-depression to pond water for short duration (less than 7 days).	Ac	111.54	133.84

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
645-391	Development of Shallow Micro-Topographic Features with Normal Farming Equipment	This typical scenario is installed on open non-wetlands. The purpose is to increase plant species richness and diversity, create micro-habitats for invertebrates, increase water infiltration and reduce run-off. The area is plowed to loosen the soil. Then the soil is excavated with normal farming equipment (e.g. tractor and box-blade) to a depth of 2-6 inches and immediately deposited. This lowering and raising of a box-blade restores the original micro-topographic features (6' X 6' depressions and mounds) common to most landscapes and landforms prior to clearing, tilling, and annual mowing. Restoration of shallow but frequent micro-topographic features has been lost by the smoothing action of tillage, mowing and the original land-clearing. This scenario is typically implemented for ecosystem restoration projects such as prairie restoration and range-land restoration, and particularly on moderately well-drained soils.	Ac	42.60	51.12
645-392	Establishment of Seasonal Forage or Cover for Wildlife on Cropland, Foregone Income	The habitat assessment identified the need to provide seasonal forage or cover for target wildlife species or guild. This habitat needs will be met through the establishment of annuals by planting of seed. The typical scenario is for cropland. Seed bed preparation is limited to one light disking, furthered by firming the seed bed by cultipacking the site. The only fertilizer need is N as this is cropland and P and K levels are sufficient. These wildlife forages or seasonal cover will be available for wildlife during the cropping season, and are in lieu of the cash crops typically planted on the field. Thus, income from the cash crop will be foregone for a year.	Ac	629.09	656.23
645-393	Establishment of Seasonal Wildlife Forage or Cover on Cropland, without Foregone Income	This typical scenario occurs on cropland. The habitat assessment identified the need to provide seasonal forage or cover for target wildlife species or guild. This habitat need will be met through the establishment of annual food plants or cover plants by planting of seed. The typical scenario for seasonal forage or cover will be established outside of crop season, thus FI is not needed. Seedbed preparation (light tillage) will be furthered by firming the seed bed by cultipacking the site. The only fertilizer need is N as this is cropland and P and K levels are sufficient. Cropland, so mobilization of equipment not needed	Ac	142.28	170.73
645-394	Habitat Monitoring and Management, Very Low Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where very-low intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Only 1-2 monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and 4 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures requires only hand labor and less than 16 hours of labor per year.	Ac	1.17	1.40

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
645-395	Livestock Exclusion for Wildlife	This scenario is applied to grazed Pasture, Range, Forest NRCS Land Uses where wildlife habitat is identified as a resource concern. Livestock are excluded from the planning unit for at least a year to allow the existing plant community sufficient time to respond favorably, creating improved wildlife habitat vegetative conditions. In addition to habitat vegetative condition, livestock may be excluded to reduce interactions between livestock and associated livestock management activities, and wildlife species that are particularly sensitive to such interactions. This scenario is for livestock exclusion and not seasonal livestock deferment in support of Prescribed Grazing (Code 528). The area is monitored per the State developed Livestock Exclusion for Wildlife Habitat Implementation Requirement document. Monitoring data is used to trigger adaptive wildlife habitat management actions, as provided in the implementation requirements document.	Ac	31.02	31.88
645-396	Management of Mid-Successional Habitat Conditions	To mimic natural disturbance of fire/grazing and hoof action, when the current conditions are late successional conditions such as warm season grasses, where forb richness, distribution and/or abundance is lacking. The target wildlife habitat conditions are not early successional habitat, but rather are mid-successional or late successional with a rich forb component. Disking, or other efforts to temporarily reduce vigor of the grass component, will be applied to create conditions necessary to encourage or maintain the forb component within the herbaceous plant community.	Ac	46.94	56.32
645-397	Monitoring and Management of Adjustable-Wire Fence, Lay-Down Fence, and Gates for Wildlife Passage	The scenario will be used to improve passage for big game species during their seasonal migrations in situations where fences currently impede movement. The resource concern addressed is inadequate wildlife habitat (connectivity). The scenario provides labor (plus vehicle) to adjust wires on existing properly maintained adjustable wire fences, raise / lower existing properly maintained laydown fences and / or open existing properly maintained gates to allow passage of big game species during migration. A habitat assessment has determined where fence-impeded passage may be a problem and cameras will be used to monitor seasonal big game movement in order to effectively time activities under this scenario. Minimum of 4 sections of adjustable wire, lay down fence, and/or gates per mile of fence. The adaptive management actions should require approximately 10 hours of total general labor per year. May be done in conjunction with other practices, including 382 where fences are designed for adjustable wires/laydown sections/ or additional gates or using CPS 649 to retrofit fences with adjustable wires, laydown sections, or additional gates.	LnFt	0.08	0.10

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
645-398	Turbo Fladry Carnivore Deterrent Fence, Year One	Year 1 - Install and take down a deterrent fence using turbo fladry to remove potential habitat sinks for large, widely ranging, at-risk (threatened, endangered or sensitive) carnivore species (primarily wolves) during times of day or periods of the year when young livestock are vulnerable to predators and cannot be supervised by human activity. Typically, turbo fladry will be employed to address small scale attractants.. Turbo fladry is highly effective for up to 75 days at which point wolves become habituated to its presence. If used correctly turbo fladry fence can be reinstalled for similar short periods of time in subsequent years. It will not be used in open range situations. Resource Concern addressed is Inadequate Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat. Notes: Prior to contracting this scenario all required coordination with the cognizant State Fish and Game Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and / or APHIS must have been completed. (Year One provides for materials, equipment installation , labor and the mobilization costs needed to install and take down turbo fladry deterrent fence.)	LnFt	1.31	1.57
645-399	Turbo Fladry Carnivore Deterrent Fence, Years Two Through Five	Years 2- 5 - Re-install and take down a deterrent fence using turbo fladry to remove potential habitat sinks for large, widely ranging, at-risk (threatened, endangered or sensitive) carnivore species (primarily wolves) during times of day or periods of the year when young livestock are vulnerable to predators and cannot be supervised by human activity. Typically, turbo fladry will be employed to address small scale attractants. Turbo fladry is highly effective for up to 75 days at which point wolves become habituated to its presence. If used correctly turbo fladry fence can be reinstalled for similar short periods of time in subsequent years. It will not be used in open range situations. Resource Concern addressed is Inadequate Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat. Notes: Prior to contracting this scenario all required coordination with the cognizant State Fish and Game Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and / or APHIS must have been completed. (Years Two through Five provide for equipment installation, labor and the mobilization costs needed to re-install and take down turbo fladry deterrent fence.)	LnFt	0.39	0.47

VEGETATED TREATMENT AREA

Practice Code 635

Limitations: N/A

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
635-1	Graded Area, Gravity Flow	This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area or channel installed down slope from a livestock production area. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected and released with a controlled gravity outflow into the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.	Ac	7,161.86	8,594.23
635-3	Existing Vegetative Area, Gravity Flow	An existing permanent herbaceous vegetated area that meets the requirements for a VTA and is used as an overland flow area for nutrient rich runoff treatment. A flow distribution component is installed to achieve sheet flow at the start of the VTA. Clean runoff is diverted where possible. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich runoff that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.	Ac	8,891.78	10,670.13
635-36	Graded Area, Pump, Gravity Flow	This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area or channel located upslope from the livestock production area. The topography of the site requires wastewater to be pumped uphill to the VTA designed system. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected at the production area and pumped uphill to a shallow tank or basin where it has a controlled gravity outflow into the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.	Ac	13,408.90	16,090.68
635-37	Graded Area, Mechanical Distribution	This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area located adjacent to a livestock production area. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected at the production area and pumped to mechanically distribute wastewater onto the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.	Ac	2,443.32	2,931.98

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
635-38	Existing Area, Pod Sprinkler	This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area located adjacent to a livestock production area. Wastewater (runoff or milking parlor wastewater) is properly collected at the production area and pumped to mechanically distribute wastewater onto the VTA. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich wastewater that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.	Ac	4654.11	5584.94
635-39	Earthfill, Base Cost	This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area or channel installed down slope from a livestock production area. Clean runoff is diverted where possible. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	6081.49	7297.79
635-40	Earthfill, Implementation Cost	This is a permanent herbaceous vegetative area or channel installed down slope from a livestock production area. Clean runoff is diverted where possible. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	5.23	6.27
635-41	Existing Vegetative Area, Gated Pipe	An existing permanent herbaceous vegetated area that meets the requirements for a VTA and is used as an overland flow area for nutrient rich runoff treatment. A flow distribution component is installed to achieve sheet flow at the start of the VTA or a fixed sprinkler setup is installed. Clean runoff is diverted where possible. The VTA vegetation is harvested to removed nutrients on a regular basis. This practice addresses water quality degradation due to uncontrolled nutrient rich runoff that can flow into surface waters or leach into ground water.	SqFt	0.13	0.16

WASTE FACILITY CLOSURE

Practice Code 360

Limitations:

- An engineering plan meeting the statement of work requirements for 360 is required along with a nutrient management plan accounting for all of the waste materials in the facility to be closed. Comply with IA Instruction 210- 389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities" as applicable.
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
360-2	Decommission, Feedlot	This scenario includes the remediation of the soil on an abandoned feedlot previously used to feed animals on a bare earthen lot.	SqFt	0.29	0.35
360-39	Decommission, Concrete Storage, Greater Than Six Feet	This scenario includes the demolition of a concrete waste storage structure and includes agitating, removing, and spreading the waste remaining in the structure.	Cu-Ft	3.23	3.87
360-42	Soil Remediation	This scenario includes the remediation of the soil in an abandoned poultry structure previously used to store poultry waste (litter) on an earthen floor.	Cu-Ft	0.97	1.17
360-43	Convert to Freshwater, No Waste, Remove Liner	This scenario includes the conversion of an earthen storage and/or treatment structure or impoundment (embankment or excavated type) to freshwater storage. Does not include payment for the removal and land application of the manure, wastewater, slurry and/or sludge; however, all manure wastes will be removed and properly land applied in accordance with Nutrient Management (590) prior to decommissioning of the structure.	Cu-Ft	0.04	0.05
360-44	Decommission, Concrete Storage, Less Than or Equal to Six Feet	This scenario includes the demolition of a concrete waste storage structure that is less than or equal to six feet in height or depth.	SqFt	6.92	8.30
360-45	Decommission, Fabricated	This scenario includes the decommissioning of a fabricated waste storage facility that no longer functions as intended, has exceeded its design life, and is a hazard to humans and livestock. Decommissioning of the facility does not include agitating, removing, and spreading of the liquid/slurry waste material.	Cu-Ft	0.14	0.17

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
360-46	Decommission, Slab Only	This scenario includes the demolition of a concrete waste storage structure without walls or enclosures.	SqFt	0.61	0.73
360-51	Decommission, Underbarn	This scenario includes the decommissioning of a waste storage facility located under an existing building that will remain after the structure is closed.	Cu-Ft	1.01	1.22
360-60	Decommission, Earthen Storage, Remove Waste, Using On-Site Earthfill	This practice scenario includes the decommissioning of an earthen liquid waste impoundment. Estimated volume of waste to be removed is approximately 50% liquid/slurry waste and 50% sludge/solid waste. Includes agitating, removing, and land applying liquid/slurry and solid/sludge waste material.	Cu-Ft	0.29	0.34
360-61	Decommission, Earthen Storage, Remove Waste, Import Earthfill	This practice scenario includes the decommissioning of an earthen liquid waste impoundment. Estimated volume of waste to be removed is approximately 0% liquid/slurry waste and 100% sludge/solid waste. Includes removing and land applying solid/sludge waste material.	Cu-Ft	0.29	0.35
360-62	Convert to Freshwater, Less Than 50% Solids Removed	This practice scenario includes the conversion of an earthen liquid waste impoundment to fresh-water storage. Estimated volume of waste to be removed is approximately 75% liquid/slurry waste and 25% sludge/solid waste. Includes agitating, removing, and land applying liquid/slurry and solid/sludge waste material.	Cu-Ft	0.24	0.29
360-63	Convert to Freshwater, Greater Than 50% Solids Removed	This practice scenario includes the conversion of an earthen liquid waste impoundment to fresh-water storage. Estimated volume of waste to be removed is approximately 50% liquid/slurry waste and 50% sludge/solid waste. Includes agitating, removing, and land applying liquid/slurry and solid/sludge waste material.	Cu-Ft	0.25	0.29

WASTE SEPARATION FACILITY

Practice Code 632

Limitations:

- A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required. Comply with IA Instruction 210- 389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
632-1	Earthen Settling Structure	An earthen structure, such as a basin or a terrace or dike-like structure used to capture and separate a portion of the solids from a liquid stream from a feedlot or confinement facility, remove a portion of the solids to facilitate waste handling, and address water quality concerns. A concrete pad should be installed on the bottom of the basin and around outlet structures to facilitate cleanout.	Cu-Ft	0.63	0.75
632-2	Concrete Basin	A concrete structure, such as a basin with concrete walls and floor, used to capture and separate a portion of the solids from a liquid stream from a feedlot or confinement facility, remove a portion of the solids to facilitate waste handling, and address water quality concerns.	Cu-Ft	5.88	7.05
632-3	Concrete Sand Settling Lane	A concrete structure or a concrete lane with curbs, used to capture and separate a portion of the solids, mainly sand, from a liquid stream from a confinement facility, remove a portion of the solids to facilitate waste handling, and address water quality concerns.	SqFt	10.01	12.01
632-9	Mechanical Separation Facility	A small mechanical separation facility to partition solids, liquids, and/or associated nutrients from animal waste streams. The partitioning facilitates the protection of air and water quality, protects animal health, and improves the management of an animal waste management system. Mechanical separators may include, but are not limited to static inclined screens, vibratory screens, rotating screens, centrifuges, screw or roller presses, or other systems.	Ea	53,383.72	64,060.46

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
632-27	Concrete Basin, Multiple Cells, Gravity	A concrete basin containing multiple cells with concrete walls and floor. Basin cells use gravity and time to separate a portion of the solids from a liquid waste stream from a drylot dairy, animal production, or confinement facility and are used where manure is cleaned by flushing. The use of multiple separation cells allows for the continuous operation and management of the waste stream to be altered between cells thereby providing time for the solids portion to drain to be handled as a solid, removes a portion of the solids to facilitate waste handling, and addresses water quality concerns.	Cu-Ft	4.90	5.88

WASTE STORAGE FACILITY

Practice Code 313

Limitations:

- Use Dry Stack Scenarios for Bedded Pack Facilities.
- Tank scenario volumes will be calculated to the top of the tank, or to bottom of slats in a deep pit barn.
- Do not utilize scenarios 313-46 and 313-47, Tank, Above Ground Concrete, for tanks underneath an animal facility.
- For facilities with gravel floors, use Scenario 313-85, Dry Stack, Earth Floor with Walls.
- Priority is given to treating existing resource concerns and up to 25% expansion of the existing resource concern. When a 313 Waste Storage Facility replaces an open feedlot, the open feedlot shall be closed prior to payment.
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
313-38	Tank, Above Ground Steel, Base Cost	Construction of an above ground circular structure to store liquid waste from an agricultural waste management system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	84,200.57	101,040.69
313-39	Tank, Above Ground Steel, Implementation Cost	Construction of an above ground circular structure to store liquid waste from an agricultural waste management system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Cu-Ft	1.85	2.22
313-40	Tank, Buried Concrete, Base Cost	Construction of a buried or partially buried concrete tank to store liquid waste from an agricultural waste management system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	18,463.11	22,155.73

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
313-41	Tank, Buried Concrete, Implementation Cost	Construction of a buried or partially buried concrete tank to store liquid waste from an agricultural waste management system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Cu-Ft	1.29	1.55
313-42	Earthen Storage, Base Cost	An earthen waste impoundment constructed to store waste such as manure, wastewater, and contaminated runoff as part of an agricultural waste management system. Earthen storage liners are addressed with another standard. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561) to adequately protect the liner at agitation and access points. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	3,832.38	4,598.86
313-43	Earthen Storage, Implementation Cost	An earthen waste impoundment constructed to store waste such as manure, wastewater, and contaminated runoff as part of an agricultural waste management system. Earthen storage liners are addressed with another standard. Vehicular and equipment access is addressed in Heavy Use Area Protection (561) to adequately protect the liner at agitation and access points. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Cu-Ft	0.19	0.32
313-44	Earthen Storage, Import Fill, Base Cost	Construction of an earthen liquid waste impoundment to store waste from an agricultural waste management system. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	40,757.92	48,909.50
313-45	Earthen Storage, Import Fill, Implementation Cost	Construction of an earthen liquid waste impoundment to store waste from an agricultural waste management system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Cu-Ft	0.40	0.48
313-46	Tank, Above Ground Concrete, Base Cost	A concrete tank and has an open top and can also be under an animal facility with the top cover using slats or a concrete lid/floor. The design volume does not include freeboard. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	29,311.21	35,173.45

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
313-47	Tank, Above Ground Concrete, Implementation Cost	A concrete tank and has an open top and can also be under an animal facility with the top cover using slats or a concrete lid/floor. The design volume does not include freeboard. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Cu-Ft	1.36	1.63
313-53	In-Ground Concrete Block Tank	This scenario consists of a vessel with a reinforced concrete pad and concrete block walls and a cast in place steel reinforced concrete lid. The purpose of this practice is to properly store manure and other agricultural by-products until they can be hauled away from the site for proper disposal or utilization on land at agronomical rates.	Cu-Ft	11.99	14.39
313-85	Dry Stack, Earth Floor with Walls	This scenario consists of a dry stack facility with compacted earthen floor with wooden walls, posts and a concrete curb. This scenario is intended for dryer material such as poultry litter.	SqFt	2.92	3.50
313-106	Dry Stack, Concrete Floor with Walls	This scenario consists of a dry stack facility with reinforced concrete Floor with pressure treated wood or concrete walls. This scenario is applicable when geological, soil, climate conditions or state and local regulations prohibit the use of an earthen surface and requires a hard-working surface such as concrete.	SqFt	9.28	11.14
313-127	Dry Stack, Concrete Floor No Walls	This scenario consists of a dry stack facility with reinforced concrete floor without side walls. This scenario is applicable when geological, soil, climate conditions or state and local regulations prohibit the use of an earthen surface and requires a hard-working surface such as concrete.	SqFt	6.91	8.29

WASTE TRANSFER

Practice Code 634

Limitations:

- For applications involving animal waste management application a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) is required. Comply with IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".
- Not applicable for field application of manure.
- Comply with following when implementing this practice when applying to animal feeding operations:
 - Programs Factsheet – Animal Feeding Operations – Financial Assistance Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026.
 - IA Instruction 190-396 – “Technical Assistance for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)”.
 - IA Instruction 210-389 - "Requirements for Subsurface Geological Investigations for Animal Waste Storage Facilities".

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
634-54	Agitator, Reception Pit, Base Cost	This scenario is for a manure and wastewater agitator associated with an agricultural production operation to transfer agricultural waste product from the storage facility to a site for proper utilization. This agitator is based on the agitator horsepower HP and is used for waste storage facility tank or storage pond. This scenario does not include a pump. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	9485.06	11382.07
634-55	Agitator, Reception Pit, Implementation Cost	This scenario is for a manure and wastewater agitator associated with an agricultural production operation to transfer agricultural waste product from the storage facility to a site for proper utilization. This agitator is based on the agitator horsepower HP and is used for waste storage facility tank or storage pond. This scenario does not include a pump. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	HP	21.39	25.67

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
634-56	Wastewater Catchment with Piping, Base Cost	Installation for a wastewater collection system that includes materials and structures to collect a liquid such as silage leachate, lot runoff and other contaminated liquid effluent which is then transferred through a low-pressure conduit to the waste storage structure. The transfer conduit consists of the pipe plus the inlet structure connection and all other fittings, trench excavation and backfill, labor and equipment for installation. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	12,122.25	14,546.70
634-57	Wastewater Catchment with Piping, Implementation Cost	Installation for a wastewater collection system that includes materials and structures to collect a liquid such as silage leachate, lot runoff and other contaminated liquid effluent which is then transferred through a low-pressure conduit to the waste storage structure. The transfer conduit consists of the pipe plus the inlet structure connection and all other fittings, trench excavation and backfill, labor and equipment for installation. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Gal	1.95	2.34
634-58	Wastewater Collection Basin, Base Cost	Installation for a wastewater collection and transfer system that includes materials and structures to collect liquids such as silage leachate, lot runoff and other contaminated effluent. This may include curbs, screens, precast manholes, sumps or catch basins. The wastewater will typically be transferred from the collection basin to a treatment area or a waste storage facility through a gravity or lowpressure flow conduit. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	8,751.56	10,510.88
634-59	Wastewater Collection Basin, Implementation Cost	Installation for a wastewater collection and transfer system that includes materials and structures to collect liquids such as silage leachate, lot runoff and other contaminated effluent. This may include curbs, screens, precast manholes, sumps or catch basins. The wastewater will typically be transferred from the collection basin to a treatment area or a waste storage facility through a gravity or lowpressure flow conduit. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Gal	1.34	1.61

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
634-62	Concrete Channel, Base Cost	Installation of a concrete channel that consists of a slab with curb and footing on each side of the slab for the entire length of the channel to enable the facility manager to direct liquid waste to an existing collection basin and/or waste storage facility. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	993.09	1,191.71
634-63	Concrete Channel, Implementation Cost	Installation of a concrete channel that consists of a slab with curb and footing on each side of the slab for the entire length of the channel to enable the facility manager to direct liquid waste to an existing collection basin and/or waste storage facility. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	480.78	576.94
634-64	HDPE Pipe, Base Cost	Gravity flow watertight HDPE sanitary sewer pipe used to transfer manure by gravity from one location to another. The pipe conveys the slurry waste liquid between the waste collection point and a manure storage or waste treatment structure. This practice includes the pipe attachment to an existing inlet structure and all other fittings, trench excavation and backfill, labor and a equipment for installation. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	4,375.31	5,250.38
634-65	HDPE Pipe, Implementation Cost	Gravity flow watertight HDPE sanitary sewer pipe used to transfer manure by gravity from one location to another. The pipe conveys the slurry waste liquid between the waste collection point and a manure storage or waste treatment structure. This practice includes the pipe attachment to an existing inlet structure and all other fittings, trench excavation and backfill, labor and equipment for installation. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	2.75	3.30

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
634-66	PVC Pipe, Base Cost	Low pressure flow conduit is typically a PVC pipeline used to transfer wastewater or manure slurry by pumping from one production location to a storage or treatment location. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,648.50	3,178.20
634-67	PVC Pipe, Implementation Cost	Low pressure flow conduit is typically a PVC pipeline used to transfer wastewater or manure slurry by pumping from one production location to a storage or treatment location. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Lb	1.97	2.36
634-122	Alley Scraper	This waste transfer method is a component of an agricultural waste management system and includes the installation of an electric powered alley scraper that transfers manure from a lane to a collection basin, channel, or waste storage facility.	Ea	27,215.30	32,658.36

WATER AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN

Practice Code 638

Limitations:

- Scenarios 9 – Water and Sediment Control Basin, Base Cost and 10 – Water and Sediment Control Basin, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together. Schedule Underground Outlet (620) and Critical Area Planting (342) as needed.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
638-9	Water and Sediment Control Basin, Base Cost	An earthen embankment or combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. Include all equipment necessary to excavate, shape, grade and compact the Water and Sediment Control Basin and mobilization of equipment. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	864.01	1,036.81
638-10	Water and Sediment Control Basin, Implementation Cost	An earthen embankment or combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. Include all equipment necessary to excavate, shape, grade and compact the Water and Sediment Control Basin and mobilization of equipment. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	2.06	2.47

WATER WELL

Practice Code 642

Limitations:

- The payment rate does not include installations such as pumping plants, pipelines, watering facilities, and flow meters. If these components are required, they may be added to the contract separately. See practice codes 430 – Irrigation Pipeline, 533 – Pumping Plant, 516 – Livestock Pipeline, 587 – Structure for Water Control, or 614 – Watering Facility.
- For livestock, Financial Assistance for a Water Well is only eligible for watering of livestock as part of a grazing system to treat the resource concern, Livestock Production Limitation - Inadequate Water.
- If scheduling 642 – Water Well for the purposes of irrigation, an Irrigation Water Management Plan is required to ensure efficient use of groundwater resources and alignment with program intent. Irrigation history requirements apply.
- Scenarios 122 – Typical Well, 10 Inch Diameter, Base Cost and 123 – Typical Well, 10 Inch Diameter, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 124 - Typical Well, Four Inch Diameter, Base Cost and 125 – Typical Well, Four Inch Diameter, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 126 - Typical Well, Six Inch Diameter, Base Cost and 127 – Typical Well, Six Inch Diameter, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.
- Scenarios 128 - Typical Well, Eight Inch Diameter, Base Cost and 129 – Typical Well, Eight Inch Diameter, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
642-89	Dug Well	Typical construction is for the excavation of a shallow dug well. The purpose of the practice is to provide water for livestock. A typical dug well is 4 foot in diameter and 15 feet in depth. The well is excavated using a backhoe. Excavate to a depth where the water recharge is greater than the equipment can remove. Washed gravel is placed in the base of the dug opening. Concrete manhole risers are installed to hold the water. Pea gravel is placed above the washed gravel to transition to the earth backfill. The hole is backfilled and sloped to direct surface water away from entering the manhole cover.	Ea	15,064.28	18,077.14

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
642-121	Steel or Copper, Deeper Than or Equal to 100 Feet	Typical construction is for the installation of a well, in areas where sufficient water is known to occur greater than 2000 feet from the ground surface. The well shall be drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. The purpose of the practice is to provide water for livestock or micro-irrigation. An average well depth is 2500 feet. Plastic Surface casings are 6 in diameter with smaller diameter casing and screen extending into the water bearing formation. Steel casing and screen is installed to a typical depth of 2500 feet.	LnFt	54.32	65.19
642-122	Typical Well, 10 Inch Diameter, Base Cost	A 10 inch diameter well is drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	8,823.98 10,588.78	10,588.78
642-123	Typical Well, 10 Inch Diameter, Implementation Cost	A 10 inch diameter well is drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	LnFt	113.47	136.16
642-124	Typical Well, Four Inch Diameter, Base Cost	A 4 inch diameter well is drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	4,578.33	5,494.00
642-125	Typical Well, Four Inch Diameter, Implementation Cost	A 4 inch diameter well is drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	LnFt	55.83	67.00
642-126	Typical Well, Six Inch Diameter, Base Cost	A 6 inch diameter well is drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	4,817.90	5,781.47
642-127	Typical Well, Six Inch Diameter, Implementation Cost	A 6 inch diameter well is drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	LnFt	71.75	86.10
642-128	Typical Well, Eight Inch Diameter, Base Cost	An 8 inch diameter well is drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	7,677.08	9,212.50

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
642-129	Typical Well, Eight Inch Diameter, Implementation Cost	An 8 inch diameter well is drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed to an aquifer for water supply. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	LnFt	62.87	75.44

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WATERING FACILITY

Practice Code 614

Limitations:

- Watering facilities are only eligible for financial assistance when associated with grazing system improvements.
- Scenarios 125 – Water Storage Tank, Base Cost and 126 – Water Storage Tank, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together. These scenarios may be used for both above and below ground storage tanks made of various materials (i.e. concrete, fiberglass, etc)
- Scenarios 127 – Permanent, Small, Base Cost and 128 – Permanent, Small, Implementation Costs must be scheduled together. These scenarios are for tanks with 750 gallons and less capacity.
- Scenarios 131 – Permanent, Large, Base Cost and 132 – Permanent, Large, Implementation Cost must be scheduled together. These scenarios are for tanks with greater than 750-gallon capacity.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
614-2	Portable Tank	A portable watering facility as a means for providing controlled access to drinking water for livestock or wildlife constructed of approved materials. Watering facilities are used in rotational grazing systems and are moved from paddock to paddock to provide an adequate source of water for livestock. All watering facilities will be constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets or exceeds the planned useful life of the installation.	Gal	2.12	2.55
614-68	Water Ramp, Rock on Geotextile	Installation of a permanent watering facility-water ramp as a means for providing drinking water by storing or providing controlled access for livestock or wildlife constructed of approved materials consisting of rock and or gravel surfacing on geotextile fabric foundation. The watering facility will be constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets, or exceeds, the planned useful life of the installation. Includes all materials, equipment, labor, and needed vegetation of disturbed areas to install the surfacing material.	SqFt	1.75	2.10

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
614-69	Water Ramp, Rock in Geocell on Geotextile	Installation of a permanent watering facility-water ramp as a means for providing drinking water by storing or providing controlled access for livestock or wildlife constructed of approved materials consisting of rock and or gravel surfacing in cellar containment grid place on geotextile fabric foundation. The watering facility will be constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets, or exceeds, the planned useful life of the installation. Includes all materials, equipment, labor, and needed vegetation of disturbed areas to install the surfacing material.	SqFt	3.60	4.32
614-124	Tire Trough	Installation of a permanent watering facility for livestock and/or wildlife constructed from tires that stores adequate quantity and quality of water for storage and/or direct drinking access. The watering facility will be constructed from approved durable materials that have a life expectancy that meets, or exceeds, the planned useful life of the installation.	Gal	2.32	2.79
614-125	Water Storage Tank, Base Cost	A permanent watering facility constructed of approved materials for water storage capacity to provide an adequate quantity and quality of water in situations where a lower capacity water supply source such as a spring or solar pump is the only feasible water source and backup capacity is needed during peak water demand periods. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,122.29	1,346.74
614-126	Water Storage Tank, Implementation Cost	A permanent watering facility constructed of approved materials for water storage capacity to provide an adequate quantity and quality of water in situations where a lower capacity water supply source such as a spring or solar pump is the only feasible water source and backup capacity is needed during peak water demand periods. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Gal	0.98	1.18
614-127	Permanent, Small, Base Cost	A permanent watering facility as a means for providing controlled access to drinking water for livestock or wildlife constructed of approved materials with less than 750 gallon capacity that stores adequate quantity and quality of water for storage or direct drinking access. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	688.54	826.25

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
614-128	Permanent, Small, Implementation Cost	A permanent watering facility as a means for providing controlled access to drinking water for livestock or wildlife constructed of approved materials with less than 750 gallon capacity that stores adequate quantity and quality of water for storage or direct drinking access. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Gal	2.33	2.80
614-129	Frost Free Tank	A permanent commercially available frost-proof or geothermal watering facility constructed of approved materials that provides adequate quantity and quality of water for direct drinking access.	No	1,743.02	2,091.62
614-130	Insulated Tank with Cover	A permanent watering facility for livestock constructed using a rubber equipment tire with concrete plug or fiberglass tank placed on a gravel or compacted earth foundation that stores adequate quantity and quality of water for storage and or direct drinking access. This scenario includes an insulated cover for the watering facility.	Gal	4.19	5.03
614-131	Permanent, Large, Base Cost	A permanent watering facility as a means for providing controlled access to drinking water for livestock or wildlife constructed of approved materials with greater than 750 gallon capacity that stores adequate quantity and quality of water for storage or direct drinking access. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,176.30	2,611.56
614-132	Permanent, Large, Implementation Cost	A permanent watering facility as a means for providing controlled access to drinking water for livestock or wildlife constructed of approved materials with greater than 750 gallon capacity that stores adequate quantity and quality of water for storage or direct drinking access. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Gal	0.71	0.86

WELL DECOMMISSIONING**Practice Code 351****Limitations:**

- 351-1 Base and 351-2 Implementation must be contracted together for each project.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 20 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
351-1	Well Decommissioning, Base Cost	Seal and permanently close an inactive, abandoned, or unusable water or monitoring well. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	867.84	1,041.41
351-2	Well Decommissioning, Implementation Cost	Seal and permanently close an inactive, abandoned, or unusable water or monitoring well. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	CuYd	667.52	801.03

WETLAND CREATION**Practice Code 658****Limitations:**

- FY26 scenario numbers 1 and 3 effectively replace FY25 scenario number 1.
- These wetlands are not intended to treat point or non-point pollutants.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
658-1	Vernal Pool Creation with Liner	Shallow vernal pools less than two feet deep are created in upland areas by excavating the soil, installing a water holding liner of suitable material, or by compaction, and replacing the topsoil. One cubic yard is the equivalent of installing 15 square feet of vernal pool.	CuYd	11.03	13.23
658-3	Wetland Excavation for Wildlife	A wetland is excavated in an upland area that will support wetland hydrology at least seasonally using a dozer or excavator and spread on adjacent upland areas.	CuYd	3.62	4.34

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT

Practice Code 659

Limitations:

- Use Wetland Enhancement (659) when a drainage tile is outletted into the wetland and water quality is the primary purpose and resource concern.
- Calculate Scenario 1 – Daylight Tile Lines quantity by taking the average depth of tile in feet times length of tile removed in feet and divide that product by 27 to get cubic yards.
- Scenarios 2 – Earthwork, Dry Soil Conditions and 3 – Earthwork, Wet Soil Conditions can cover excavating and removing sediment and disposing of it onsite. Use Spoil Disposal (572) for the final placement and shaping of the excavated spoil material. Replaces FY25 scenario numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 32, and 33 depending on soil conditions (i.e., dry or saturated) and disposition of soil (i.e., on- or off-site disposal)
- Scenarios 4 – Earthwork, Dry Soil, Offsite and 5 – Earthwork, Wet Soil, Offsite can cover excavating and removing sediment, and hauling the sediment offsite for disposal. This also applies to hauling soil in for altering the wetland topography. Use Spoil Disposal (572) for the final placement and shaping of the excavated spoil material. Replaces FY25 scenario numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 32, and 33 depending on soil conditions (i.e., dry or saturated) and disposition of soil (i.e., on- or off-site disposal).

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
659-1	Daylight Tile Lines	Wetland enhancement occurs using an excavator or similar equipment to remove existing tile lines and create new surface outlets to provide more surface water or expand the footprint of an existing wetland. One cubic yard is the equivalent of three linear feet of tile removed from a three-foot depth.	CuYd	3.17	3.80
659-2	Earthwork, Dry Soil Conditions	Using a dozer or similar equipment, wetland hydrology is enhanced by moving material out of a wetland and spreading it on adjacent uplands to enlarge the area. Also applies to the movement of material from adjacent areas to add topographic complexity or fill formerly excavated dugouts and shallow ditches to enhance wetland hydrology.	CuYd	3.61	4.33
659-3	Earthwork, Wet Soil Conditions	Using a dozer or similar equipment, wetland hydrology is enhanced by moving material out of a wetland and spreading it on adjacent uplands to enlarge the area. Also applies to the movement of material from adjacent areas to add topographic complexity or fill formerly excavated dugouts and shallow ditches to enhance wetland hydrology. Specialized equipment or materials are needed to avoid compaction of wet soils where the work is being done.	CuYd	4.30	5.16

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
659-4	Earthwork Dry Soil, Offsite	Wetland enhancement occurs using an excavator to expand or reshape wetland features in dry soil conditions. Excess soil cannot be spread on adjacent lands and must be transported to another location offsite or soil needed to alter wetland topography is hauled in from offsite.	CuYd	5.66	6.79
659-5	Earthwork Wet Soil, Offsite	Wetland enhancement occurs using an excavator to expand or reshape wetland features in wet soil conditions where specialized equipment is needed to minimize compaction to the soils. Excess soil cannot be spread on adjacent lands and must be transported to another location offsite or soil needed to alter wetland topography is hauled in from offsite.	CuYd	6.35	7.62

WETLAND RESTORATION

Practice Code 657

Limitations:

- These wetlands are not intended to treat point or non-point pollutants.
- Plan Wetland Restoration (657) with other seeding, planting, and management practices as applicable for the specific project.
- Scenarios 1 – Dry Sediment Removal, Offsite and 5 – Wet Sediment Removal, Offsite cover excavating and removing sediment, and hauling the sediment offsite for disposal. This also applies to hauling soil in for creating ditch plugs. Use Spoil Disposal (572) for the final placement and shaping of the excavated spoil material. Replaces FY25 scenario number 3 and 24 where offsite spoil disposal is necessary.
- Scenarios 2 – Sediment Removal/Ditch Plugs/Fill, Dry Soil Conditions and 3 – Sediment Removal/Ditch Plugs/Fill, Saturated Soils cover excavating and removing sediment and disposing of it onsite. Use Spoil Disposal (572) for the final placement and shaping of the excavated spoil material. Replaces FY25 scenario numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 24.
- Calculate Scenario 4 – Tile Break quantity by taking the average depth of tile in feet times length of tile removed in feet and divide that product by 27 to get cubic yards. Replaces FY25 scenario numbers 1 and 18.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
657-1	Dry Sediment Removal, Offsite	Wetland restoration occurs using an excavator to remove compacted fill from levees or sediment from other sources where it cannot be spread on adjacent areas and must be disposed offsite. Also applies to the construction of ditch plugs needed for restoration when materials cannot be found in adjacent uplands and must be hauled in.	CuYd	5.66	6.79
657-2	Sediment Removal/Ditch Plugs/Fill, Dry Soil Conditions	Wetland restoration occurs using a dozer or similar equipment to restore wetland hydrology by moving onsite sediment out of a wetland or from upland areas where spoil or excess sediment is salvaged to fill formerly excavated dugouts, shallow ditches, or create ditch plugs within a wetland area.	CuYd	3.61	4.33
657-3	Sediment Removal/Ditch Plugs/Fill, Saturated Soils	Wetland restoration occurs using a dozer or similar equipment to restore wetland hydrology by moving sediment out of a wetland to adjacent upland areas or from nearby upland areas where spoil or excess sediment is salvaged to fill formerly excavated dugouts, shallow ditches, or create ditch plugs within a wetland area. Wetland hydrology is present but reduced and specialized equipment or materials are needed to avoid compaction of wet portions of the project area.	CuYd	4.30	5.16
657-4	Tile Break	Wetland restoration occurs using an excavator or similar equipment to disable tile lines. Two cubic yards is the equivalent of three linear feet of tile removed from a three-foot depth.	CuYd	3.25	3.90

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
657-5	Wet Sediment Removal, Offsite	Wetland restoration occurs using an excavator to restore or reshape wetland features in wet conditions where specialized equipment is needed to minimize compaction to the soils. Excess soil cannot be spread on adjacent lands and must be transported to another location offsite or soil needed for the construction of ditch plugs or other features must be hauled in from offsite.	CuYd	6.72	8.06

WETLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Practice Code 644

Limitations:

- Development of Deep Micro-Topographic Features with Heavy Equipment - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 6.
- Development of Shallow Micro-Topographic Features with Normal Farming Equipment - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 5.
- Establishment of Annual Vegetation on Cropland, Foregone Income - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 54.
- Establishment of Annuals for Wildlife on Cropland, without Foregone Income - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 55.
- Establishment of Seasonal Wildlife Forage or Cover on Non-Cropland - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 56. Note: beware of the spelling error in the definition where the term perineal is used erroneously for perennial.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, High Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 4.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 3.
- Habitat Monitoring and Management, Very Low Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 57.
- Management and Monitoring on Idled Cropland for Wetland Wildlife, Foregone Income - Level 1 (Years Two Through Five) - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario numbers 10 and 11; however, FY25 scenario number 11 addresses the PPRWQ&W initiative's level 2 option, whereas scenario number 10 and this FY26 scenario support only the level 1 option. Note: this scenario was developed to support the Prairie Pothole Region Water Quality & Wildlife (PPRWQ&W) Initiative.
- Wetland Wildlife Habitat Monitoring and Management, Low Intensity and Complexity - Scenario description identical to FY25 scenario number 2.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
644-2	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Monitoring and Management, Low Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to wetlands on landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where low intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Only 1-2 monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and 4 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures requires only hand labor and less than 8 hours labor per year.	Ac	4.55	5.46

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
644-3	Habitat Monitoring and Management, Medium Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to wetland areas located on all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where medium intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Two or three monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and less than 8 hours per effort. Two or three adaptive management efforts are required (such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures). The adaptive mgmt requires hand labor and the occasional use of light equipment. A crew of 2 is needed for the hand labor efforts and the crew will require less than 16 total hours of labor per mgmt effort. Mowing of roads and trail is required to provide access for monitoring and management.	Ac	12.16	14.59
644-4	Habitat Monitoring and Management, High Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where high intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Two - four monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and less than 8 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions (2 - 5 efforts) such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxes, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures requires hand labor and light equipment, requiring a 2-person crew less than 1 day per effort.	Ac	30.16	36.19
644-5	Development of Shallow Micro-Topographic Features with Normal Farming Equipment	This typical scenario is installed on non-forested wetlands, including openlands prior to tree planting. The purpose is to increase plant species richness and diversity, create micro-habitats for invertebrates, increase water infiltration and reduce run-off. The area is plowed to loosen the soil. Then the soil is excavated with normal farming equipment (e.g. tractor and box-blade) to a depth of 2-6 inches and immediately deposited. This lowering and raising of a box-blade restores the original micro-topographic features (6' X 6' depressions and mounds) common to most landscapes and landforms prior to clearing, tilling, and annual mowing. Restoration of shallow but frequent micro-topographic features has been lost by the smoothing action of tillage, mowing and the original land-clearing. This scenario it typically implemented for ecosystem restoration projects such as prairie restoration and range-land restoration, and particularly on moderately well-drained soils.	Ac	42.60	51.12

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
644-6	Development of Deep Micro-Topographic Features with Heavy Equipment	This typical scenario is installed on non-forested wetlands (or open land prior to tree planting), where micro-topographic features have been removed by past farming and/or ranching cultural practices. The purpose is to increase plant species richness and diversity, create micro-habitats for invertebrates, increase water infiltration and reduce run-off. The area is plowed 2 weeks prior to excavation to kill existing vegetation and allow for proper dirt work. Then the soil is excavated with track equipment (dozer) to a depth of 6-12 inches and immediately deposited. This lowering and raising of a dozer -blade restores the original deep micro-topographic features (10' X10' depressions and mounds) common to many landscapes and landforms prior to the lands conversion to agricultural lands. This scenario it typically implemented for ecosystem restoration projects such as wetland restoration (herbaceous or prior to planting of woody species), prairie restoration and range-land restoration. It is most commonly applied to welldrained soils as the purpose is for the micro-depression to pond water for short duration (less than 7 days).	Ac	111.54	133.84
644-10	Management and Monitoring on Idled Cropland for Wetland Wildlife, Foregone Income - Level 1 (Years Two Through Five)	This scenario addresses wildlife habitat management for wetter or more water saturated portions of cropland fields which are valuable source of forage and cover for many waterfowl, shorebird and wading bird species. The cession of cropping and maintenance of hydrology will provide adequate forage and cover in areas where normal cropland production restricts the growth of cover and forage sources. Where this occurs on cropped fields, annual crops will be lost for one growing season (foregone income is included).	Ac	648.66	658.86
644-54	Establishment of Annual Vegetation on Cropland, Foregone Income	The typical scenario is applied on cropped wetlands (cropland). The habitat assessment identified the lack of wildlife forage or cover during the same season of year as crops are grown. In response to the need to provide wetland dependent wildlife needed forage or cover during the cropping season, annual wildlife forages will be planted on cropland for one year, in lieu of the traditional cash crop. Seedbed preparation is limited to one light disking and cultipacking. The only fertilizer need is a light application of N as cropland P and K levels are sufficient. These wildlife forages and/or seasonal cover are planted in lieu of the cash crop, such as a corn and soybean rotation. Thus, income from the traditional cash crop will be foregone for the year.	Ac	587.73	606.60

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
644-55	Establishment of Annuals for Wildlife on Cropland, without Foregone Income	The habitat assessment identified the need to provide seasonal forage or cover for target wildlife species or guild. This identified habitat need will be met through the establishment of annual vegetation by planting of seed. This typical scenario is that this activity will occur on cropland, but outside of the normal cropping season. Thus, income will not be foregone. Seed bed preparation will be furthered by firming the seed bed by cultipacking the site. The only fertilizer need is N as this is cropland and P and K levels are sufficient.	Ac	96.05	115.26
644-56	Establishment of Seasonal Wildlife Forage or Cover on Non-Cropland	The habitat assessment identifies the need to provide seasonal forage or cover for target wildlife species or guild. This habitat need will be met through the establishment of annual plants by planting of seed. The typical scenario will occur on areas supporting perinneal herbaceous vegetaion, not currently in cropland. Due to existing dense vegetation, these area will need to be mowed 2-3 weeks prior to disking (primarily disking), then followed by a light disking. Seed bed preparation will be furthered by firming the seed bed by cultipacking the site. Mixed fertilizer is required to establish planted wildlife forage. A seedmix consisting of annuals is typical for this activity.	Ac	138.31	165.98
644-57	Habitat Monitoring and Management, Very Low Intensity and Complexity	This scenario is applied to wetlands within all landuse types including those with wildlife as a modifier, where any resource concern is identified for wildlife, and where very-low intensity and complexity of monitoring or management will treat the identified resource concern. Only 1-2 monitoring efforts are needed and each requiring less than 2 people and 4 hours per effort. The adaptive management actions such as cutting of limbs that are impeding access of birds into nest boxs, replacing damaged fence markers, cleaning of nest structures and debris around other structures requires only hand labor and less than 16 hours of labor per year.	Ac	1.17	1.40

WILDLIFE HABITAT PLANTING

Practice Code 420

Limitations:

- High Species Diversity on Cropland, Foregone Income - Small-Scale: High-diversity seeding, current production areas.
- High Species Diversity on Fallow or Non-Cropland - Small-Scale: High-diversity seeding, non-production areas.
- Interplanting with Potted Plants or Shrubs - Small-Scale: Applies to existing habitat.
- Low Species Diversity on Cropland, Foregone Income - Small-Scale: Low diversity seeding, current production areas.
- Low Species Diversity on Non-Cropland - Small-Scale: Low diversity seeding, non-production areas.
- Planting with Plugs - Small-Scale: Plugs
- Planting with Seedlings - Small-Scale: Potted plants and/or shrubs (larger than plugs)
- Specialized Habitat Requirements on Cropland, Foregone Income - Small-Scale: specialized (target species) seeding, current production areas.
- Specialized Habitat Requirements on Non-Cropland - Small-Scale: specialized (target species) seeding, non-production areas.
- Specialized Seeding and Plugging - Small-scale: Seeding AND plugs.
- This practice does not apply to—
 - Planting of introduced species. For such plantings, use NRCS Conservation Practice Standard (CPS), Conservation Cover (Code 327).
 - Planting of trees. For such plantings, use CPS Tree/Shrub Establishment (Code 612).
 - Wildlife plantings requiring repeated cultivation and planting. For such plantings, use CPSs Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (Code 644), or Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (Code 645).
- Plantings requiring restoration of abiotic conditions, and plantings with the objective of restoring a rare or declining natural community. For such projects, use CPS Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities (Code 643).
- Plantings with a principal goal of providing forage for livestock or other domesticated animals (e.g., domesticated elk, bison, and deer). For such plantings, use CPS Forage and Biomass Planting (Code 512) criteria.
- Plantings where erosion control or water quality is a primary resource concern. For such plantings, use CPSs Conservation Cover (Code 327), Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation (Code 380), Critical Area Planting (Code 342), or Filter Strip (Code 393).
- Treatment of noxious woody or herbaceous vegetation when aggressive efforts are required and where success monitoring of treatment efforts is necessary. Use Brush Management (CPS 314) and Herbaceous Weed Treatment (CPS 315) when the resource concern is a degraded plant condition due to very difficult to control noxious or invasive species. Following application of CPS 314, and as needed, CPS 315 the application of CPS 420 may be determined to be needed to fully address the habitat-limiting factors.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 5 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
420-192	Planting with Seedlings	This scenario is applicable to very small areas in need of wildlife habitat establishment by planting of potted plants, plugs, or similar non-seed plant materials. A wildlife habitat evaluation found the need to improve habitat by altering the current vegetative conditions (diversity, richness, structure or pattern). Potted herbaceous plants and/or shrubs are planted.	SqFt	0.50	0.60
420-193	Specialized Habitat Requirements on Cropland, Foregone Income	A wildlife habitat evaluation or plant community inventory indicates a potential to improve wildlife habitat by altering the current vegetation conditions (species diversity, richness, structure and pattern) and changing use (annual crop to permanent vegetation) by establishing herbaceous plants. This practice scenario applies to cropland currently in production.	Ac	1,695.71	1,930.69
420-257	Interplanting with Potted Plants or Shrubs	Interplanting of herbaceous potted plants (e.g. milkweed) or shrubs into an existing herbaceous habitat to meet a missing life-need or habitat component. Includes the treatment of broadspectrum herbicide prior to planting followed by the hand planting of potted plants, plugs, or seedlings.	SqFt	1.52	1.83
420-271	High Species Diversity on Cropland, Foregone Income	Interplanting of herbaceous potted plants (e.g. milkweed) or shrubs into an existing herbaceous habitat to address a missing life-need or habitat component. Includes the treatment of broadspectrum herbicide prior to planting followed by the hand planting of potted plants, plugs, or seedlings.	Ac	1,201.63	1,337.80
420-272	Specialized Seeding and Plugging	Establish permanent vegetative cover for specialized habitat requirements. Typically used for high-quality habitat development (e.g. nectar and pollen species) and is applied in small acreage settings (< 5 ac). Plugging/supplemental shrub planting is required in addition to seeding because some components of the desired plant community establish poorly from seed (e.g. milkweed).	Ac	6,505.04	7,701.88
420-299	High Species Diversity on Fallow or Non-Cropland	A wildlife habitat evaluation or plant community inventory indicates a potential to improve wildlife habitat by altering the current vegetation conditions (species diversity, richness, structure and pattern) by establishing herbaceous plants. This practice scenario applies to areas not in production (e.g. fallow areas, forest understory, and non-cropped areas in and around crop fields).	Ac	550.53	660.64
420-300	Specialized Habitat Requirements on Non-Cropland	A wildlife habitat evaluation or plant community inventory indicates a potential to improve wildlife habitat by altering the current vegetation conditions (species diversity, richness, structure and pattern) by establishing herbaceous plants. This practice scenario applies to areas not in production (e.g. fallow areas, forest understory, and non-cropped areas in and around crop fields).	Ac	1,189.05	1,426.86

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
420-301	Low Species Diversity on Non-Cropland	A wildlife habitat evaluation or plant community inventory indicates a potential to improve wildlife habitat by altering the current vegetation conditions (species diversity, richness, structure and pattern) by establishing herbaceous plants. This practice scenario applies to areas not in production (e.g. fallow areas, forest understory, and non-cropped areas in and around crop fields).	Ac	285.20	342.24
420-302	Low Species Diversity on Cropland, Foregone Income	A wildlife habitat evaluation or plant community inventory indicates a potential to improve wildlife habitat by altering the current vegetation conditions (species diversity, richness, structure and pattern) and changing use (annual crop to permanent vegetation) by establishing herbaceous plants. This practice scenario applies to cropland currently in production.	Ac	864.09	932.74
420-303	Planting with Plugs	This scenario is applicable to small areas in need of wildlife habitat establishment by plugs, or similar non-seed plant materials. A wildlife habitat evaluation or plant community inventory indicates a potential to improve wildlife habitat by altering the current vegetation conditions (species diversity, richness, structure and pattern) by establishing small patches of native vegetation. Herbaceous plugs are planted.	SqFt	0.99	1.18

WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT AND RENOVATION

Practice Code 380

Limitations:

- Refer to 380 IA GD Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation for minimum design requirements.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 15 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
380-264	One Row Planting, No Protection	Planting of a single row of trees and/or shrubs for wind protection, wildlife habitat, snow management, or visual screening. Plantings are not protected by tree shelters.	Ft	1.54	1.76
380-285	One Row Planting with Protection or Supplemental Planting	Planting of a single row of trees and/or shrubs for wind protection, wildlife habitat, snow management, or visual screening. Plantings are protected by tree shelters because environmental impacts are likely.	Ft	3.35	3.93
380-306	Renovation, Tree Removal with Planting, No Protection	Renovation of a windbreak/shelterbelt to remove and replace deteriorated, damaged, diseased, or unsuitable trees or shrubs. The treatment to improve its health and function may include the removal of entire rows or selected trees/shrubs using mechanized equipment to prepare for the necessary planting of replacement trees and shrubs within the footprint of an existing windbreak. Trees and/or shrubs are replanted for wind protection, wildlife habitat, snow management, or visual screening. Plantings are not protected by tree shelters.	Ft	3.96	4.76
380-327	Renovation, Tree Removal with Planting with Tree Protection or Small Farm Planting	Renovation of a windbreak/shelterbelt to remove and replace deteriorated, damaged, diseased, or unsuitable trees or shrubs. The treatment to improve its health and function may include the removal of entire rows or selected trees/shrubs using mechanized equipment to prepare for the necessary planting of replacement trees and shrubs within the footprint of an existing windbreak. Trees and/or shrubs are planted back for wind protection, wildlife habitat, snow management, or visual screening. Plantings are protected by tree shelters because environmental impacts are likely.	Ft	5.78	6.94

WOODY RESIDUE TREATMENT

Practice Code 384

Limitations:

- This practice is only eligible on forested areas that have experienced a catastrophic weather event (wind, tornado, ice storm, etc.). An updated Forest Management Plan (FMP) must be completed prior to implementation of this enhancement. An FMP prepared by Iowa DNR foresters, State Forester, NRCS/partner staff with corresponding ESJAA, or TSP is required.
- Iowa interpretations of practice scenarios:
 - Scenario 384-1 Restoration, Conservation Treatment After Catastrophic Events: The use of equipment to treat slash and woody residue within an area following catastrophic events such as fire, wind, severe pest outbreak, ice storm, etc. To help restore/rehabilitate the site.
 - Scenario 384-50 Mechanical and Manual Control for Slash, Less than 5 Tons per Acre: Treatment is implemented by hand tools and light equipment to lop and scatter and hand pile to reduce the continuity of woody residue to address resource concerns.
 - Scenario 384-66 Mechanical and Manual Control for Slash, 5-15 Tons per Acre: Treatment is implemented by medium-sized equipment such as a chipper, masticator, or skid steer to reduce the woody residue and address resource concerns.
 - Scenario 384-82 Mechanical and Manual Control for Slash, Greater than 15 Tons per Acre: Treatment is implemented by heavy-sized equipment such as masticators, mulchers, or drum choppers and hand work with chainsaws used on steep slopes to reduce the dimensions of the woody residue and address resource concerns.
 - Scenario 384-114 Air Curtain Burner: Practice scenario is not applicable in Iowa.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
384-1	Restoration, Conservation Treatment After Catastrophic Events	The use of equipment to treat slash and woody residue within an area following a catastrophic event such as fire, wind, severe pest outbreak, ice storm, etc. to help restore/rehabilitate the site..	Ac	2168.47	2602.16
384-50	Mechanical and Manual Control for Slash, Less Than 5 Tons per Acre	The treatment of woody residue that is of low complexity that can include residue amount, size, volatility, and accessibility by equipment. An increase in one of these factors could require using the medium complexity scenario. Treatment is implemented by hand tools and light equipment to lop and scatter and hand pile to reduce the continuity of woody residue to address resource concerns. These can be used following a light thinning/pruning.	Ac	117.33	140.80
384-66	Mechanical and Manual Control for Slash, 5 to 15 Tons per Acre	The treatment of woody residue that is of medium complexity that can include residue amount, size, volatility, and accessibility by equipment. An increase in one of these factors could require using the heavy complexity scenario. Treatment is implemented by medium-sized equipment such as a chipper, masticator, or skid steer to reduce the dimensions of the woody residue and address resource concerns.	Ac	493.84	592.61

384-82	Mechanical and Manual Control for Slash, Greater Than 15 Tons per Acre	The treatment of woody residue that is of high complexity that can include residue amount, size, volatility, and accessibility by equipment. Treatment is implemented by heavy-sized equipment such as masticators, mulchers, or drum choppers and hand work with chainsaws used on steep slopes to reduce the dimensions of the woody residue and address resource concerns.	Ac	1351.50	1621.80
384-114	Air Curtain Burner	The use of an air curtain burner to replace open pile burning.	Ac	174.83	209.79

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY**ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT FOR SOIL HEALTH****Practice Code 204****Limitations:**

- Contact Iowa NRCS State Office or Area Soil Health Specialist at time of application for additional limitations and guidance on this CEMA.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
204-19	Basic with Soil Health Test	Field study with replicated plots for the implementation of any of the conservation practices outlined in Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) 204 Adaptive Management for Soil Health. Includes soil health testing as a minimum requirement.	No	3,057.58	3,669.10

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

AGRICULTURAL ENERGY ASSESSMENT

Practice Code 228

Limitations:

- Contracts including Agricultural Energy Assessment must have energy plans or audits sent to the Iowa NRCS Area Engineer who will forward a copy to Iowa NRCS State Office Environmental Engineer for administrative review before certification of plans or installation of practices outlined in plans or audits. Design plans must meet the technical requirements of ASABE S612 - Performing On-farm Energy Audits and criteria for a CEMA 228.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
228-180	Large Enterprise, Base Cost	A qualified individual develops an agricultural energy assessment for the participant's entire agricultural operation. This scenario includes the required labor mix and hours necessary to perform tasks and produce documentation for operations classified as large enterprises, or in instances where at least 50% of the enterprises are represented as large. A large enterprise is defined as operating greater than 2,500 acres of crops, greater than 1,000 animal units, utilizes more than 6 irrigation pumps, and encompasses greater than 40,000 square feet of heated greenhouse space. Categories of enterprises include dairy, swine, poultry, beef/veal, field crops, forest, fruits, vegetables, nursery/greenhouse, and irrigation. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size and must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,948.16	3,537.79
228-181	Large Enterprise, Implementation Cost	A qualified individual develops an agricultural energy assessment for the participant's entire agricultural operation. This scenario includes the required labor mix and hours necessary to perform tasks and produce documentation for operations classified as large enterprises, or in instances where at least 50% of the enterprises are represented as large. A large enterprise is defined as operating greater than 2,500 acres of crops, greater than 1,000 animal units, utilizes more than 6 irrigation pumps, and encompasses greater than 40,000 square feet of heated greenhouse space. Categories of enterprises include dairy, swine, poultry, beef/veal, field crops, forest, fruits, vegetables, nursery/greenhouse, and irrigation. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,369.31	1,643.18

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
228-182	Medium Enterprise, Base Cost	A qualified individual develops an agricultural energy assessment for the participant's entire agricultural operation. This scenario includes the required labor mix and the hours necessary to perform tasks and produce documentation for operations classified as medium enterprises, or in instances where at least fifty percent of the enterprises represented are medium. A medium enterprise is defined as one that operates on 301 to 2,500 acres of crops, maintains 301 to 1,000 animal units, utilizes 3 to 6 irrigation pumps, encompasses 20,001 to 40,000 square feet of heated greenhouse space. Categories of enterprises include dairy, swine, poultry, beef/veal, field crops, forest, fruits, vegetables, nursery/greenhouse, and irrigation. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size and must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,035.17	2,442.20
228-183	Medium Enterprise, Implementation Cost	A qualified individual develops an agricultural energy assessment for the participant's entire agricultural operation. This scenario includes the required labor mix and the hours necessary to perform tasks and produce documentation for operations classified as medium enterprises, or in instances where at least fifty percent of the enterprises represented are medium. A medium enterprise is defined as one that operates on 301 to 2,500 acres of crops, maintains 301 to 1,000 animal units, utilizes 3 to 6 irrigation pumps, encompasses 20,001 to 40,000 square feet of heated greenhouse space. Categories of enterprises include dairy, swine, poultry, beef/veal, field crops, forest, fruits, vegetables, nursery/greenhouse, and irrigation. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,369.31	1,643.18
228-184	Small Enterprise, Base Cost	A qualified individual develops an agricultural energy assessment for the participant's entire agricultural operation. This scenario includes the required labor mix and the hours necessary to perform tasks and produce documentation for operations classified as small enterprises, or in instances where at least fifty percent of the enterprises represented are small. A small enterprise is defined as one that operates on 300 acres or fewer of crops, maintains 300 animal units or fewer, utilizes 1 to 2 irrigation pumps, encompasses 20,000 square feet or fewer of heated greenhouse space, or engages in maple syrup processing. Categories of enterprises include dairy, swine, poultry, beef/veal, field crops, forest, fruits, vegetables, nursery/greenhouse, and irrigation. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size and must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,276.23	1,531.48

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
228-185	Small Enterprise, Implementation Cost	A qualified individual develops an agricultural energy assessment for the participant's entire agricultural operation. This scenario includes the required labor mix and the hours necessary to perform tasks and produce documentation for operations classified as small enterprises, or in instances where at least fifty percent of the enterprises represented are small. A small enterprise is defined as one that operates on 300 acres or fewer of crops, maintains 300 animal units or fewer, utilizes 1 to 2 irrigation pumps, encompasses 20,000 square feet or fewer of heated greenhouse space, or engages in maple syrup processing. Categories of enterprises include dairy, swine, poultry, beef/veal, field crops, forest, fruits, vegetables, nursery/greenhouse, and irrigation. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,369.31	1,643.18

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY

AGRICULTURAL ENERGY DESIGN

Practice Code 120

Limitations:

- Before any application for DIA 120 plan is created the following must happen. First, the producer must have a completed CEMA 228 administratively approved for the site and items being proposed for the DIA 120. Then the field office will contact the Iowa NRCS State Environmental Engineer for a meeting to determine if a DIA 120 is applicable or needed for the proposed site and items identified in the CEMA 228 plan. If allowed to proceed, contracts including Agricultural Energy Design Plans must have energy design sent to the Iowa NRCS Area Engineer who will forward a copy to Iowa NRCS State Environmental Engineer for administrative review before certification of plans or installation of practices outlined in plans or audits. Plans or audits must meet the technical requirements outlined in the criteria for a DIA 120.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
120-180	High Complexity, Base Cost	A certified technical service provider develops the design reports, plans, specifications, and operation and maintenance plans for conservation practices selected to reduce energy use or increase energy efficiency. This scenario includes the labor mix and hours to perform tasks and develop the documentation for a high complexity design, or when at least half of the designs are high complexity. A high complexity design consists of more than 30% change in service level or relocation of systems that requires changes more than one electrical, mechanical, plumbing, or structural systems. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size and must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	3,809.06	4,570.88
120-181	High Complexity, Implementation Cost	A certified technical service provider develops the design reports, plans, specifications, and operation and maintenance plans for conservation practices selected to reduce energy use or increase energy efficiency. This scenario includes the labor mix and hours to perform tasks and develop the documentation for a high complexity design, or when at least half of the designs are high complexity. A high complexity design consists of more than 30% change in service level or relocation of systems that requires changes more than one electrical, mechanical, plumbing, or structural systems. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	No	713.73	856.48

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
120-182	Low Complexity, Base Cost	A certified technical service provider develops the design reports, plans, specifications, and operation and maintenance plans for conservation practices selected to reduce energy use or increase energy efficiency. This scenario includes the labor mix and hours to perform tasks and develop documentation for a low complexity design, or when at least half of the designs are low complexity. A low complexity design consists of one-to-one device retrofits or new devices to modify the operation of an existing system that does not require changes to electrical, mechanical, plumbing, or structural systems. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size and must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,599.41	1,919.30
120-183	Low Complexity, Implementation Cost	A certified technical service provider develops the design reports, plans, specifications, and operation and maintenance plans for conservation practices selected to reduce energy use or increase energy efficiency. This scenario includes the labor mix and hours to perform tasks and develop documentation for a low complexity design, or when at least half of the designs are low complexity. A low complexity design consists of one-to-one device retrofits or new devices to modify the operation of an existing system that does not require changes to electrical, mechanical, plumbing, or structural systems. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	No	713.73	856.48
120-184	Medium Complexity, Base Cost	A certified technical service provider develops the design reports, plans, specifications, and operation and maintenance plans for conservation practices selected to reduce energy use or increase energy efficiency. This scenario includes the labor mix and hours to perform tasks and develop the documentation for a medium complexity design, or when at least half of the designs are medium complexity. A medium complexity design consists of more than 10% change in service level or relocation of systems that requires changes to one electrical, mechanical, plumbing, or structural system. The base represents a typical cost incurred regardless of size and must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,704.24	3,245.09

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
120-185	Medium Complexity, Implementation Cost	A certified technical service provider develops the design reports, plans, specifications, and operation and maintenance plans for conservation practices selected to reduce energy use or increase energy efficiency. This scenario includes the labor mix and hours to perform tasks and develop the documentation for a medium complexity design, or when at least half of the designs are medium complexity. A medium complexity design consists of more than 10% change in service level or relocation of systems that requires changes to one electrical, mechanical, plumbing, or structural system. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size and must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	No	713.73	856.48

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY**AQUIFER FLOW TEST****Practice Code 224****Limitations:** N/A**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
224-4	Aquifer Testing	Involves the utilization of an existing or planned vertical turbine or submersible pump within a water well, whether established or under development, to pressurize an irrigation or livestock water system when the flow rate of the well is unknown. An aquifer flow test, which may include step drawdown or constant rate testing, will be conducted to ascertain the flow rate from the well. This assessment will facilitate the selection of a pumping plant that aligns with the pumping requirements of the irrigation or livestock system.	No	1,760.17	2,112.21

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

CARBON SEQUESTRATION AND GREENHOUSE GAS MITIGATION ASSESSMENT

Practice Code 218

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
218-3	Low Complexity	An evaluation of the quantifiable carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas mitigation effects using the Carbon Management and Emissions Tool-Farm (COMET-Farm) tool. Low complexity includes any Forestry or Agroforestry assessments, as well as the baseline and a single alternative scenario, using primarily default values for at least one animal agriculture or cropland, pasture, range, or orchards/vineyards assessment.	No	726.09	871.31
218-19	Medium Complexity	An evaluation of the quantifiable carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas mitigation effects using the Carbon Management and Emissions Tool-Farm (COMET-Farm) tool. Medium complexity includes a baseline, and up to three alternative scenarios, using primarily default values for at least one animal agriculture or cropland, pasture, range, or orchards/vineyards assessment for up to three herds or up to three crop rotations.	No	1,089.14	1,306.96
218-35	High Complexity	An evaluation of the quantifiable carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas mitigation effects using the Carbon Management and Emissions Tool-Farm (COMET-Farm) tool. High complexity includes a baseline, and more than three alternative scenarios, using primarily default values for at least one animal agriculture or cropland, pasture, range, or orchards/vineyards assessment for more than three herds or more than three crop rotations.	No	1,452.18	1,742.62

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY
CNMP DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY

Practice Code 101

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
101-3	Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan Revision	A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be updated to reflect any changes in manure management, adjustments in volume or nutrient analysis, as well as updates to plant and crop management strategies. Additionally, the plan will be modified to ensure proper nutrient balance within the Animal Feeding Operation (AFO). No changes will be necessary for engineered practices within the farmstead or production area. The producer may choose to export a portion of the manure or organic products from the farm. The producer also oversees an animal production area where nutrients are applied to the land.	No	3,735.07	4,482.08
101-19	All Livestock Operations without Land Application	An Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) that does not utilize land application involves a producer who exports manure or organic products from the farm to another owner, with the transfer documented in writing. This operation includes a designated area for animal production. Use only if Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) 226 is needed.	No	858.33	1,029.99
101-100	All Livestock Operations with Land Application, Base Cost	Base cost of all Animal Feeding Operations (AFO) with land application. The producer may export (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) a portion of the manure or organic products from the farm. The operation has an animal production area, cropland, and applies most nutrients (manure and commercial fertilizers). Unit of number (each) with a quantity of one.	No	3,449.42	4,139.31
101-101	All Livestock Operations with Land Application, Implementation Cost	Implementation cost of all Animal Feeding Operations (AFO) with land application. The producer may export (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) a portion of the manure or organic products from the farm. The operation has an animal production area, cropland, and applies most nutrients (manure and commercial fertilizers). Quantity is based on the number of Animal Units.	AU	5.14	6.17

CONSERVATION PLANNING ACTIVITY
COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Practice Code 102

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
102-381	Dairy Operations without Land Application	A dairy Animal Feeding Operation (AFO). The producer exports (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) all manure or organic products from the farm. The operation has an animal production area only. There is no land treatment section, this plan would cover production only.	No	5,304.00	6,364.80
102-397	Non-Dairy Livestock Operations without Land Application	Animal Feeding Operation (AFO). The producer exports (material transferred to another owner with written documentation of the transfer) all manure or organic products from the farm. The operation has an animal production area only. There is no land treatment section, this plan would cover production only.	No	2,817.12	3,380.54
102-462	Dairy Operations with Land Application, Base Cost	Base cost of an Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) with land application of manure. The producer utilizes manure or organic products from the farm and may export a portion. The operation has an animal production area, cropland, and applies most nutrients (manure and commercial fertilizers). Unit of number (each) with a quantity of one.	No	2,084.36	2,501.24
102-463	Dairy Operations with Land Application, Implementation Cost	Implementation cost of an Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) with land application of manure. The producer utilizes manure or organic products from the farm and may export a portion. The operation has an animal production area, cropland, and applies most nutrients (manure and commercial fertilizers). Quantity is based on the number of Animal Units.	AU	6.43	7.71
102-466	Non-Dairy Operations with Land Application, Base Cost	Base cost of an Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) with land application of manure. The producer utilizes manure or organic products from the farm and may export a portion. The operation has an animal production area, cropland, and applies most nutrients (manure and commercial fertilizers). Unit of number (each) with a quantity of one.	No	1,717.29	2,060.75
102-467	Non-Dairy Operations with Land Application, Implementation Cost	Implementation cost of an Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) with land application of manure. The producer utilizes manure or organic products from the farm and may export a portion. The operation has an animal production area, cropland, and applies most nutrients (manure and commercial fertilizers). Quantity is based on the number of Animal Units.	AU	6.10	7.32

CONSERVATION PLANNING ACTIVITY

CONSERVATION PLAN

Practice Code 199

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
199-19	Small Farm	Conservation plan developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) for a participant that involves combinations of various specialty crops, small fruits, tree and vine crops, and small livestock enterprises on less than or equal to 10 acres.	No	2,573.40	3,088.07
199-164	One Land Use, Base Cost	Conservation plan developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) for a participant. The Planning Land Unit involves one land use and one agricultural enterprise.	No	2,839.25	3,407.09
199-165	One Land Use, Implementation Cost	Conservation plan developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) for a participant. The Planning Land Unit involves one land use and one agricultural enterprise.	Ac	3.53	4.24
199-167	Three Land Uses, Base Cost	Conservation plan developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) for a participant. The Planning Land Unit involves one land use supporting three or more agricultural enterprises, two land uses supporting two or more agricultural enterprises, or three or more land uses and any number of enterprises.	No	6,153.48	7,384.18
199-168	Three Land Uses, Implementation Cost	Conservation plan developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) for a participant. The Planning Land Unit involves one land use supporting three or more agricultural enterprises, two land uses supporting two or more agricultural enterprises, or three or more land uses and any number of enterprises.	Ac	2.92	3.50
199-169	Two Land Uses, Base Cost	Conservation plan developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) for a participant. The Planning Land Unit involves one land use with two agricultural enterprises, or two land uses with one agricultural enterprise (ex. Farmstead and cropland used for a dairy enterprise).	No	4,389.75	5,267.70
199-170	Two Land Uses, Implementation Cost	Conservation plan developed by a Technical Service Provider (TSP) for a participant. The Planning Land Unit involves one land use with two agricultural enterprises, or two land uses with one agricultural enterprise (ex. Farmstead and cropland used for a dairy enterprise).	Ac	3.63	4.36

CONSERVATION PLANNING ACTIVITY

CONSERVATION PLAN SUPPORTING ORGANIC TRANSITION

Practice Code 138

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
138-10	Supporting Organic Conversion for Crops and Livestock	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) will create a plan to facilitate the conversion of conventional agricultural production to organic production, thereby assisting the participant in achieving compliance with the USDA National Organic Program (NOP). The TSP will follow the guidelines outlined in the "Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition " (138)) and the national planning procedures. Document the conservation practices agreed upon by the participant to address specific resource concerns on their property. This payment scenario includes estimated incurred costs associated with crop production, livestock management, and operations on farms with less than or equal to 500 acres.	No	5,158.43	6,190.12
138-67	Conversion to Organic for Crops or Livestock, Low Complexity	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) will create a plan to facilitate the conversion of conventional agricultural production to organic production, thereby assisting the participant in achieving compliance with the USDA National Organic Program (NOP). The TSP will follow the guidelines outlined in the "Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition" (138) and the national planning procedures. Document the conservation practices agreed upon by the participant to address specific resource concerns on their property for the crop production operation or the livestock operation. Structural, vegetative and management practices are included. This payment scenario includes estimated incurred costs associated with crop production or livestock management.	No	4,814.53	5,777.44

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
138-115	Conversion to Organic for Crops or Livestock, High Complexity	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) will create a plan to facilitate converting conventional agricultural production to organic production, thereby assisting the participant in achieving compliance with the USDA National Organic Program (NOP). The TSP will follow the guidelines outlined in the " Conservation Plan Supporting Organic Transition " (138)) and the national planning procedures. Document the conservation practices agreed upon by the participant to address specific resource concerns on their property. Conservation practices in the plan may be a single practice or multiple practices. Structural, vegetative, and management practices are included. This payment scenario includes estimated incurred costs associated with crop production, livestock management, and operations on farms over 500 acres.	No	7,386.69	8,864.03

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY
EDGE OF FIELD WATER QUALITY MONITORING – DATA COLLECTION & EVALUATION

Practice Code 201

Limitations:

- This practice will only be eligible in Mississippi River Basin Initiative watersheds, and National Water Quality Initiative watersheds.
- National Team approval is needed prior to scheduling contact EQIP Program Coordinator.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 1 year.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
201-56	Surface Year One, with Quality Assurance Project Plan	Provides for the production of a continuous surface water quality monitoring Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), the first year of operation and maintenance of continuous surface water quality monitoring equipment, sample collection, laboratory analysis, data analysis and the production of required documentation and reports.	Ea	25,131.76	30,158.12
201-58	Surface Year One Plus, without Quality Assurance Project Plan	Provides for interim years (i.e., not first or last) of operation and maintenance of continuous surface water quality monitoring equipment, sample collection, laboratory analysis, data analysis, and the production of required documentation and reports.	Ea	18,233.89	21,880.67
201-59	Surface Last Year	Provides for the final year of operation and maintenance of continuous surface water quality monitoring equipment, sample collection, laboratory analysis, data analysis, and the production of required documentation and reports.	Ea	21,864.35	26,237.22
201-60	Tile Year One, with Quality Assurance Project Plan	Provides for the production of a continuous surface and subsurface (tile) water quality monitoring Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), the first year of operation and maintenance of continuous surface water quality monitoring equipment, sample collection, laboratory analysis, data analysis, and production of required documentation and reports.	Ea	51,197.91	61,437.49
201-61	Tile Year One Plus, without Quality Assurance Project Plan	Provides for interim years (i.e., not first or last) of operation and maintenance of continuous surface and subsurface (tile) water quality monitoring equipment, sample collection, laboratory analysis, data analysis, and the production of required documentation and reports.	Ea	44,300.04	5,3160.05
201-63	Tile, Last Year	Provides for the final year of operation and maintenance of continuous surface water and subsurface (tile) water quality monitoring equipment, sample collection, laboratory analysis, data analysis, and the production of required documentation and reports.	Ea	47,930.50	5,7516.60

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
201-213	Discrete Sampling, Single Parameter, Year One	Provides for the development of a discrete water quality monitoring plan with discrete water quality sampling and laboratory analysis for year one. Only applicable to select practices.	Ea	5,594.32	6,713.18
201-229	Discrete Sampling, Single Parameter, Additional Year	Provides for discrete water quality sampling and laboratory analyses for years beyond the first year. Only applicable to select practices.	Ea	4,505.18	5,406.22

**CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY
EDGE OF FIELD WATER QUALITY MONITORING – SYSTEM INSTALLATION**

Practice Code 202

Limitations:

- This practice will only be eligible in Mississippi River Basin Initiative watersheds, and National Water Quality Initiative watersheds.

Maintenance: Practice must be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
202-38	Surface	Provides for the procurement and installation of a single continuous surface water quality monitoring system that meets Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) criteria for deployment in locations not prone to freezing.	Ea	23,243.44	27,892.12
202-39	Surface, Cold Climate	Provides for the procurement and installation of a single continuous surface water quality monitoring system that meets Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) criteria for deployment in locations that are prone to freezing.	Ea	23,827.32	28,592.78
202-40	Tile	Provides for the procurement and installation of a single continuous surface and subsurface (tile) water quality monitoring system that meets Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) criteria for deployment in locations not prone to freezing.	Ea	32,439.69	38,927.63
202-41	Subsurface	Provides for the procurement and installation of a single continuous surface and subsurface (tile) water quality monitoring system that meets Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) criteria for deployment in locations that are prone to freezing.	Ea	32,439.69	38,927.63
202-45	Retrofit, Surface	Provides for retrofitting existing continuous surface water quality monitoring equipment to attain Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) criteria.	Ea	8,021.93	9,626.32

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

Evaluation of Existing Waste Storage Facility Components

Practice Code 227

Limitations:

- Check CEMA 227 Qualifying Individual (QI) to make sure they meet CEMA certification requirements before contracting for CEMA 227.

Maintenance:

Practice Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
227-36	Livestock Operation, Base Cost	A qualified individual conducts an on-site investigation of manure and wastewater handling and storage structures and equipment at the facilities where the livestock are housed. The investigation report will determine whether or not an existing component is in good operating condition. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	2,045.00	2,454.00
227-37	Livestock Operation, Implementation Cost	A qualified individual conducts an on-site investigation of manure and wastewater handling and storage structures and equipment at the facilities where the livestock are housed. The investigation report will determine whether or not an existing component is in good operating condition. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	No	380.14	456.17

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

Feed and Forage Analysis

Practice Code 206

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
206-3	Nutrient Composition Analysis	A qualified individual provides the sampling and testing of feed or forage for nutrient composition.	No	1,689.14	2,026.97

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DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY

FEED MANAGEMENT DESIGN

Practice Code 158

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
158-3	Feed Management Plan	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) develops a Feed Management Plan that describes the specific feed management practices and/or technologies that are planned for the operation to address the quality and quantity of available nutrients, feedstuffs, ingredients, or additives fed to livestock and poultry.	No	3,426.977	4,112.37

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CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

FERAL SWINE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Practice Code 297

Limitations:

- Iowa does not have a feral swine population. Source: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/operational-wildlife-activities/feral-swine/distribution>

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
297-17	Observation	A qualified individual creates an evaluation and monitoring strategy that contributes to the broader feral swine management strategy of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Includes monitoring feral swine populations and assessing the damage caused by these populations, as well as the impact of efforts to reduce their numbers. Data collection techniques may encompass the use of cameras, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and habitat evaluation guides to facilitate thorough analysis and informed decision-making.	Ea	800.15	960.17
297-18	Data Collection	A qualified individual creates an evaluation and monitoring strategy that contributes to the broader feral swine management strategy of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Includes monitoring feral swine populations and assessing the damage caused by these populations, as well as the impact of efforts to reduce their numbers. Data collection techniques may encompass the use of cameras, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and habitat evaluation guides to facilitate thorough analysis and informed decision-making.	Ea	1,256.09	1,507.31

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT DESIGN****Practice Code 144****Limitations:** N/A**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
144-36	Habitat Design, Base Cost	The Fish and Wildlife Habitat Design and Implementation Activity (DIA) addresses fish and wildlife habitat management on the agricultural operation.	No	1,988.07	2,385.68
144-37	Habitat Design, Implementation Cost	The Fish and Wildlife Habitat Design and Implementation Activity (DIA) addresses fish and wildlife habitat management on the agricultural operation.	No	568.02	681.62

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY
FOREST MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

Practice Code 223

Limitations: N/A
Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
223-84	Nonindustrial Private Forest Assessment, Base Cost	Nonindustrial private forest land consisting of existing, uneven-aged, mixed species stands of harvestable trees. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	920.23	1,104.27
223-85	Nonindustrial Private Forest Assessment, Implementation Cost	Nonindustrial private forest land consisting of existing, uneven-aged, mixed species stands of harvestable trees. Implementation costs are expenses that vary in proportion to the size. Must be planned in conjunction with the base cost to reflect the total installation cost.	Ac	5.48	6.57

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY
FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE DESIGN
Practice Code 165

Limitations: N/A
Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
165-84	Nonindustrial Private Forest Design, Base Cost	Nonindustrial Private Forest Land with a forest management plan. Site consists of existing uneven aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	No	505.70	606.83
165-85	Nonindustrial Private Forest Design, Implementation Cost	Nonindustrial Private Forest Land with a forest management plan. Site consists of existing uneven aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	Ac	1.13	1.36

CONSERVATION PLANNING ACTIVITY

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Practice Code 106

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
106-44	Nonindustrial Private Forest, Base Cost	Nonindustrial Private Forest Land typically unmanaged or limited management activities. Typical site consists of existing uneven-aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	No	1,763.00	2,115.60
106-45	Nonindustrial Private Forest, Implementation Cost	Nonindustrial Private Forest Land typically unmanaged or limited management activities. Typical site consists of existing uneven-aged mixed species stands of harvestable trees.	Ac	5.75	6.90

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY**GRAZING MANAGEMENT DESIGN****Practice Code 159**

Limitations: N/A
Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
159-164	Grazing Design, Base Cost	Design and implementation activities for an agricultural operation with grazed land.	No	1,617.89	1,941.47
159-165	Grazing Design, Implementation Cost	Design and implementation activities for an agricultural operation with grazed land.	Ac	0.14	0.16

CONSERVATION PLANNING ACTIVITY**GRAZING MANAGEMENT PLAN****Practice Code 110****Limitations:** N/A**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
110-151	Grazing Plan, Implementation Cost	A site-specific conservation plan for agricultural operations that encompass grazed lands.	Ac	0.43	0.51
110-152	Grazing Plan, Base Cost	A site-specific conservation plan for agricultural operations that encompass grazed lands.	No	2,194.01	2,632.81

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY
IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF DRAINAGE WATER DESIGN

Practice Code 164

Limitations:

- Schedule one DIA 164 per tile outlet/system. “Designs” are number of major practices planned and designed for each DIA. Major practices are CPS 554 Drainage Water Management, CPS 604 Saturated Buffer, and CPS 605 Denitrifying Bioreactor.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
164-3	Designs with Tile Map, One to Two	An agricultural producer wishes to address resource concerns on a relatively flat crop field with a patterned drainage system. The agricultural producer intends to address resource concerns on a flat crop field that incorporates a patterned drainage system. A map of the tile drainage system is available for reference.	No	5,194.36	6,233.24
164-35	Designs without Tile Map, One to Two	An agricultural producer intends to address resource concerns on a flat crop field that incorporates a patterned drainage system. A map of the tile drainage system is not available for reference.	No	7,093.56	8,512.27
164-51	Designs without Tile Map, Greater Than or Equal to Three	An agricultural producer intends to address resource concerns on a flat crop field that incorporates a patterned drainage system. A map of the tile drainage system is not available for reference.	No	8,935.49	10,722.59

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY**INDIGENOUS STEWARDSHIP METHODS EVALUATION****Practice Code 222****Limitations:** N/A**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
222-52	Indigenous Knowledge, Base Cost	A Qualified Individual (QI) evaluates land uses, capabilities, and limitations at the designated planning area. An inventory of existing and desired conditions is used to make conclusions for ways to include traditional methodology in conservation plan implementation. This scenario includes costs incurred on the larger area for a truck and ATV.	No	7,021.72	8,426.06
222-53	Indigenous Knowledge, Implementation Cost	A Qualified Individual (QI) evaluates land uses, capabilities, and limitations at the designated planning area. An inventory of existing and desired conditions is used to make conclusions for ways to include traditional methodology in conservation plan implementation. This scenario includes costs incurred on the larger area for a truck and ATV.	Ac	6.04	7.25

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY
IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN

Practice Code 163

Limitations: N/A
Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
163-3	Designs without Pump Test, One to Two	An agricultural producer wishes to address irrigation water use inefficiency.	No	5,260.32	6,312.38
163-19	Designs without Pump Test, Greater Than or Equal to Three	An agricultural producer wishes to address irrigation water use inefficiency.	No	8,644.93	10,373.92
163-35	Designs with Pump Test, One to Two	An agricultural producer wishes to address irrigation water use inefficiency.	No	6,253.33	7,504.00
163-51	Designs with Pump Test, Greater Than or Equal to Three	An agricultural producer wishes to address irrigation water use inefficiency.	No	10,014.78	12,017.73

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY**NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY**

Practice Code 157

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
157-84	Nutrient Management, Base Cost	A Technical Service Provider (TSP) will develop the implementation requirements for all nutrient sources and/or natural or artificial amendments applied. The TSP will develop implementation instructions according to the Design and Implementation Activity 157 deliverables. Manure, compost, biochar, may be included. All nutrient sources have a current analysis showing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Biosolids may require other tests per state requirements.	No	2,712.96	3,255.55
157-85	Nutrient Management, Implementation Cost	A Technical Service Provider (TSP) will develop the implementation requirements for all nutrient sources and/or natural or artificial amendments applied. The TSP will develop implementation instructions according to the Design and Implementation Activity 157 deliverables. Manure, compost, biochar, may be included. All nutrient sources have a current analysis showing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Biosolids may require other tests per state requirements.	Ac	14.99	17.99

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY
PEST MANAGEMENT CONSERVATION SYSTEM DESIGN

Practice Code 161

Limitations: N/A
Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
161-19	High Complexity	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) creates a Pest Management Plan for an agricultural operation to fulfill the implementation requirements of the conservation practice standard "Pest Management Conservation System" (595). This plan involves developing an improved Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system, which may include the substitution of some pesticides by a pest management professional. It may also involve the adoption of mitigation techniques (i.e., those with fewer than 60 mitigation points) to address identified resource concerns. Additionally, the plan may include the installation of further conservation practices, such as filter strips or contour buffer strips, to achieve greater mitigation values.	No	5,421.09	6,505.30
161-35	Medium Complexity	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) creates a Pest Management Plan for an agricultural operation to fulfill the implementation requirements of the conservation practice standard "Pest Management Conservation System" (595). This plan involves developing an improved Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system, which may include the substitution of some pesticides by a pest management professional. It may also involve the adoption of mitigation techniques (i.e., those with fewer than 40 mitigation points) to address identified resource concerns. Additionally, the plan may include the installation of an additional conservation practice to achieve greater mitigation values.	No	3,788.31	4,545.98
161-51	Low Complexity	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) develops a Pest Management Plan for an agricultural operation that completes the Implementation Requirement for the conservation practice standard "Pest Management Conservation System" 595, involving the development of an improved Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system and/or involving the adoption of simple (i.e. less than 20 mitigation points) mitigation techniques to protect identified resource concerns.	No	2,552.69	3,063.22

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

PFAS TESTING IN WATER OR SOIL

Practice Code 209

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
209-3	Low Complexity, Single Sample	Provides for a single sample of water or soil to provide prescreening information to the landowner to help determine if Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) might be present in water or soils at their operation. The environmental media being sampled by the qualified individual is of low complexity; there is little temporal or spatial variation to account for in sampling (e.g., a single well or a single field that can be represented by a single composite sample), therefore no pre-sampling planning is needed.	No	959.76	1,156.72
209-19	Low Complexity, Multiple Samples	Provides for multiple samples of water or soil to provide prescreening information to the landowner on potential Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) presence on their operation. The environmental media being sampled by the qualified individual is of low complexity; there is little temporal or spatial variation to account for in sampling, therefore no pre-sampling planning needed. However, there might be multiple locations to be sampled (e.g., small ponds or wells or several small fields that can be represented by a single composite sample).	No	669.33	803.19
209-35	High Complexity, Multiple Samples	Provides for multiple samples of water or soil to provide prescreening information to the landowner on potential Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) presence on their operation. The environmental media being sampled by the qualified individual is of high complexity; there is little temporal or spatial variation to account for in sampling, therefore no pre-sampling planning needed. However, there might be multiple locations to be sampled (e.g., small ponds or wells or several small fields that can be represented by a single composite sample).	No	814.55	977.45

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY**POLLINATOR HABITAT DESIGN****Practice Code 148****Limitations:** N/A**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
148-19	Pollinator Habitat	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) is responsible for developing site-specific guidelines, requirements, schedules, and specifications for all conservation practices designated to enhance pollinator habitat resources. These conservation practices are specified in the participant's conservation plan. The implementation of these practices may occur across one or multiple planning land units or may be executed partially on designated areas. This payment scenario encompasses estimated costs incurred in the establishment, improvement, or management of vegetative plantings intended for pollinator habitat enhancement.	No	2,982.20	3,578.63

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY**PRESCRIBED BURNING DESIGN**

Practice Code 160

Limitations: N/A**Payment Schedule:**

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
160-84	Burn Design, Base Cost	Nonindustrial Private Forest Land, Pasture or Range Land is dominated by fire tolerant species that are competing with undesirable vegetation and accumulating fuel load.	No	1,089.23	1,307.07
160-85	Burn Design, Implementation Cost	Nonindustrial Private Forest Land, Pasture or Range Land is dominated by fire tolerant species that are competing with undesirable vegetation and accumulating fuel load.	Ac	2.76	3.31

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

Prescribed Grazing

Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity Practice Code 219

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
219-84	Monitoring Grazed Lands, Base Cost	A qualified individual conducts a Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) and visits the site to assess the effects of grazing and to evaluate grazing management strategies. The base represents a typical cost incurred, regardless of size. Must be planned in conjunction with the implementation scenario to reflect the total installation cost.	No	1,242.50	1,490.99
219-85	Monitoring Grazed Lands, Implementation Costs	A qualified individual conducts a Conservation Evaluation and Monitoring Activity (CEMA) and visits the site to assess the effects of grazing and to evaluate grazing management strategies.	Ac	0.36	0.43

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY
SITE ASSESSMENT AND SOIL TESTING FOR CONTAMINANTS ACTIVITY

Practice Code 207

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
207-3	Site Evaluation	A qualified individual conducts a site assessment investigation. Applies to urban sites where the desired land use is cropland. Sites may have been residential, industrial, or commercial land use in the past and the risk for soil contaminants is unknown.	No	3,080.94	3,697.12
207-19	Site Assessment and Subsurface Investigation	A qualified individual conducts site assessments for contaminant risk and a subsurface soil investigation. Applies to sites where the desired land use is cropland-urban. Sites may have been residential, industrial, or commercial land use in the past and the risk for soil contaminants is unknown.	No	9,242.81	11,091.37
207-35	Subsurface Investigation	A qualified individual conducts a subsurface soil investigation on a site designated as cropland-urban based on findings of a prior environmental site assessment completed by an environmental professional. Findings from a NRCS screening with a portable x-ray florescence scanner detected levels of soil contaminants needing further investigation.	No	6,161.87	7,394.24
207-51	Low Risk Sites	A qualified individual monitors the heavy metal contaminant level of on-site soils by collecting and testing soil samples. Applies to sites where the desired land use is cropland-urban. Screening detection levels of heavy metals are below the State Environmental Protection Agency, or equivalent agency, published safety thresholds for bare soil residential use.	No	178.51	214.21

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY
SOIL AND SOURCE TESTING FOR NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Practice Code 217

Limitations:

- It is appropriate to schedule if CPS 590 is planned and applied.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
217-3	Soil Testing	A qualified individual will develop a nutrient testing strategy, collect soil samples, prepare them for laboratory analysis, and interpret soil nutrient needs. A typical management unit is 100 acres. Comprehensive soil testing is included to provide both macro and micro soil nutrient levels.	No	740.03	888.04
217-35	Zone or Grid Soil Testing	A qualified individual will develop a nutrient testing strategy, collect soil samples, prepare them for laboratory analysis, and interpret soil nutrient needs. A typical management unit is 100 acres.	No	1,739.63	2,087.56
217-51	Manure or Compost	A qualified individual will develop a nutrient testing strategy, collect soil samples, prepare them for laboratory analysis, and interpret soil nutrient needs. A typical management unit is 100 acres.	No	839.99	1,007.99
217-61	Water Sampling	A qualified individual will develop a nutrient testing strategy, collect source water samples, prepare them for laboratory analysis, and interpret crop nutrient needs.	No	549.35	659.23
217-83	Acidic or Alkaline Soil Testing	A qualified individual will develop a soil sampling strategy to assess soil pH ranges in a field. One sample is collected for every 40 acres.	No	181.42	229.71
217-99	Soil Test with Organic Nutrients, Less Than or Equal to One Acre	A qualified individual will create a nutrient testing plan, collect soil and nutrient source samples, prepare them for lab analysis, and interpret the nutrient needs of the soil and crops. The typical field size is 0.5 acres or less (about 22,000 square feet). Includes comprehensive soil testing to measure both macro and micro nutrient levels in the soil.	No	364.43	437.31
217-115	Soil Testing, Small Production Beds	A qualified individual will develop a nutrient testing strategy, collect five soil subsamples and combine to one representative sample, prepare for laboratory analysis, and interpret soil nutrient needs. Considers costs for five or less raised beds. Cost includes comprehensive soil tests based on expected specialty crop production.	No	473.10	567.72

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY
SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESIGN

Practice Code 162

Limitations:

- Contact Iowa NRCS State or Area Soil Health Specialist at time of application for additional limitations and guidance on this DIA.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
162-35	High Complexity	Evaluate soil health concerns and develop a transitional cropping management plan to improve overall soil health. The whole farm plan is developed for four or more production systems where a system is defined as uniquely different crop rotations or forage production systems. Livestock inclusion in the operation will be considered a separate production system. If less than four production systems but includes engineering.	No	5,008.48	6,010.18
162-51	Small Scale Production	The plan ensures that the purposes of crop and forage production and preservation of natural resources related to soil health are compatible and address the four soil health principles. The plan is developed for a small farm operation typically managing less than 10 acres.	No	2,845.35	3,414.42
162-99	Low Complexity	Evaluate soil health concerns and develop a transitional cropping management plan to improve overall soil health.	No	3,535.55	4,242.66

CONSERVATION PLANNING ACTIVITY

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT PLAN

Practice Code 116

Limitations:

- Contact Iowa NRCS State or Area Soil Health Specialist at time of application for additional limitations and guidance on this CPA.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
116-115	Small Farm, Less Than or Equal to 10 Acres	Evaluate soil health concerns and develop a transitional cropping management plan to improve overall soil health. The whole farm plan is developed for typical operations managing less than 10 acres and may include urban and operations utilizing high tunnels and low tunnels.	No	1,713.49	2,056.18
116-147	Crops and Livestock Soil Health Management, Greater Than or Equal to Five Units	Evaluate soil health concerns and develop a transitional cropping management plan to improve overall soil health. The whole farm plan is developed for four or more production systems where a system is defined as uniquely different crop rotations or forage production systems. Livestock inclusion in the operation will be considered a separate production system.	No	3,426.97	4,112.37
116-163	Crops and Livestock Soil Health Management, Less Than Five Units	Evaluate soil health concerns and develop a transitional cropping management plan to improve overall soil health. The whole farm plan is developed for three or less production systems where a system is defined as uniquely different crop rotations or forage production systems.	No	2,570.33	3,084.28

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

SOIL HEALTH TESTING

Practice Code 216

Limitations:

- Soil Health 216 tests are not intended to be used in grid style sampling, which is traditionally used for standard fertility tests. CEMA 216 is not intended to provide fertility recommendations. Use CEMA 217 (Soil and Source Testing for Nutrient Management) for those situations. It is recommended that only one CIN per PLU be planned for CEMA 216. However, situations may warrant additional tests per PLU. Document your justification for additional sample sites.
- One instance/scenario unit of CEMA 216 is comprised of three separate soil samples; each sample is collected at a unique location within the PLU that will be submitted to the lab and analyzed individually.
- Contact the Area or State Soil Health Specialist prior to contracting with any questions.
- Contact Iowa NRCS State or Area Soil Health Specialist at time of application for additional limitations and guidance on this CEMA.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
216-166	Soil Health Testing	Laboratory soil health assessment for a basic suite of indicators is conducted using recommended methods to evaluate and/or monitor conservation practices. Sample collection is completed by a qualified individual and includes time for soil sampling and submission.	No	520.43	624.51
216-303	Advanced Soil Health Testing	A laboratory soil health assessment for a minimal suite of indicators is conducted using recommended methods to evaluate and/or monitor conservation practices. Sample collection is completed by a qualified individual and includes time for soil sampling and submission. Producer also selects one additional indicator from the Single Indicator List.	No	770.19	924.23

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

SOIL ORGANIC CARBON STOCK MONITORING

Practice Code 221

Limitations:

- The Soil Health National Discipline Lead must be contacted prior to ranking, route requests through Iowa NRCS State or Area Soil Health Specialist.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
221-3	Soil Carbon Stock Sampling	Soil samples for organic carbon testing are collected in accordance with the Measurement, Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MMRV) protocol. A qualified individual gathers samples from six locations within the Area of Interest (AOI). Information about land use and management practices is documented. The payment for this service covers the time spent collecting management information, developing the sampling strategy, conducting the soil sampling, preparing the samples, submitting them to the laboratory, and interpreting and delivering the results.	No	3,818.84	4,582.61
221-83	Citizen Science	Soil samples for organic carbon testing are collected in accordance with the Measurement, Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MMRV) protocol. A qualified individual gathers samples from nine locations within the Area of Interest (AOI). Information about land use and management practices is documented. The payment for this service covers the time spent collecting management information, developing the sampling strategy, conducting the soil sampling, preparing the samples, submitting them to the laboratory, and interpreting and delivering the results.	No	5,615.31	6,738.37

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY

TRANSITION TO ORGANIC DESIGN

Practice Code 140

Limitations: N/A

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
140-19	Vegetative or Management Practices	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) develops the site-specific instructions, requirements, scheduling, or specifications for all conservation practices selected to address resource concerns when converting conventional to organic production. The details are specific to a single conservation practice or a combination of vegetative or management conservation practices. They will meet the USDA National Organic Program (NOP) requirements. This scenario includes the labor hours to develop the implementation requirements of predominantly vegetative or land management conservation practices.	No	5,733.23	6,879.87
104-51	Structural or Management Practices	A certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) develops the site-specific instructions, requirements, scheduling, or specifications for all conservation practices selected to address resource concerns when converting conventional to organic production. The details are specific to a single conservation practice or a combination of structural or management conservation practices. They will meet the USDA National Organic Program (NOP) requirements. This scenario includes the labor hours to develop the implementation requirements of predominantly vegetative or land management conservation practices.	No	12,082.96	14,499.55

CONSERVATION EVALUATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITY

Waste Facility Site Suitability and Feasibility Assessment Practice Code 226

Limitations:

- Check CEMA 226 Qualifying Individual (QI) to make sure they meet CEMA certification requirements before contracting for CEMA 226.

Payment Schedule:

ID	Scenario Name	Scenario Description	Unit Type	Regular Rate	HU, Pr, Wp Rate
226-3	Non-Dairy Livestock Operations, On-Site Evaluation for Planned Storage	A qualified individual will conduct an onsite investigation. Soil data collection, investigation and interpretation of the properties and characteristics, results of tests, and samples will be used to determine the appropriateness of the site for the storage facility. Based on one proposed location for the planned storage.	No	2,573.99	3,088.78
226-10	Dairy Livestock Operations, On-Site Evaluation for Planned Storage	A qualified individual will conduct an onsite investigation. Soil data collection, investigation and interpretation of the properties and characteristics, results of tests, and samples will be used to determine the appropriateness of the site for the storage facility. Based on one proposed location for the planned storage.	No	3,580.46	4,296.55